

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 Project

Perris, Riverside County, California



BCRCONSULTING LLC

May 8, 2020

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 Project
Perris, Riverside County, California

Prepared for:

Phil Martin
Phil Martin & Associates
4860 Irvine Boulevard, Suite 203
Irvine, California 92620
Phil Martin & Associates

Prepared by:

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA and Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA
Contributions by Dylan Williams, B.A.
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

BCR Consulting LLC Project No. PMA1903

Keywords: Reconnaissance Survey of 53.15 Acres,
USGS Quadrangles: 7.5-minute *Perris* (1979), *Steel Peak* (1973) *California*
Section 30 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian



BCRCONSULTING LLC

May 8, 2020

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Phil Martin & Associates to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 (the project), consisting of 53.15 Acres in Perris, Riverside County, California. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

During the current assessment, BCR Consulting completed a cultural resources records search and reconnaissance field survey for the project site. The records search revealed that 36 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 93 archaeological sites within one mile of the project site. One of the studies assessed a portion of the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. The field survey has failed to identify any cultural resources within the project site boundaries. However, since numerous prehistoric archaeological sites have been previously identified in the vicinity, and some are easily accessed on foot by crossing the project site, the subject property is considered sensitive for buried cultural resources. Therefore, BCR Consulting recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during any earthmoving activities proposed within the project site boundaries. The monitor would work under the direct supervision of a cultural resource professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. The monitor would be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect construction work in the vicinity of any find until the project archaeologist can evaluate it. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains;
- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements.

According to CEQA Guidelines (Environmental Checklist Form), projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource". The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix C has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as both tonalite and alluvial fan deposits dating from the Early Pleistocene. Roughly half of the project area that is mapped as Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high

paleontological sensitivity, while the areas mapped as tonalite are considered to be of low paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a one-mile radius, but does have multiple localities associated with similarly mapped old alluvial fan deposits. These types of deposits in the region are known to produce Pleistocene fossil specimens associated with mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), ancient horse (*Equus sp.*), camel (*Camelops hesternus*) and many more.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils from the study area (Radford 2020).

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

A Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) followed by scoping with tribes has also been initiated by BCR Consulting. The Sacred Lands file search revealed no traditional cultural places within the project site boundaries. The NAHC provided a list of potentially concerned tribes and individuals to be contacted regarding the current project. BCR Consulting sent letters and emails to those individuals to document any concerns. The results of these communications (to date) are summarized in Appendix B. Please note that 30 days after receipt of notifications by Tribes should be allowed for a response. The notifications were sent on January 21.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	ii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
PERSONNEL	1
NATURAL SETTING	1
CULTURAL SETTING	1
Prehistoric Context	1
Ethnography	4
History	5
METHODS	7
Research.....	7
Field Survey	8
Sacred Lands File Search, Tribal Scoping, and Tribal Cultural Resources	8
RESULTS	9
Research.....	9
Field Survey	11
Sacred Lands File Search, Tribal Scoping, and Tribal Cultural Resources	11
RECOMMENDATIONS	11
REFERENCES.....	13

APPENDICES

- A: NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS
- B: PHOTOGRAPHS
- C: PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW
- D: RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

FIGURES

- 1: Regional and Property Location2

TABLES

- A: Previous Cultural Resource Studies Completed Within One Mile of Project9
- B: Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project9

INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Phil Martin & Associates to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 (the project), consisting of 53.15 Acres in Perris, Riverside County, California. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The project is located in the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Perris* (1979) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The project site is currently vacant.

PERSONNEL

BCR Consulting Principal Archaeologist David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as Principal Investigator and co-authored the technical report with BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA. Mr. Orozco conducted the cultural resources records search, and completed the pedestrian field survey with BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. and Staff Historian Dylan Williams, B.A. Mr. Williams also contributed to the technical report.

