

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

APN:	Project No: PPT220003, PPT220008, PPT220009, and PPT220015		EA Number:
<input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Impact

*(Check the level of significance that applies)*

**Historic Resources**

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: *Two concrete foundations left by demolished buildings from the early to mid-20th century and a segment of Perry Street are the only features of historical or prehistoric origin identified within the project area. None of these features, however, demonstrate the potential to be considered historically significant under the California Register criteria. Therefore, they do not require any further study and do not warrant formal recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory.*

Proposed Mitigation: *None.*

Monitoring: *No.*

**Archaeological Resources**

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: *No archaeological sites were recorded within the project area.*

Proposed Mitigation: *None.*

Monitoring Proposed: *No.*

Prepared By: Bai "Tom" Tang  Date: July 10, 2022

**County Use Only**

Received by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

PD-B# \_\_\_\_\_ Related Case #: \_\_\_\_\_

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**  
**MAJESTIC FREEWAY BUSINESS CENTER (PHASE 2)**

**Mead Valley Area  
Riverside County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

County of Riverside Planning Department  
County Administrative Center  
4080 Lemon Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

**Prepared for:**

T&B Planning, Inc.  
3200 El Camino Real, Suite 100  
Irvine, CA 92602

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

July 10, 2022

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Majestic Freeway Business Center (Phase 2), Mead Valley Area, Riverside County, California

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**Date:** July 10, 2022

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Sections 1 and 2, T4S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately 70 acres

**Keywords:** Mead Valley, Riverside County; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no “historical resources” under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between February and July 2022, at the request of T&B Planning, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 70 acres of vacant land near the unincorporated Mead Valley area of Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of four non-contiguous parcels located on both sides of Harvill Avenue between Oleander Avenue and Martin Street, within Sections 1 and 2 of Township 4 South Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the U.S. Geological Survey Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for Phase 2 of the proposed Majestic Freeway Business Center Project, which entails primarily the construction of four warehouse buildings designated Buildings 13, 14, 17, and 18 in the project plan. The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any significant cultural resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any significant cultural resources within the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the County of Riverside a finding of *No Impact* on cultural resources.

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 100 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds. Human remains discovered during the project will need to be treated in accordance with the provisions of HSC §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between February and July 2022, at the request of T&B Planning, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 70 acres of vacant land near the unincorporated Mead Valley area of Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of four non-contiguous parcels located on both sides of Harvill Avenue between Oleander Avenue and Martin Street, within Sections 1 and 2 of Township 4 South Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for Phase 2 of the proposed Majestic Freeway Business Center Project, which entails primarily the construction of four warehouse buildings designated Buildings 13, 14, 17, and 18 in the project plan. The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any significant cultural resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

