

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

BREW HARLEY KNOX INDUSTRIAL PROJECT

Assessor's Parcel Number 302-090-021
City of Perris, Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

City of Perris
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Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report: Brew Harley Knox Industrial Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 302-090-021, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Perris, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 6, T4S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately four acres

Keywords: Perris Valley area; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" encountered

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between March and July 2023, at the request of MIG, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately four acres of vacant land in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 302-090-021, is located on the south side of Harley Knox Boulevard between Perris Boulevard and Indian Street, in the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Perris, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Brew Harley Knox Industrial Project, which entails primarily the construction of an approximately 59,974-square-foot warehouse on the property. The City of Perris, 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 City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The results of these research procedures identified no "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. The State of California Native American Heritage Commission stated that the Sacred Lands File indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiry to the Pechanga Band of Indians. The Pechanga Band, in response, referred to multiple Native American cultural resources nearby but did not identify such resources in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Nonetheless, the Pechanga Band considers the general location of this project to be culturally sensitive and requested to participate in further, government-to-government consultations with the City of Perris under the provisions of Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Perris a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending completion of the AB 52 consultation process. No other cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project at this time unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between March and July 2023, at the request of MIG, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately four acres of vacant land in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 302-090-021, is located on the south side of Harley Knox Boulevard between Perris Boulevard and Indian Street, in the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Perris, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Brew Harley Knox Industrial Project, which entails primarily the construction of an approximately 59,974-square-foot warehouse on the property. The City of Perris, 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 City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, 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.