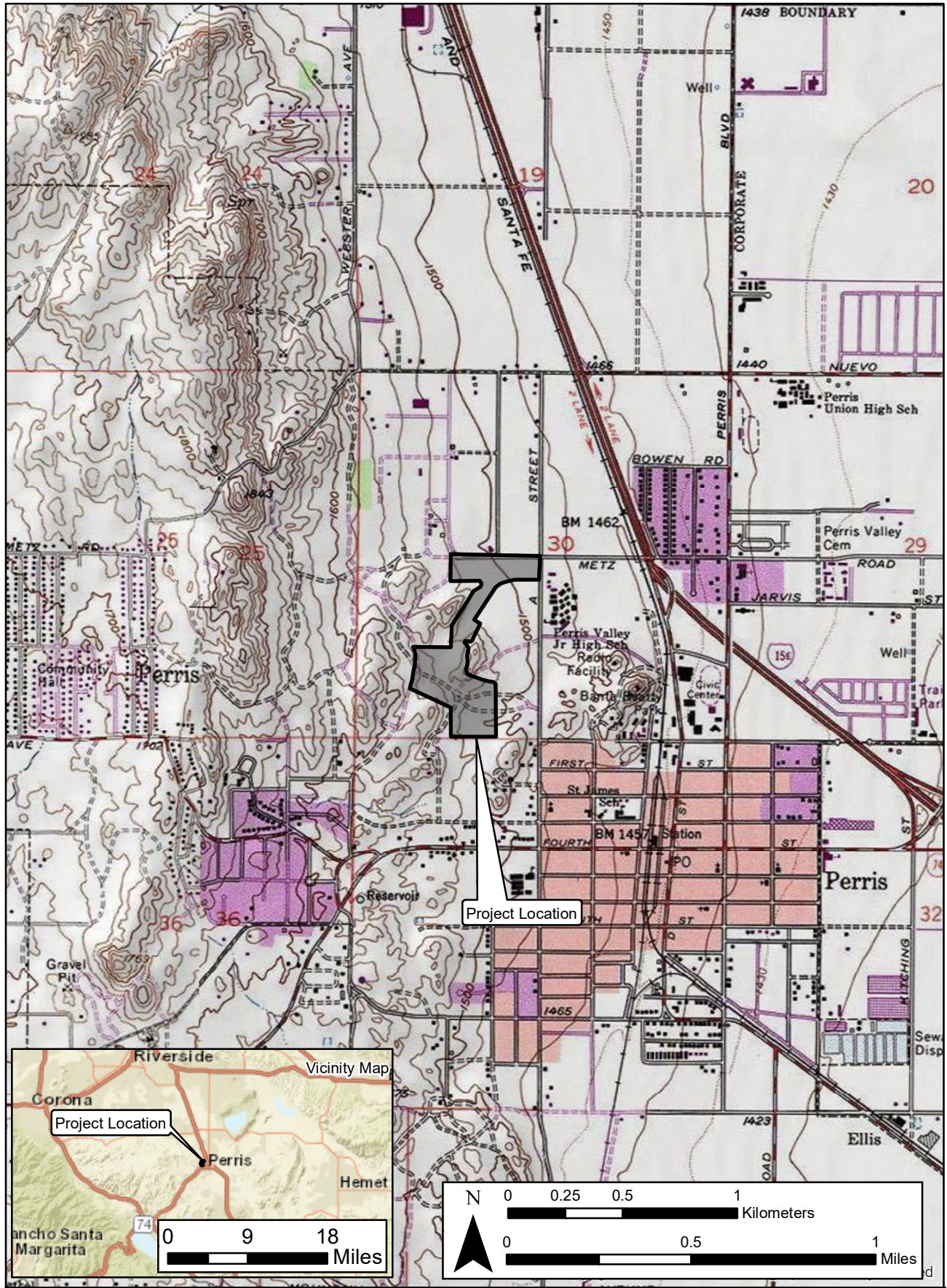
NATURAL SETTING

The project site is located in Perris Valley about five miles southwest of the Perris Reservoir. The region is characterized by an arid climate with dry, hot summers and mild winters. Annual rainfall averages 7-14 inches (Jaeger and Smith 1971), and usually occurs as winter rain and monsoonal summer showers. The project occupies a gentle slope that conveys water to the northeast (USGS 1979). Perris Valley is located at a nexus of three natural geomorphic provinces, including the Transverse Range, the Peninsular Range, and the Colorado Desert. Crystalline rocks present in the region include late Jurassic and cretaceous granitics of the southern California batholith. These resistant rocks weather to form gray or tan colored, boulder-covered conical buttes and hills. Locally, a thin veneer of Holocene soils typically obscures late Pleistocene sediments that often erode away to reveal the base of local boulder outcrops (Rogers 1965). During prehistory in Western Riverside County the boulders that form such outcrops were widely utilized as milling slicks for seed processing. Common local flora includes cacti, desert agave, cheesebush, catclaw acacia, creosote, coastal sage scrub, and seasonal grasses. Common animals include coyotes, foxes, rabbits, rodents, ravens, and raptors (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341-363).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The first was advanced by Wallace in 1955, and defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum,



Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continue to this day (Warren 1986).