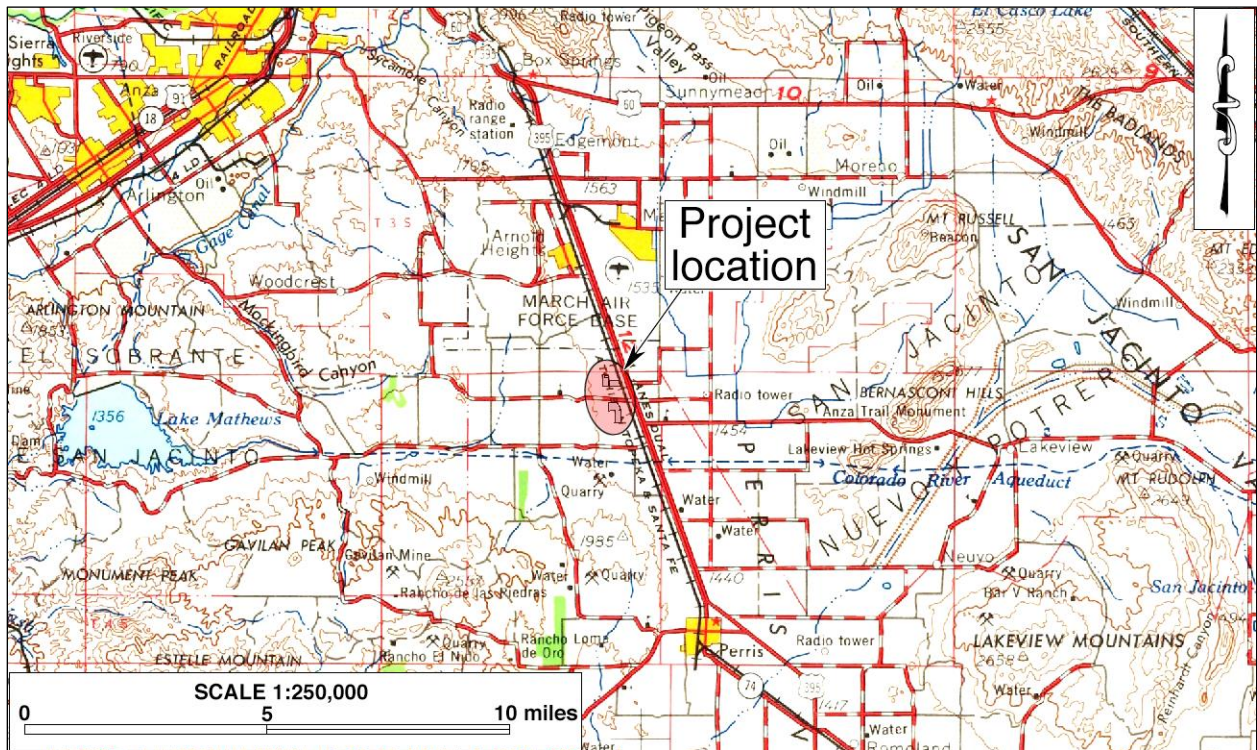


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

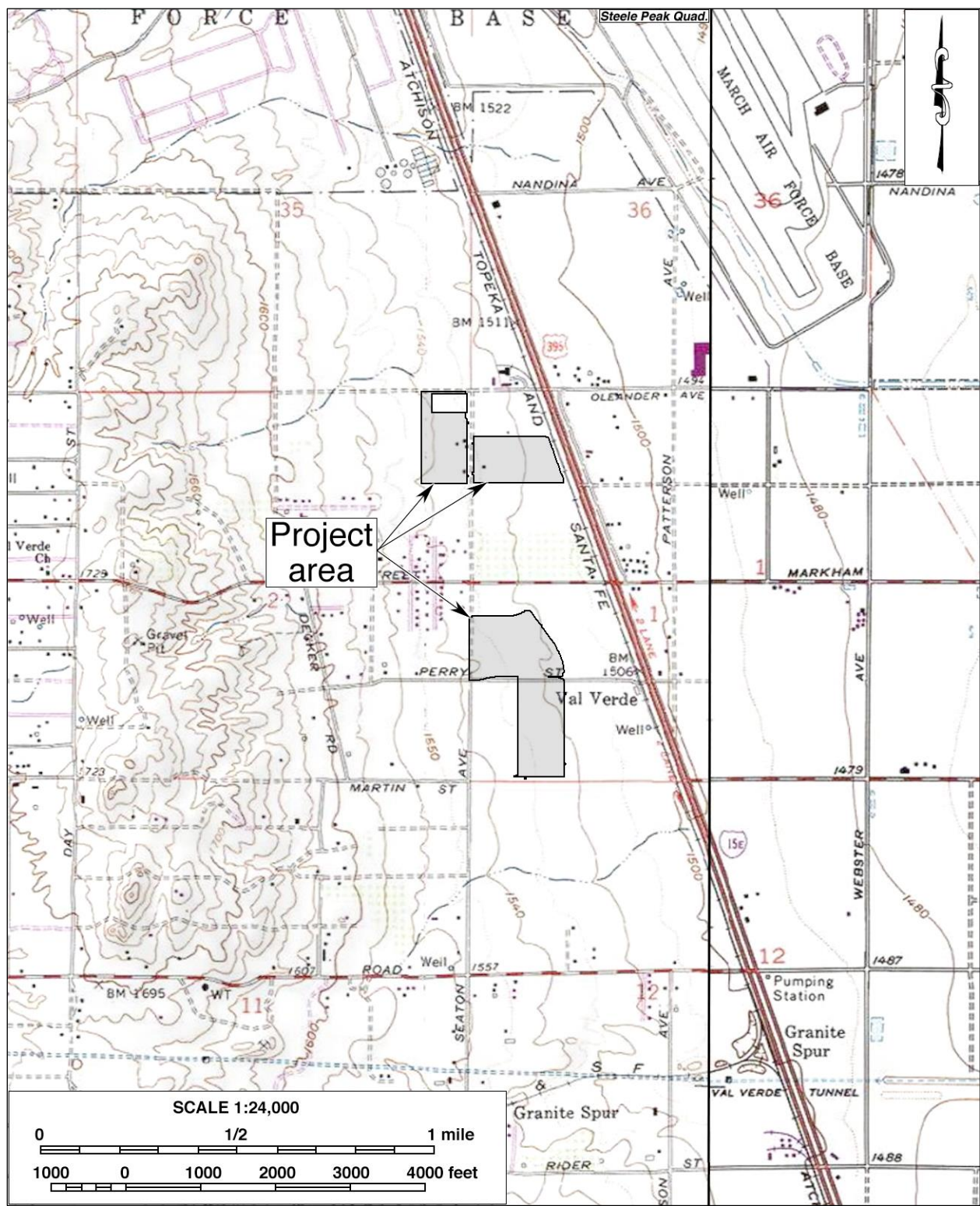


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Steele Peak and Perris, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1979b])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.



## **SETTING**

### **CURRENT NATURAL SETTING**

The Mead Valley area is situated on the northwestern edge of the Perris Valley, a semi-arid inland alluvial valley in the western portion of Riverside County that extends generally in a northwest-southeast direction. A number of isolated granitic mountains, such as the Lakeview Mountains and the Bernasconi Hills, separate the Perris Valley from the nearby Moreno, San Jacinto, and Menifee Valleys. These valleys are sub-basins of the San Jacinto watershed, one of the three major geographical subdivisions of the Santa Ana Basin. This valley complex is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Mountains and on the southwest by the Santa Ana Mountains. The climate and environment of the region are typical of southern California's inland valleys, with temperatures reaching over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and dipping to near freezing in winter. The average annual precipitation is approximately 12 inches, most of which occurs between December and March.