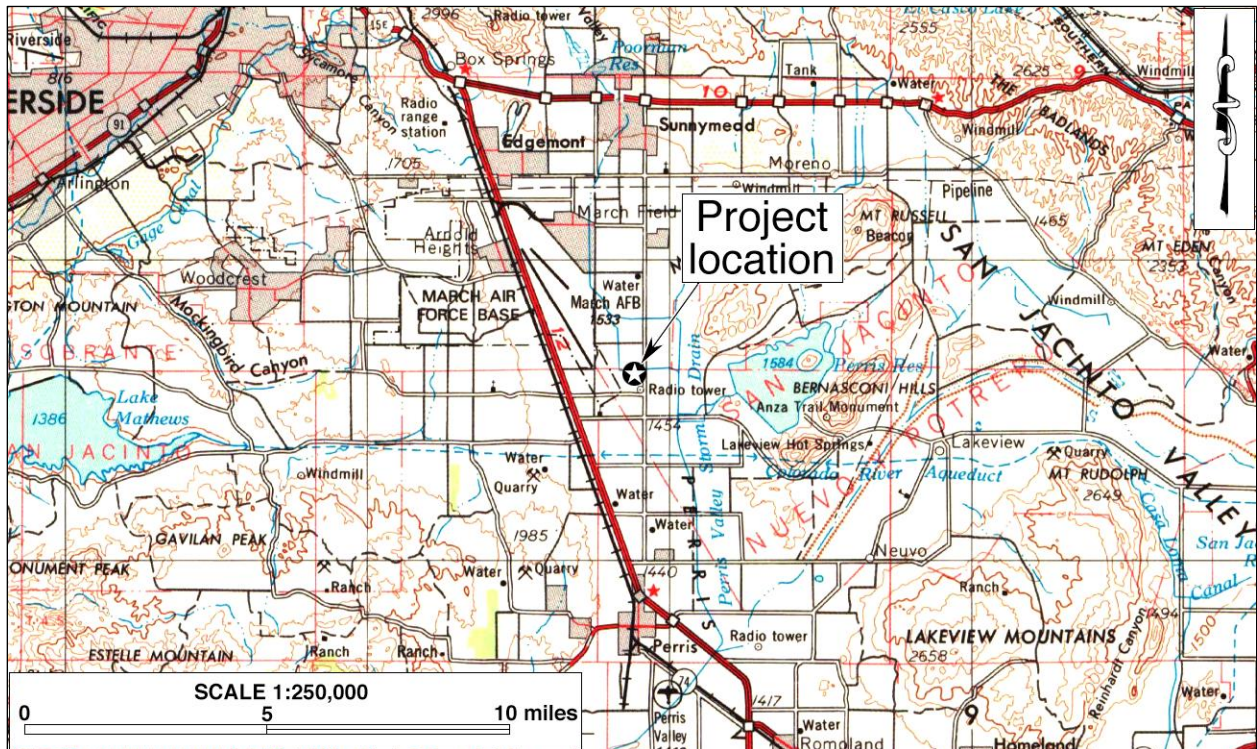


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

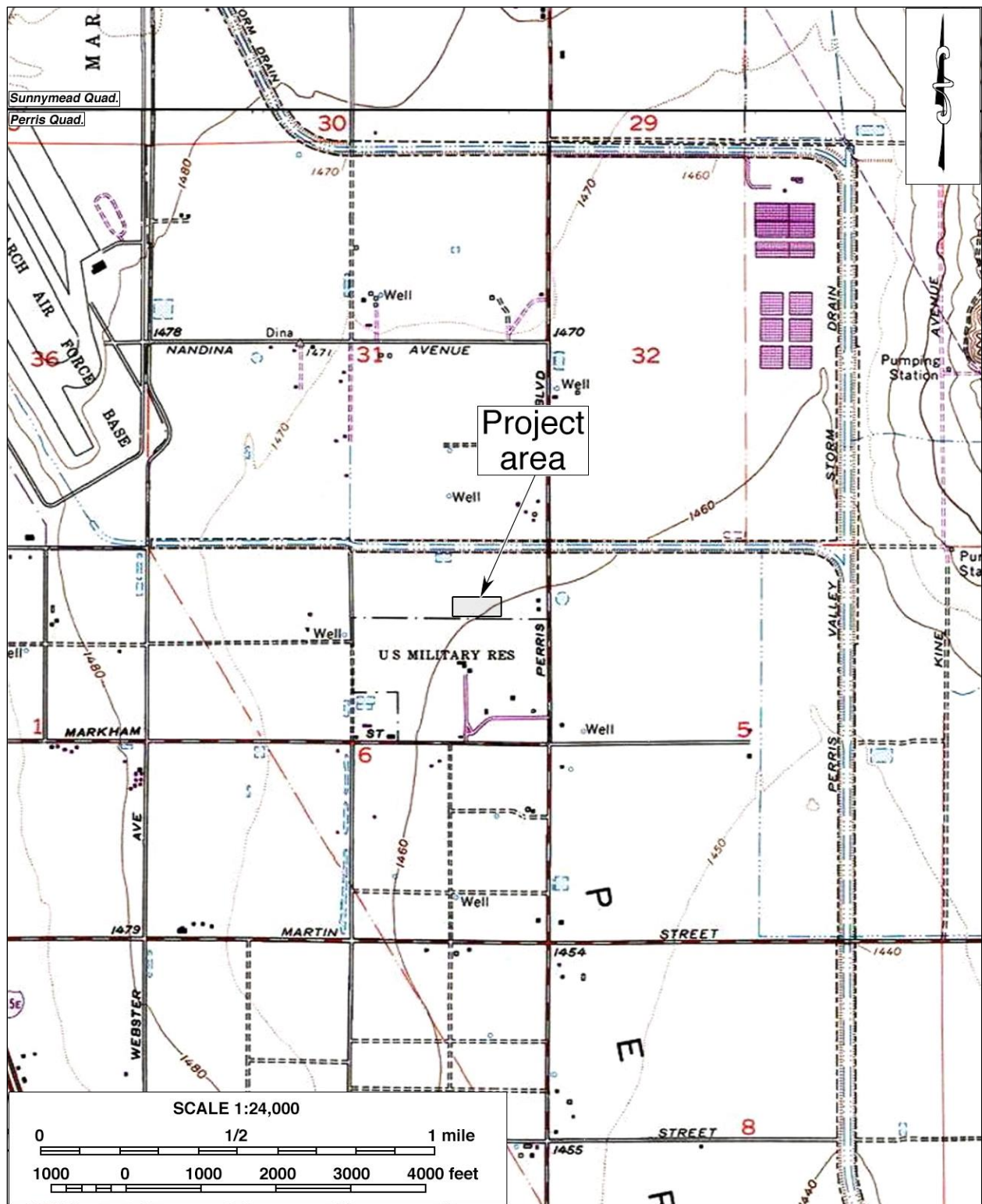


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Sunnymead and Perris, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1979b; 1980])



Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Perris Valley, a semi-arid inland alluvial valley in western 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 Meniffee 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 in the region 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.