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period throughout southern California deserts include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the southern California. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the drier regions, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler fringes (Warren 1986). Pinto Period sites are rare, and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1986), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1986).

Gypsum Period. (4,000 to 1,500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the abundance of resources available (Warren 1986:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1986; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of

projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1965; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern inland areas, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1986:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout southern California and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography –and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in southeastern Riverside County during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups.

Ethnography

The project site is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Cahuilla and the Luiseño.

Cahuilla. The Cahuilla belong to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of languages (Bean and Smith 1978). Like other Native American groups in southern California, they practiced semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies and commonly exploited seasonably available plant and animal resources. Spanish missionaries were the first outsiders to encounter these groups during the late 18th century. The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). The term Western Cahuilla is preferred over Pass Cahuilla because this group is not confined to the San Geronio Pass area. The distinctions are believed to be primarily geographic, although linguistic and cultural differences may have existed to varying degrees (Strong 1929). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail, a major prehistoric trade route, ran through it. The first written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to mission fathers; later documentation was by Strong (1929), Bright (1998), and others.

Luiseño. Typically, the native culture groups in southern California are named after nearby Spanish missions, and such is the case for this Takic-speaking population. For instance, the

term “Luiseño” is applied to the natives inhabiting the region within the “ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey...[and who shared] an ancestral relationship which is evident in their cosmogony, and oral tradition, common language, and reciprocal relationship in ceremonies” (Oxendine 1983:8). The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers. Sparkman (1908), Oxendine (1983) and others produced later documentation. Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

History

In Southern California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The Spanish period (1769-1821) is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system.

Mexican Period. The Mexican period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War (Cleland 1962). The Secularization Act of 1834 resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Fourteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County. At that time cattle ranching was a more substantial business than commercial agriculture, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, ranching and small-scale cultivation dominated California's economy (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the southern California area (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

Perris, California. The present-day city of Perris was established in a small valley formerly known as the San Jacinto Plains, named for the San Jacinto River that crossed the valley

from northeast to southwest. In 1880, the California Southern Railroad (CSR), a subsidiary of the Kansas-based Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, established a San Diego to Barstow route that crossed the valley. Gold had been discovered near the current alignment of Highway 74 in about 1870 and in 1889 a mine was established. A mule-driven arrastra was initially used to extract ore, and by 1891 a mechanized five-stamp mill was in use. The mine expanded and eventually employed 62 people supporting a small town complete with a school for miners' children. Flooding and litigation resulted in abandonment between 1896 and 1922, and despite a brief revitalization by the Good Hope Mining Company, the mine closed for good in 1935 (Ammenhauser 2010).

In addition to mining, dry farming and shepherding dominated the early economy. Settlers in northern and central portions of the valley, desiring a formal townsite, purchased land from the CSR in 1885 and offered to erect a depot, develop wells, and donate lots to the railroad in exchange for the establishment of a new CSR station at the town. Hotels had already begun to spring up to accommodate travelers passing through the valley and 160-acres of land was plotted for a townsite. The new town's namesake, Fred T. Perris, was the CSR's chief engineer and was charged with overseeing the survey of the railroad's lands throughout the valley. The new CSR station at Perris opened in April 1886 and by 1887, six passenger trains and two freight trains stopped at the station daily, accelerating the rapid growth of the newly named Perris Valley (City of Perris 2020; Ellis 1912).

Various other businesses and services began to consolidate in and around the Perris townsite at the turn of the century. The Perris Valley Bank had opened in 1890, and the town grew to include blacksmith shops, a first-class pharmacy, a saloon, a shoe shop, and a laundering service. Several contractors and builders also set up residences and businesses around Perris. An expanding population and agricultural developments required expansion of the water infrastructure. In 1890, the Perris Irrigation District, comprising over 17,000 acres, was organized to harness water for the region. Water rights to the Bear Valley Reservoir were secured and an open canal with systems of pipes and flumes were built to deliver water to Perris. By early 1911, Perris' residents were ready for a formalized local government and petitioned Riverside County supervisors for cityhood. By the spring of 1911, Perris was officially incorporated as a city with a population of 300 residents. The first Chamber of Commerce meeting was held in 1913 (Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association 2016; City of Perris 2013; City of Perris 2020; Ellis 1912).