The project area is part of an expansive tract of former agricultural land along the west side of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (historically the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway) and Interstate Highway 215 (historically U.S. Highway 395) that has been undergoing a gradual transformation to commercial/industrial use in recent decades. Elevations in the project area range approximately from 1,515 feet to 1,550 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is generally level with a gradual incline to the southwest.

The ground surface in the project vicinity has been extensively disturbed in the past by agricultural operations, construction and demolition of buildings, and earth-moving activities associated with road construction and nearby development. The existing vegetation is indicative of past land use and features eucalyptus trees, various landscaping plants, and introduced weeds such as wild mustard, foxtail, tumbleweed, and other small grasses and brush (Fig. 4). The surface soil is made up of loamy sands of fine to medium-sized grain mixed with gravels featuring fine-to-coarse pebbles and small cobbles.

### **CULTURAL SETTING**

#### **Prehistoric Context**

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others.



Figure 4. Typical landscape in the project area. (View to the southwest; photograph taken on April 19, 2022)

Specifically, the prehistory of Riverside County has been addressed by O’Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be divided into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes results in diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as

tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

## **Ethnohistoric Context**

The Perris Valley region has long been a part of the traditional territory of the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside, with the nearby Temecula Valley at its geographical center. The leading anthropological scholarship on Luiseño culture and history includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources. The name Luiseño derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the Luiseño territory during the Mission Period. Prior to European contact, the Luiseño may have been known as *Puyumkowitchum*, or “Western people.”

Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. The Luiseño society was based on autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. Each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of water, always in proximity to subsistence resources.

Luiseño subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Luiseño helped shape the landscape. The practice of controlled burning of chaparral and oak woodland areas created an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, the most common archaeological remains found in the region.

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact. Ultimately,

Luiseno population declined rapidly after European contact because of harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands, as well as diseases such as smallpox.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of traditional Luiseno society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseno villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations in the region, such as Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala. In recent decades, Luiseno language and ceremonies have been revitalized, and some groups have taken to using ethnographic terms such as *Puyumkowitchum* to refer to themselves

## **Historic Context**

In California, the so-called “historic period” began in 1769, when an expedition sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico founded Mission San Diego, the first European outpost in Alta California. For several decades after that, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions and left little impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. Although the first explorers, including Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the Perris and San Jacinto Valleys as early as 1772-1774, no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity until the beginning of the 19th century.

During much of the Spanish and Mexican Periods in California history, the Perris Valley was nominally under the control of Mission San Luis Rey, which was established near present-day Oceanside in 1798. By 1821, it had become a part of the loosely defined Rancho San Jacinto, a vast cattle ranch for that mission, the name of which was first mentioned in mission records in 1821 (Gunther 1984:467). The rancho was headquartered on a small hill near the Lakeview Mountains, where an adobe house for the *mayordomo*, known in later years as Casa Loma, was built sometime before 1827 (*ibid.*:102; Hudson 1989:19).

In the 1840s, after secularization of the mission system, the Mexican government issued three large land grants on the former mission rancho of San Jacinto (Beck and Haase 1974:38). As elsewhere in southern California during the rancho period, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on these and other nearby land grants, until the influx of American settlers eventually brought an end to this now-romanticized lifestyle in the second half of the 19th century. The nearest among them to present-day Perris was Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, granted to Miguel de Pendrorena, a merchant in San Diego, in 1846, just a few months before the American occupation of California (Gunther 1984:466). The project area was not included in any of these land grants, and thus remained unclaimed public land at the time of the American annexation.

In 1882-1883, the Perris Valley received a major boost in its early development when the California Southern Railway was constructed through the area, to be connected to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway’s nationwide system a few years later. In a scenario repeated frequently in the American West, a string of towns soon emerged along the railroad line. The town of Perris was founded in 1886, and named in honor of Frederick Thomas Perris, the California Southern Railway’s chief engineer and superintendent of construction (Gunther 1984:385). In 1893, with the creation of Riverside County, Perris was designated as one of the 12 original judicial townships (*ibid.*:120).

On May 16, 1911, Perris was incorporated as the sixth city in the county. By 1914, the city had a population of 1,000, a bank, a newspaper, three hotels, three churches, and three large grain warehouses (LSA Associates 2013). Through much of the 20th century, the city remained a largely agrarian community and a supply base for farmers in the Perris Valley, one of most important agricultural regions in Riverside County. In 1918, Perris received another boost with the establishment of the U.S. Army Air Corps' March Field (now March Air Reserve Base) near its northern boundary, which began ushering in a gradual diversification in local economy. Nevertheless, agriculture remained a dominant factor throughout the historic period (*ibid.*).