More specifically, the project area lies on the northern edge of the Perris city limits, in a formerly agrarian area that has been undergoing rapid transformation into an industrial park over the past two decades (Google Earth 2005-2023). It encompasses a rectangular-shaped parcel of former agricultural land surrounded by recently constructed warehouses. The elevation of this location is roughly 1,460 feet above mean sea level. The terrain is generally level, and the surface soils are composed of tan-brown to red-brown clayey silt with little to no gravel or cobbles. The ground surface has been disturbed by past agricultural use and recent ripping of the surface soils, but all visible sediments appear to be homogenous. In its native state, the vegetation community in the project vicinity would be coastal sage scrub, but the agricultural use of this property has eliminated all signs of native vegetation with only foxtails and other small ruderal grasses present on the surface today (Fig. 4).

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, southeast of the project area, 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, to the northwest, 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. 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



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on May 18, 2023; view to the northeast)

regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be divided into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,500-9,000 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 leaves 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

According to current ethnohistorical scholarship, the traditional territories of several Native American groups, including the Luiseño, the Serrano, the Gabrielino, and the Cahuilla, overlapped one another in the present-day Riverside-San Bernardino region during the Late Prehistoric Period, but the Perris Valley area is generally recognized as a part of the traditional homeland of the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are 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,

Luiseño 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 Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations including Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala. Currently, language and ceremonies are being 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, however, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions and left mostly indirect 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 (Beck and Haase 1974:15), 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.*).

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 Perris area, with vast spans of former farmlands turned into residential tracts, commercial development, and other associated facilities. Today, the Perris area is also known for hot air balloon and skydiving excursions, the Orange Empire Railway Museum, and recreational uses of Lake Perris, the terminal reservoir of the eastern branch of the California Aqueduct.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search for this study on June 23, 2023, at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo 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 Historic 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. In addition to EIC records, the City of Perris General Plan was also consulted for pertinent information.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On March 9, 2023, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH contacted the nearby Pechanga Band of Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians to notify them of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invite tribal participation. On March 16, at the NAHC's recommendations, CRM TECH again contacted the Pechanga Band for further information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The responses from the NAHC and the tribes are presented in Appendix 2 and summarized in the sections below.

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 in

local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855-1883, USGS topographic maps dated 1901-1980, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1966-2023. The historic maps are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the aerial/satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On May 18, 2023, CRM TECH crew chief Hunter O'Donnell and project archaeologist Alondra Garcia carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of tribal monitors Puma Martin from the Pechanga Band and Frankie Moreno from the Soboba Band. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the entire project area was surveyed systematically for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was generally poor (approximately 30-50%) due to the vegetative cover. In light of the extent of past ground disturbances in the project area, the visibility is considered adequate for the survey effort.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records identify a total of 48 previous studies carried out between 1974 and 2019 on various tracts of land and linear features, including the adjacent property to the east and the south. As a result of these past survey efforts, 17 cultural resources have been recorded within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

One of these known cultural resources was of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting of bedrock milling features with a metate fragment located nearly one mile to the southeast of the project location. The other 16 resources dated to the historic period and included four buildings, the remains of a former homestead and a grain mill, irrigation features, and linear infrastructure features such as a segment of Webster Avenue. None of them were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them require further consideration in conjunction with this project.

The Conservation Element of the City of Perris General Plan classifies the project vicinity as an area of “Low Density Site Probability” for cultural resources, projected at one site or less per quarter mile (City of Perris 2008:21). The General Plan notes that most of the prehistoric sites in and around the City of Perris consist of bedrock milling slicks (*ibid.*:20). Current ethnohistorical scholarship suggests that Native peoples in this area lived in base camps close to water sources, usually in protected areas such as near the base of hills (Bean and Shipek 1978). The project area, located on the open valley floor, would not have been a favored location for long-term habitation, and there are no bedrock outcrops on the property that could have been used for resource processing, as noted below.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
ID No.	Recorded by/Date	Description
33-005775	Tetra Tech, Inc. 1999	March Air Force Base Well No. 6
33-007649	Harmon 1982	Camp Haan barracks building (moved), circa 1941
33-007650	Harmon 1982	Camp Haan barracks building (moved), circa 1941
33-007674	Various 1982-1999	Val Verde Elementary School, circa 1911
33-008699	Love 1999	Reservoir and standpipe
33-011604	Goodwin 2001	Agricultural well with turbine pump
33-014136	Clifford 2005	Bedrock milling features and metate fragment
33-015853	Sanka and Aislin-Kay 2007	Concrete pads and irrigation feature remains
33-015854	Sanka 2007	Well remains and concrete standpipe
33-016078	Strudwick et al. 2005	Water reservoir, pump, and concrete pads
33-019865	Various 2005-2017	Homestead remains and water conveyance system
33-020334	Ballester 2012	Irrigation features, including well and pump base
33-021503	Kay 2013	Former grain mill facility
33-024092	Keller 2013	Irrigation systems
33-024867	Smallwood 2016	Lateral B-Oleander Channel
33-024868	Smallwood 2016	Segment of Webster Avenue
33-028621	Garrison 2019	Gravel-lined access road and concrete slab for well