Following incorporation, Perris continued to develop the infrastructure typical of a modern American city. In subsequent years, telephone services, electricity, and natural gas were installed. Most of the dirt and gravel roads that had predated cityhood were paved by 1925. In 1913, Perris established Alfalfa Day, to celebrate the crop's abundance, and for which the city designated itself "the Home of Alfalfa." The city also used the festivities to exhibit livestock and produce. These festivities preceded the Perris Livestock Day Parades of the 1930s. In spite of these developments, water resources were inconsistent. As population expanded, many wells and pumps for subsurface water were privatized, resulting in boom-or-bust harvests. In 1918, March Aviation Field (later named March Air Force Base and, currently, March Reserve Base) was built near the north end of Perris Valley to house the United States Army Air Corps. Many service personnel from Perris and the surrounding valley were stationed at March Field at some point during service in World War I and World

War II. Perris listed about 500 residents in 1920 according to the U.S. Census and grew to 800 residents by 1928 (Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association 2016; City of Perris 2020; City of Perris 2013).

From the 1930s through much of the rest of the twentieth century, Perris continued to attract new settlers and developments. Perris residents took an active role in the defense effort during World War II. Many served as ground observers for the Army Air Forces, monitoring plane types and flight patterns 24 hours a day. Camp Haan, located west of March Aviation Base, provided military housing and training, and employed many locals. Following World War II, new residential developments began springing up north and south of the original downtown. Many of these new residences were occupied by military families employed or stationed at March Air Force Base. Through the 1950s, Perris's population increased from about 18,000 to more than 27,000. Although water resources remained relatively sporadic, agriculture continued to be a driving economic force. Crops expanded to include a wide variety of fruits and vegetables and while grain and alfalfa remained among the most profitable exports, potatoes reigned supreme among agricultural products. In the 1930s, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) built the San Jacinto Tunnel to transport Colorado River water to Los Angeles. Leakage from the tunnel caused water tables in the Perris Valley to drop. The valley farmers formed the San Jacinto Protective Water Committee to express residents' concerns and negotiate a resolution with MWD. In 1950, the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) was formed under the MWD and started delivering water to Perris in 1953. The resulting abundance prompted the development of Ski-Land Perris, a water recreation area just east of the city in the 1950s. It was home to the National Drag Boat Association and hosted semiannual races before shutting down in the late 1960s. The popularity of motorcycles also spurred the creation of the Perris Motorcycle Track, which allowed for flat track and, later, motocross racing that remains in operation today (Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association 2016; City of Perris 2013).

In the late 1960s, construction of Lake Perris began as part of the State Water Project. By 1974, the lake was completed and filled with water, securing critical water needs in the ever-expanding region. Despite numerous water resource developments, costs made local farming difficult, and modern urbanization gradually began to change the landscape. In the 1980s, Arizona received a large portion of Colorado River water rights which further diminished local agriculture. Through the 1990s and 2000s subdivisions were constructed, accompanied by development of supermarkets, shopping centers, and chain restaurants. In 2015 the new Perris Valley Line opened to the public. These enterprises have combined with recreational activities such as hot-air ballooning, skydiving, and the Perris Auto Speedway, to reshape the City into a modern suburb (Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association 2016; City of Perris 2013).

METHODS

Research

Prior to fieldwork, Joseph Orozco conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). This included a review of all prerecorded historic-period and prehistoric cultural resources, and a review of known cultural resources surveys and excavation reports generated from projects located within one mile of the project site. In addition, a review was

conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

A reconnaissance-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on January 17th and January 20th, 2020. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 10-15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. All soil exposures were carefully examined for evidence of cultural resources. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project boundaries.

Sacred Land File Search, Tribal Scoping, and Tribal Cultural Resources

BCR Consulting has contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File Search and for a list of Native American tribes to contact. One notification and project maps were sent to the NAHC, and to each listed Native American Tribe via regular mail and/or email. BCR Consulting has contacted all entities listed to discern whether any tribe or individual has knowledge of cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes, within the project boundaries. CEQA guidelines define a tribal cultural resource as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object, which is of cultural value to a tribe and is either on or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or that the lead agency at its discretion chooses to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

Cultural landscapes are a category of cultural resource that are not always well defined in the parameters of a cultural resource assessment. While cultural landscapes can be identified during research and field surveys, they are often conceived by traditions or uses that are best understood by the cultural groups that have defined them. As a result, if potential for cultural landscapes is not identified during the research and field survey tasks, it could be revealed during the Tribal Scoping process. It is important that particular attention be paid to potential cultural landscapes during this process since they may not be discernible in the usual areas of archaeological inquiry. Furthermore, cultural landscapes can be impacted by project activities, and may extend across or outside normal project boundaries. In the CEQA Case Study *How to Identify and Evaluate Historic and Cultural Landscapes*, the California Office of Historic Preservation quotes *National Register Bulletin 30* to define them as:

[a] geographical area...used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.