Closer to the project location, Henry Upton, a land developer from Los Angeles, bought and subdivided hundreds of acres in the low hills between the City of Perris and March Field in 1927-1929 (Gunther 1984:317). One of the subdivisions was named Mead Acres, presumably because the land had been previously part of the ranch of a Mr. Mead (*ibid.*). During the second half of the 20th century, particularly towards the end of the century, urban/suburban development became the driving force behind the growth in the City of Perris and Mead Valley area, with vast spans of former farmlands turned into residential tracts, commercial development, and other associated facilities, especially along the Interstate Highway 215 corridor (NETR Online 1966-2018).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The historical and archaeological resources records search for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on April 1, 2022. During the records search, EIC staff examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature on local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1855-1856, USGS topographic maps dated 1901-1979, and aerial/satellite photographs taken between 1966-2021. The historical maps are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS, and the aerial/satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On March 3, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH notified the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians of the upcoming

archaeological fieldwork and invited tribal participation. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on April 25, 2022, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 14 tribal representatives in the region in writing for information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. A complete record of correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On April 19, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Joseph Sauceo from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel north-south and east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was fair (70%) over most of the project area but was poor (0-10%) where pockets of dense vegetation were present.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to EIC records, the project area as a whole had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, although portions of it had been covered by various studies completed between 1989 and 2004 (Fig. 5), all of them now out of date for statutory-compliance purposes. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, a large number of previous studies have been reported to the EIC, reflecting the accelerated growth in the Mead Valley area and around the realigned March Air Reserve Base in recent decades. In all, well over half of the land within the records search scope had been surveyed previously (Fig. 5).

As a result of these past survey efforts, 108 historical/archaeological resources had been recorded within the scope of the records search, most of them from the prehistoric era (see App. 3). These prehistoric resources consisted mostly of bedrock milling features, the most common type of Native American cultural remains to be found the Perris Valley area, some of them also containing scattered groundstone artifacts. The historic-period resources typically consisted of buildings (mainly residences), structural remains, infrastructure features, and refuse items.

Among these known cultural resources, the prehistoric sites located closest to the project location were 33-003501 (CA-RIV-3501) and 33-028563 (CA-RIV-12873). Recorded a few hundred feet from the current project boundaries, both of these sites represented bedrock milling features with grinding slicks and no associated artifacts. The nearest historic-period site was 33-015743 (CA-RIV-8196H), the former Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, which lies immediately outside a portion of the project boundary. All three of these sites have been found not to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources in past studies (Smallwood 2004; Tang 2015; Garrison 2019). None of the other known cultural resources were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