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated March 15, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiries to the Pechanga Band of Indians (see App. 2). In addition, the commission also recommended that other local Native American groups be contacted for pertinent information and provided a referral list of 21 individuals associated with 14 local Native American groups (see App. 2). The NAHC’s reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Perris in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

Upon written request by CRM TECH, the Pechanga Band reported in a letter dated March 16, 2023, that multiple Native American cultural resources were known to be located within a few hundred yards to 2.64 miles from the project location but did not identify such resources within or immediately adjacent to project boundaries. Based on the presence of the resources nearby and of a formerly natural waterway in the vicinity, the Pechanga Band considers the general location of this project to be culturally sensitive, including for subsurface cultural deposits in undisturbed native soils below the plow zone. Therefore, the tribe requested further, government-to-government consultations with the City of Perris under the provisions of Assembly Bill (AB) 52, review of all cultural resources documentation for this project as a part of the consultation process, as well as archaeological and tribal monitoring of future earth-moving operations on the property (see App. 2).

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In the 1850s-1860s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the present-day Perris area, a “Road to

Tamascal” traversing in a generally north-south direction about a mile to the west of the project location was the only human-made feature observed in the general vicinity (Fig. 5). By the 1890s, a grid of roads, lined by scattered buildings, had been laid out around the town of Perris, including the forerunner of today’s Perris Boulevard and Indian Street (Fig. 6).

In the late 1930s, a dirt road leading to water reservoir on the adjacent property to the north was noted approaching the northeastern corner of the property from Perris Boulevard, the first human-made feature known to be present in the immediate vicinity of the project area (Fig. 7). While its course partially coincides with that of present-day Harley Knox Boulevard, the road was gradually abandoned and largely disappeared from the landscape before Harley Knox Boulevard was subsequently built in 2002-2005 (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1959-2005).

In the 1950s-1970s, the project area was part of an agricultural field under cultivation (NETR Online 1959-1978). Towards the end of the 20th century, the farming operations largely ceased on the property and in the surrounding area, and the construction of industrial warehouses began to transform the formerly agrarian landscape during the early years of the current century (NETR Online 1985-2020; Google Earth 2002-2023).

The two warehouses on the adjacent properties to the north and the south were both constructed between 2012 and 2016 (Google Earth 2012-2016). Around that time, much of the project area itself was also cleared and apparently graded, likely in preparation for a similar development, but no construction has ever occurred (Google Earth 2012-2023). Since then, the property has been left unused to the present time (*ibid.*).

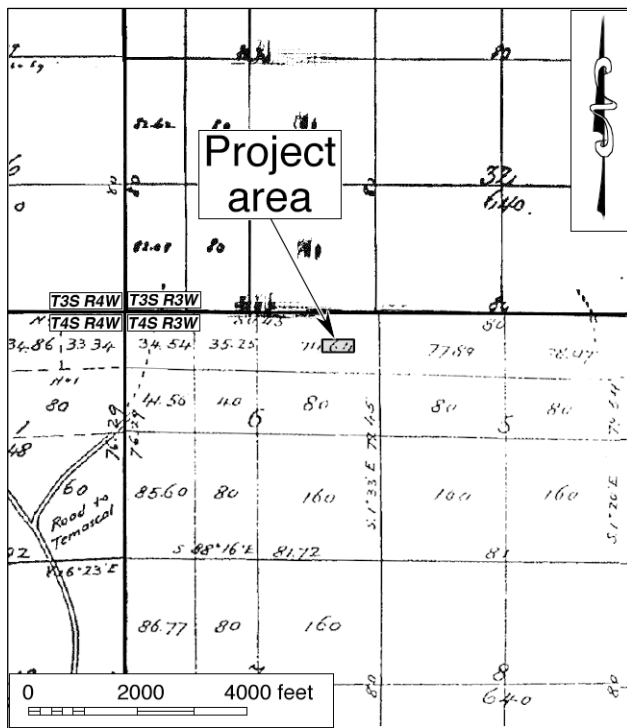


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1866. (Source: GLO 1855a-c; 1883)