Based on the above, communications with Native American groups have included a request for any information related to cultural landscapes, as well as burial sites, architectural features, and artifacts, ceremonial sites, and sacred shrines.

RESULTS

Research

The records search revealed that 36 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 93 cultural resources within one mile of the project site. One of the studies (designated RI-2759) assessed approximately 75 percent of the project site, including the portion within the east half of the southwest corner of Section 30 (Arkush 1990). This study did not identify any cultural resources within the project site boundaries. Tables A and B summarize the disposition of previous studies and cultural resources within one mile of the project site. The records search bibliography is provided in Appendix D.

Table A. Previous Cultural Resource Studies Completed within One Mile of Project

USGS 7.5-Min Quad	Previous Studies
<i>Perris, California</i> (1979)	RI-572, 574, 2324, 2759*, 2776, 4128, 4129, 4421, 4403, 5361, 5798, 6055, 6059, 6135, 6447, 6832, 6914, 6978, 7490, 8013, 8742, 8771, 8864, 8916, 8927, 9269, 9479, 9529, 9727, 9838, 10461, 10652, 10814,
<i>Steele Peak</i> (1973)	RI-984, 993, 994

*Assessed a portion of the project site.

Table B. Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project

Site No.	Period	Approximate Distance/Description
P-33-5779	Prehistoric	1/2 Mile East/Bedrock Milling Feature
P-33-7587	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-7600 to 7611	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structures
P-33-7613 to 7613	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structures
P-33-7624	Historic	1 Mile East/Historic Period Structure
P-33-7632 to 7638	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structures
P-33-7643	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-7651	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-7654 to 7657	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structures
P-33-7660	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-7662	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-7664 to 7669	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structures
P-33-7675	Historic	3/4 Mile West/Historic Period Structure
P-33-7678	Historic	1/8 Mile West/Historic Period Structure
P-33-8196	Prehistoric	1/2 Mile South/Details Unavailable
P-33-9776	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Railroad
P-33-12203 to 12206	Historic	3/4 Mile Southwest/Historic Period Structures
P-33-12867	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-12869	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-13496	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-13500	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-16811	Prehistoric	3/4 Mile Northwest/Rock Shelter Site
P-33-17181	Prehistoric	3/4 Mile Northwest/Bedrock Milling Feature
P-33-26644	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-26835	Historic	1/2 Mile Northeast/Historic Period Railway
P-33-28756	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-28764 to 28780	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structures
P-33-28788	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure

Site No.	Period	Approximate Distance/Description
P-33-28792 to 28797	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structures
P-33-28799	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-28800	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-28803	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
P-33-28813	Historic	1/2-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Structure
CA-RIV-1057	Multicomponent	3/4 Mile NW/Bedrock Milling, Foundations, Refuse
CA-RIV-8207	Prehistoric	1/8 Mile West/Bedrock Milling Feature
CA-RIV-8208	Prehistoric	1/4 Mile West/Bedrock Milling Feature
CA-RIV-8210	Prehistoric	1/4 Mile West/Bedrock Milling Feature
CA-RIV-8211	Prehistoric	1/4 Mile West/Bedrock Milling Feature
CA-RIV-8954	Prehistoric	3/4 Mile West/Bedrock Milling Feature

Numerous local cultural resource studies indicate a common prehistoric use of bedrock for milling stations (see Table A). These milling resources are usually associated with seasonal vegetal (particularly seed) processing. The regional archaeological data combined with the local presence of coastal sage scrub vegetation community accompanied by large exposed granitic boulders, indicates a reasonable expectation for the presence of milling features. Furthermore, local topography indicates that sites CA-RIV-8207, 8208, 8210, and 8211 are easily accessed on foot by crossing the project site. As a result the field survey emphasized careful inspection of all suitable rock outcrops for the presence of such features.