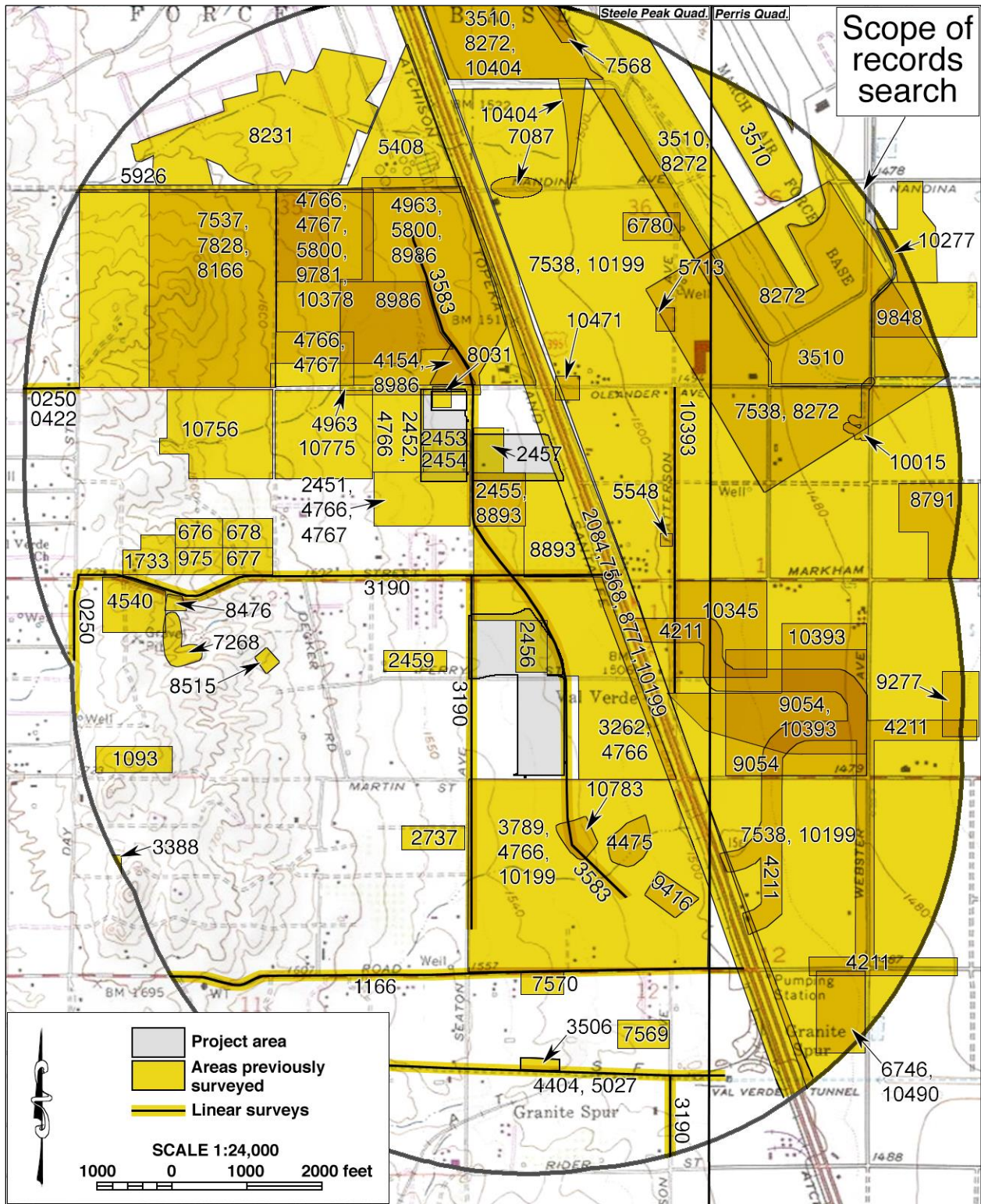


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Situated along one of the main historical travel and transportation corridors across western Riverside County, the project vicinity showed ample evidence of human activities at least by the mid-19th century (Fig. 6). In the 1850s, a “Wagon Road to Temecula,” also identified alternatively as “Road to Temascal,” was noted as traversing a generally north-south course a few hundred feet east of the project location (Fig. 6). The overall course of the road was followed by all subsequent generations of the transportation arteries through the Perris Valley, from the Santa Fe Railway of the 1880s to U.S. Highway 395 in the 1926 United States Numbered Highway System to present-day Interstate Highway 215 (Figs. 2, 7-9).

By the 1890s, a number of scattered buildings, most of them presumably farmsteads, and crisscrossing roads had appeared in the project vicinity (Fig. 7). Among them, one building was located in the northern portion of the project area, and two of the roads crossed the southern portion (Fig. 7). Over the next few decades, what appears to have been a ranch complex developed around the location of the building in the northern portion of the project area, on both sides of present-day Harvill Avenue, while the roads across the southern portion evolved into Perry Steet (Figs. 8, 9). The rest of the project area was evidently used as farmlands (NETR Online 1966).

The land use pattern in and around the project area remained largely unchanged, except for the gradual abandonment of the farmlands, until the 1994-2002 era, when the development of the current commercial/industrial park began (NETR Online 1966-2002). As a part of the change in land use, by 2009 all buildings in the project area had been demolished (NETR Online 1994-2009). On the

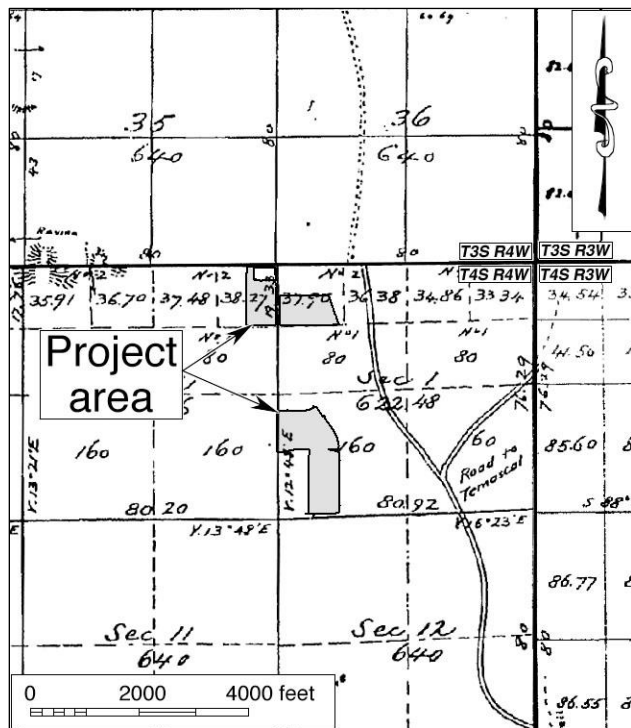


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1856.  
(Source: GLO 1855a; 1855b; 1856a; 1856b)

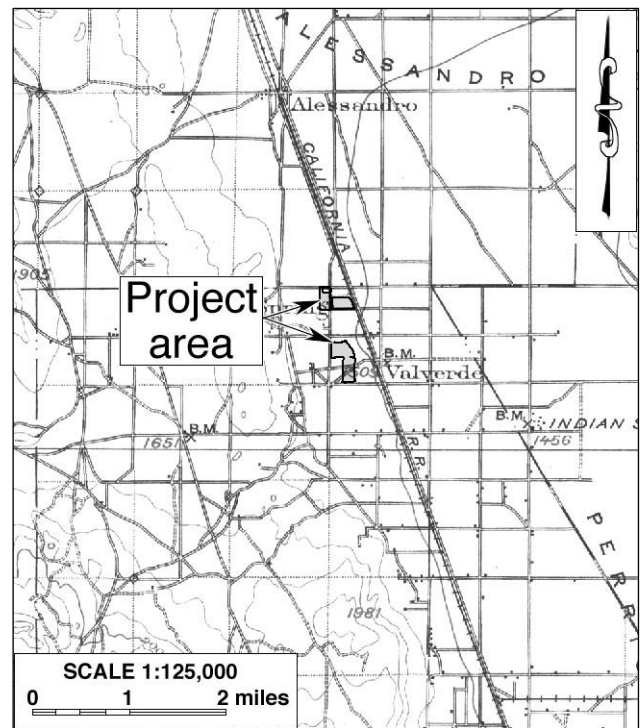


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.  
(Source: USGS 1901)