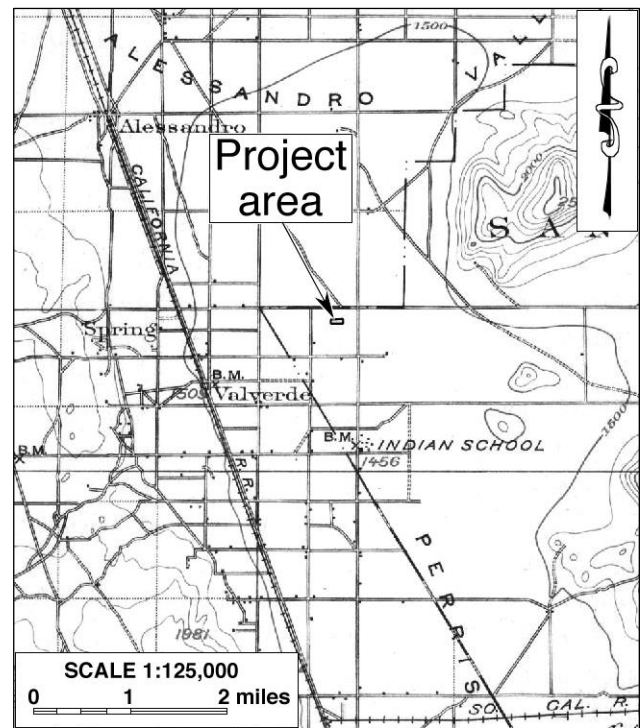


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

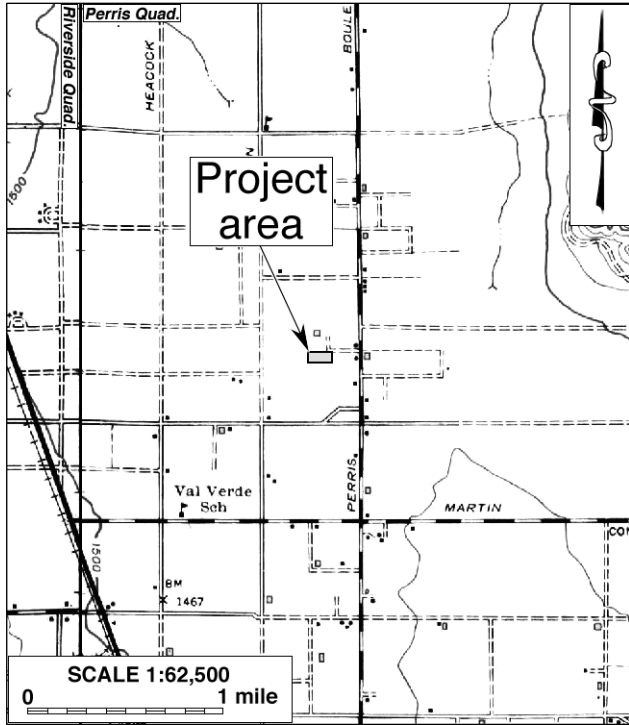


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942; 1943)