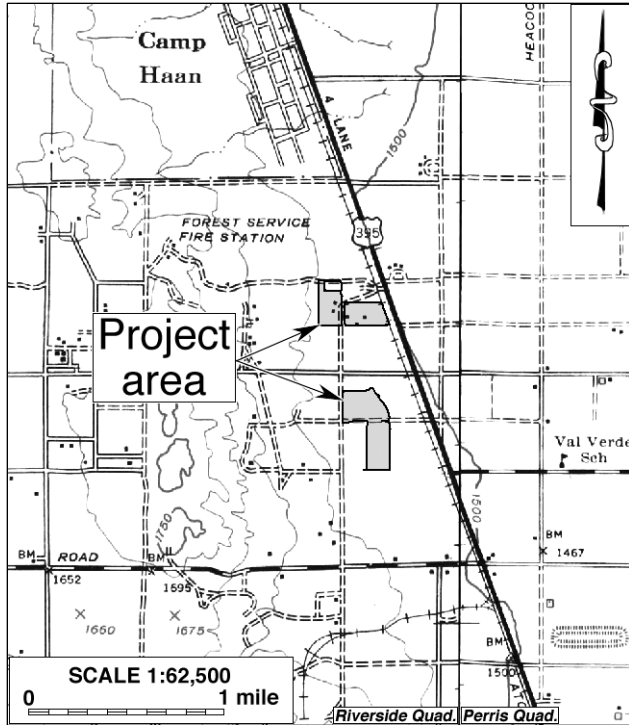


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942; 1943)

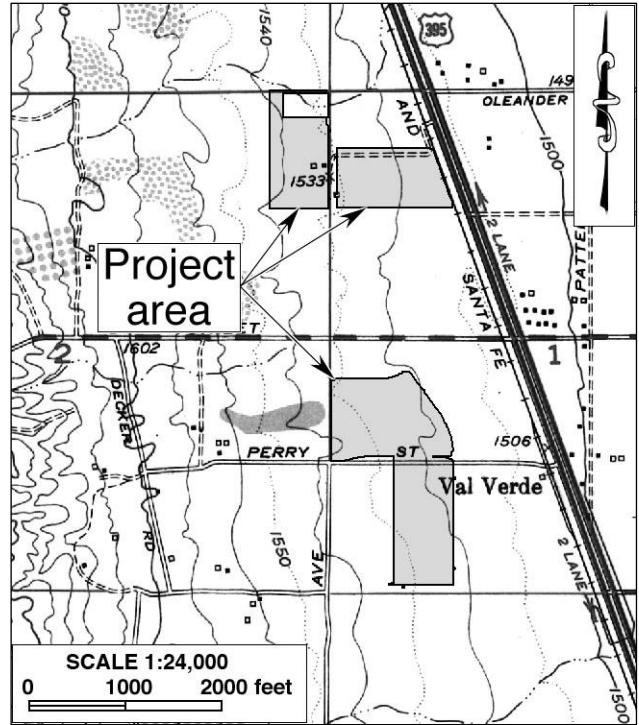


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

east side of Harvill Avenue, some foundational remains have evidently survived to the present time, while on the west side all traces of the buildings have been removed (NETR Online 1994-2018; Google Earth 1994-2021).

## NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated April 18, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resources in the general vicinity of the project area and recommended that the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians be contacted for further information (see App. 2). In addition, the NAHC provided a referral list of additional Native American representatives in the region who may also have such information. Upon receiving the NAHC’s reply, on April 25, 2022, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to a total of 14 nearby Native American groups, including the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (see App. 2). The tribal representatives contacted at that time are listed below:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians;
- Michael Mirelez, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians;
- Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians;

- Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Alesia Reed, Cultural Chair/Acting Secretary, Torres Martine Desert Cahuilla Indians.

As of this time, six of the 14 tribes have responded in writing (see App. 2). Among them, the Augustine Band states that they are not aware of any specific cultural resources near the project location, while the Quechan Tribe and the Torres Martine band defer to other tribes located in closer proximity. The Pechanga Band requests government-to-government consultation with the County of Riverside, an opportunity to review all cultural resource documentation generated for the project, and the implementation of Native American and archaeological monitoring during earth-moving operations in the project area. Similarly, the Agua Caliente Band also recommends Native American and archaeological monitoring of the project, while the Agua Caliente Band and the Rincon Band both request tribal review of cultural resource documentation. As mentioned above, the Soboba Band participated in the archaeological fieldwork on April 19, 2022, but the tribe has not responded to the request for comments.

## FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, two concrete slab foundations left by the demolished buildings that once occupied the northern portion of the project area were found to be extant on the east side of Harvill Avenue. Based on their locations, one of the foundations appears to represent the remains of a building that was present by 1939 and was identified in the 1950s as a barn, while the other marks the site of a small building constructed between 1967 and 1978 (USHS 1942; 1953; NETR Online 1967; 1978). The appearance of the foundations, such as the texture of the concrete and other building materials observed, is consistent with these dates (Fig. 10). In the southern portion of the project area, Perry Street, a partially paved, graded dirt road, was the only feature of historical origin observed. No features or artifacts of prehistoric origin were encountered during the field survey.



Figure 10. Structural remains in the project area. *Left*: foundation of a barn built before 1939; *right*: foundation of a small building constructed in 1967-1978. (Photographs taken on April 19, 2022)

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the County of Riverside in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.  
(PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results outlined above, two concrete foundations left by demolished buildings from the early to mid-20th century and a segment of Perry Street are the only features of historical or prehistoric origin identified within the project area during this study. None of these features, however, demonstrate the potential to be considered historically significant. With the removal of the buildings, the foundations are left as fragmented and virtually ubiquitous minor features with no historic integrity to relate to their periods of origin or to any persons or events in their past. In the absence of any associated artifact deposits, they hold no promise for any important archaeological information, either.

Perry Street has clearly been regraded and maintained regularly since the historic period and is now a working component of the modern transportation infrastructure. As such, the nondescript segment of road is essentially modern in appearance and exhibits no particularly historical characteristics. Because of their total lack of potential to meet any of the California Register criteria listed above, none of these features require further study as a potential “historical resource,” as defined by CEQA. Therefore, they do not warrant formal recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory.

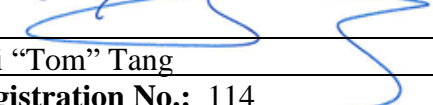
**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As stated above, this study has concluded that no significant cultural resources are present within the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH recommends that the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources under the following conditions, as formulated by the County of Riverside:

- If during ground-disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources (i.e., a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other) are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed:
  - All ground-disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource shall be halted and the applicant shall call the County Archaeologist immediately upon discovery of the cultural resource. A meeting shall be convened between the developer, the project archaeologist, the Native American tribal representative (or other appropriate ethnic/cultural group representative), and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.
  - Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.
- Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted by the Coroner within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the “Most Likely Descendant.” The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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

**DATE:** July 10, 2022

**SIGNED:**   
**Name:** Bai “Tom” Tang  
**County Registration No.:** 114

## REFERENCES

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1855b Plat Map: Township No. 3 South Range No. 4 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.  
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1856b Plat Map: Township No. 4 North Range No. 4 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.
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- Goodman, John D., II, and Meg McDonald  
2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino, California.
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 1966-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1966, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1994, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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 1943 Map: Perris, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.  
 1953 Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951, field-checked in 1953.

- 1978 Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.  
1979a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.  
1979b Map: Perris, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.

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**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY  
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

**Education**

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.



**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.  
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”  
UCLA Extension Course #888.  
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,  
Historical Archaeologist.  
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the  
Association of Environmental Professionals.  
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.  
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.  
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.  
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.  
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.  
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.  
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.  
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for  
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

**Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange  
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural  
Diversity.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources  
management study reports since 1986.

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast  
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

- 2018 M.A., Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2005 B.A., Anthropology, University Nacional del Centro del Peru.

**Professional Experience**

- 2022- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2021-2022 Archaeological Technician, Applied Earthwork, Inc., Hemet, California.
- 2021 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Historical Research Associates, Inc., Portland, Oregon.
- 2020-2021 Archaeological Technician, Cogstone Resource Management, Orange, California.
- 2020 Archaeological Technician, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* Fourteen local Native American representatives were contacted; sample letters are included in this appendix.

# SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

**Project:** Proposed Majestic Freeway Business Center Phase 2 Project (CRM TECH No. 3851A)

**County:** Riverside

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Steele Peak and Perris, Calif.

**Township** 4 South **Range** 4 West **SB** **BM;** **Section(s)** 1 and 2

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

**Street Address:** 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

**City:** Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

**Phone:** (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to construct four buildings as part of the second phase of a business center development on approximately 70 acres of land in five areas (Buildings 13, 14A, 14B, 17, and 18 of the Business Center Plan). The project area is located along both the east and west sides of Harvill Avenue from the Cajalco Expressway to Old Oleander Avenue, in the Mead Valley area of Riverside County, California.

*March 3, 2022*

**From:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 3, 2022 3:25 PM  
**To:** 'jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov'  
**Cc:** 'jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov'  
**Subject:** Participation in Field Survey for Majestic Freeway Business Center Phase 2, Mead Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH #3851A)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Majestic Freeway Business Center Project (Phase 2) in the Mead Valley area of Riverside County (CRM TECH #3851A). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the archaeological field survey for the project. We will contact you again when we have received the RS results from the EIC and begin to set up a specific time and date for the fieldwork. I'm attaching the project area map and other project information. Please feel free to email back with any questions regarding the project and possible availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo  
(909) 824-6400 (phone)  
(909) 824-6405 (fax)  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 18, 2022

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

### Re: Proposed Majestic Freeway Business Center Phase 2 Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/18/2022**

**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 Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources  
Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306  
Fax: (951) 506-9491  
pmacarro@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 Proposed Majestic Freeway Business Center Phase 2 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/18/2022**

***Pechanga Band of Indians***

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

***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@quechantrib  
e.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

***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

***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

***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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
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***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
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admin@ramona-nsn.gov

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

Cultural Committee,  
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
Cultural-  
Committee@torresmartinez-  
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

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 Proposed Majestic Freeway Business Center Phase 2 Project, Riverside County.