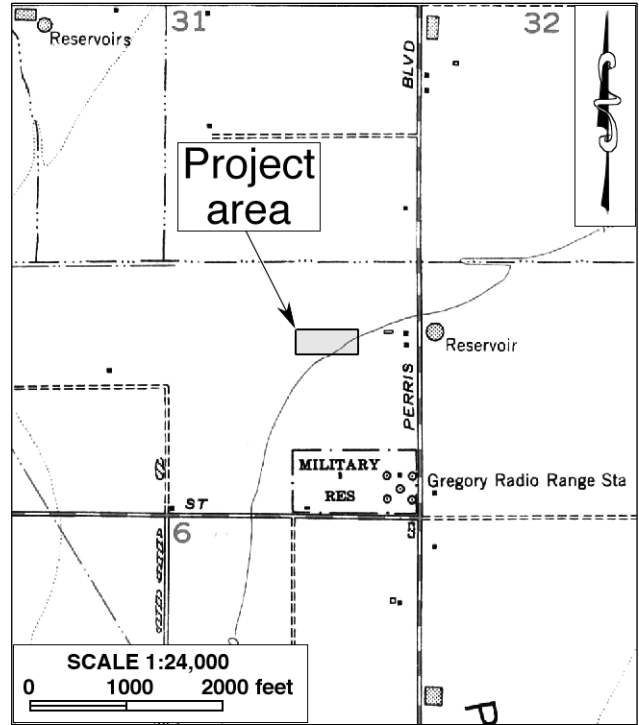


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951. (Source: USGS 1953)

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered. As a result of the prolonged farming operations on the property and grading in more recent times, the ground surface in the entire project area has been extensively disturbed, with little vestige of the natural landscape surviving today. No bedrock outcrops or other potential markers of prehistoric human activities were found in the project area.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area and assist the City of Perris 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))

As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were encountered during the present survey. Furthermore, historical maps and aerial photographs indicate no notable human-made features at this location throughout the historic period, and the ground surface in the project area has been extensively disturbed in the past by agricultural operations and, more recently, surface clearing activities. Based on these findings, the present study concludes that no “historical resources,” as defined above, are known to be present within or adjacent to the project boundaries.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “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.”

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered throughout the course of this study. The NAHC stated that the Sacred Lands File indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiry to the Pechanga Band of Indians. The Pechanga Band, in response, referred to multiple Native American cultural resources nearby but did not identify such resources in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Nonetheless, the Pechanga Band considers the general location of this project to be culturally sensitive and requested to participate in further, government-to-government consultations with the City of Perris under the provisions of Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Perris:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”

- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultation process to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- No other cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

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1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

City of Perris

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GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

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1855b Plat Map: Township No. 3 South Range No. 4 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.

1855c Plat Map: Township No. 4 South Range No. 3 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.

1883 Plat Map: Township No. 4 South Range No. 4 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1866.

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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.

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2002-2023 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2011-2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2023. Available through the Google Earth software.

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- 1979a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
- 1979b Map: Perris, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.
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Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

**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/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, San Diego State University, California; with honors.
- 2021 Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College, California.
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Leading and participating in surveys, testing and data recovery excavations, and archaeological monitoring programs;
 - Conducting records searches at various information centers;
 - Conducting Native American consultation;
 - Producing maps and graphics for projects.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

- 2016-2015 M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

- 2017-2016-2018 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

APPENDIX 2
NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSES

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 15, 2023

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Brew Harley Knox-Perris 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.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

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
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/15/2023**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Brew Harley Knox-Perris Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/15/2023**

Pechanga Band of 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***

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

***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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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 Brew Harley Knox-Perris Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/15/2023**

***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

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 Brew Harley Knox-Perris Project, Riverside County.



PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES

Pechanga Band of 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. Scarce, III
Robert Villalobos
Shevon Torres
Juan Rodriguez

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

March 16, 2023

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 Brew Harley Knox-Perris Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

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 'Ayékwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area and considering this Project's placement near three of our Tribe's Sacred Lands Filing's. The first Traditional Cultural Landscape is located 1.09 miles northwest of the Project, the second TCP is 1.66 miles to the southwest, and another Traditional Cultural Landscape sits 2.64 miles southeast of the Project. There are 13 recorded cultural-archaeological sites from 294 yards-to-1 mile away of the proposed APE. The aerial record from 1966-to-present day depicts a property which, beyond farming and probably weed abatement, has remained undeveloped. The Tribe maintains that below the plow-zone, this Project-parcel's native soils remain intact. At 215 yards due north of this Project is a long-term blueline drainage, which was one of the main natural-feeders to the San Jacinto River. Although largely channelized now, this nearby long-term waterway is concerning to the Tribe; given the combination of Our Culture's burial practices and a close adjacency to long-term water sources often increases the potential for impacts to our Ancestor's sacred sites. Considering this Project's proximity to known Ancestral human remains, close-by to three Traditional Cultural Properties, in light of this Property's adjacent waterway, and in view of extensive recorded sites within this Project's-vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. The Pechanga Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering sensitive 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 'Atáaxum/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@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6306.

Sincerely,



Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation

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

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