April 25, 2022

RE: Majestic Freeway Business Center (Phase 2)  
Approximately 70 Acres in the Mead Valley Area, Riverside County  
CRM TECH Contract #3851A

Dear Tribal Representative:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the construction of six industrial buildings on approximately 70 acres of land in five areas (Buildings 2, 13, 14A, 14B, 17, and 18 of the Business Center Plan) that are located along both the east and west sides of Harvill Avenue from the Cajalco Expressway to Old Oleander Avenue, in the Mead Valley area of Riverside County, California. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Perris and Steele Peake, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depict the project area in Sections 1 and 2, T4S R4W, SBBM.

In a letter dated April 18, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission reports a positive finding for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity and recommends contacting the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and other local tribes for further information. As part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the County of Riverside.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH  
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

**From:** GW Res <grestmtm@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 25, 2022 11:21 AM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Cc:** Cultural Committee; Mary Belardo; Joseph Lavergne  
**Subject:** Re: NA Scoping Letter for Majestic Freeway Business Center (Phase 2), Mead Valley Area (CRM TECH #3851A)

Good afternoon

I am responding on behalf of the Torres Martinez Cultural Committee regarding the NA scoping letter for Majestic Freeway Business Center (Phase 2), Mead Valley Area (CRM TECH #3851A).

This project is located outside of our Tribe's Traditional landuse area. Our Tribes would like to defer to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.

We appreciate your time and effort in helping us protect our Tribes Traditional Cultural Resources.

Any questions comments or concerns please feel free to contact us.

Respectfully,  
Gary Wayne Resvaloso, Jr.  
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians MLD  
70-555 Pierce St.  
Thermal, CA 92274  
(442) 256-2964  
grestmtm@gmail.com

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**From:** Quechan Historic Preservation <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, April 29, 2022 3:01 PM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** Re: NA Scoping Letter for Majestic Freeway Business Center (Phase 2), Mead Valley Area (CRM TECH #3851A)

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.



**AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS**  
**PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236**  
**Telephone: (760) 398-4722**  
**Fax (760) 369-7161**  
**Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance**  
**Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin**  
**Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin**

Date: May 6, 2022

**RE: Proposed Majestic Freeway Business Center Phase 2 Project Approximately 70 Acres  
In the Mead Valley Area, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract #3851A**

Dear: Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

*Victoria Martin*

Victoria Martin, Tribal Vice-Chairperson  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians



**PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES**  
*Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians*

Post Office, Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593  
Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491

Chairperson:  
Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:  
Bridgett Barcello

Committee Members:  
Darlene Miranda  
Richard B. Searce, III  
Robert Villalobos  
Shevon Torres  
Juan Rodriguez

Director:  
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:  
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:  
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

Planning Specialist:  
Molly Escobar

May 12, 2022

**VIA E-Mail and USPS**

Nina Gallardo,  
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324  
(909) 824-6400

**RE: Request for Information for the Majestic Freeway Business Center Phase 2 Project,  
Mead Valley Area, Riverside County, CA.**

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

The Pechanga Band of Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within our Reservation land's, although it is located in the heart of Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon our 'Ayélkwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area and this specific location just over 150 yards from our Luiseño Traditional Cultural Landscape and its' proximity to a second TCP .60 of a mile away. Further, because of our Ancestor's extensive-longstanding village complexes, the adjacency to multiple known Ancestral remains, nearby ceremonial features, and through previously impacted and recorded sites within this Project's-vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. Pechanga believes that the possibility for recovering subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is extremely high.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
- 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully

reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

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

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within the Luiseño Ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at pmacarro@pechangansn.gov or 951-770-6306.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul E. Macarro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Paul E. Macarro  
Cultural Coordinator  
Pechanga Reservation

*Pechanga Cultural Resources • Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians  
Post Office Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92592*

*Sacred Is The Duty Trusted Unto Our Care And With Honor We Rise To The Need*

# Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

## CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082  
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



May 18, 2022

**Sent via email: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)**

Ms. Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

**Re: Proposed Majestic Freeway Business Center Phase 2 Project in the Mead Valley Area, Riverside County, California; CRM TECH Contract #3851A**

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Band”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The location identified in the transmitted project documents is situated within the Territory of the Luiseño people. As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Band has specific concerns that the project may impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs), and potential Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). Based on the information provided above, the Rincon Band recommends conducting an archaeological/cultural resources study, to include an archeological record search and complete intensive survey of the property. Please provide a copy of the study to the Tribe for review.

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

Sincerely,



Cheryl Madrigal  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Cultural Resources Manager



03-006-2022-018

May 26, 2022

[VIA EMAIL TO:ngallardo@crmtech.us]  
CRM TECH  
Ms. Nina Gallardo  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

**Re: Majestic Freeway Business Center**

Dear Ms. Nina Gallardo,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Majestic Freeway Business Center 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.
- \*The presence of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of Interior's standards during any ground disturbing activities.

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

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



**APPENDIX 3**

**LOCATIONS OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES  
WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE RECORDS SEARCH**