Additional research indicates that the project site was part of a larger property comprising the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 4 South, Range 3 West that was granted to James A. Bentley in June 1890. Bentley's property totaled approximately 166 acres. Bentley came to Perris township from San Diego County and was elected as one of its two constables in November 1892 (U.S. General Land Office 1890; Los Angeles Times 1892). In 1892, the land originally granted to Bentley was acquired by and divided between E.W. Elder and Fred Fisher. Elder acquired 43 acres in the northwest corner of Bentley's original property, and Fisher got the remaining 123 acres. Fisher built a house and planted citrus trees on his land. In 1896, Elder sold his property to W. F. Perry. By 1899 Fisher's citrus trees had been removed, although maps show a building (probably Fisher's house) about one eighth of a mile to the east of the project site's southeast corner, just inside the southwest corner of Section 30 (U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey 1901). Perry's share of the land changed hands several times between 1899 and 1913. By 1907 Fisher's share was transferred to his wife, Mary. From 1899 to 1913, these properties remained vacant, with no recorded buildings or agricultural products evident (Riverside County Assessor 1892-1896; 1896-1899; 1899-1907; 1907-1913). There was no information available between 1913 and 1938. Aerial photos from 1938 indicate no development within the project site boundaries, although the building indicated above remained in place to the east of the project site's southeast corner. That building was gone by 1953 and the property was subsequently cleared of vegetation (University of California at Santa Barbara Library 2020). Aerial photos from 1967, 1978, 1997, and 2016 show that the project site has been subsequently vacant (see historicaerials.com). The former presence of citrus trees indicates that orchard-related irrigation systems or refuse may be present although the clearing that has taken place makes this unlikely. Most of the historic-period resources indicated in the records search are residences in neighborhoods to the southeast. No such resources have ever been present within the project site.

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting staff carefully inspected the project site, and identified no cultural resources within its boundaries. Surface visibility was 40(+) percent within the project site. Vegetation within the project site boundaries include native and non-native seasonal grasses, native plants from coastal sage scrub vegetation community, and non-native scrub brush. Sediments include silty sands containing some granitic cobbles and boulders. Many boulders within the project site have been drilled, blasted, and relocated by mechanical equipment. None exhibited any grinding slicks. The property has been subject to severe disturbances related to blasting, discing, grading, off-road vehicle use, and weed abatement.

Sacred Land File Search, Tribal Scoping, and Tribal Cultural Resources

The Sacred Lands File search results from the NAHC were negative. Two of the listed Native American Tribes have responded with knowledge of cultural resources, including potential for tribal cultural resources/cultural landscapes, within the project boundaries. The results of the Tribal Scoping correspondence are summarized in Appendix B. Please note, Tribes generally have up to 30 days to respond to notifications and/or requests. The notifications were sent on January 21.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The field survey and research have indicated that there are no cultural resources located within the project site boundaries. However, since numerous prehistoric archaeological sites have been previously identified in the vicinity, and some are easily accessed on foot by crossing the project site, the subject property is considered sensitive for buried cultural resources. Therefore, BCR Consulting recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during any earthmoving activities proposed within the project site boundaries. The monitor would work under the direct supervision of a cultural resource professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. The monitor would be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect construction work in the vicinity of any find until the project archaeologist can evaluate it. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains;
- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;

- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements.

According to CEQA Guidelines (Environmental Checklist Form), projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The appended Paleontological Overview has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as both tonalite and alluvial fan deposits dating from the Early Pleistocene. Roughly half of the project area that is mapped as Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity, while the areas mapped as tonalite are considered to be of low paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a one-mile radius, but does have multiple localities associated with similarly mapped old alluvial fan deposits. These types of deposits in the region are known to produce Pleistocene fossil specimens associated with mastodon (*Mammuthus pacificus*), mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), ancient horse (*Equus sp.*), camel (*Camelops hesternus*) and many more.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils from the study area (Radford 2020; complete report in Appendix C).

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

A Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) followed by scoping with tribes has also been initiated by BCR Consulting. The Sacred Lands file search revealed no traditional cultural places within the project site boundaries. The NAHC provided a list of potentially concerned tribes and individuals to be contacted regarding the current project. BCR Consulting sent letters and emails to those individuals to document any concerns. The results of these communications (to date) are summarized in Appendix B. Please note that 30 days after receipt of notifications by Tribes should be allowed for a response. The notifications were sent on January 21, 2020.

REFERENCES

Ammenheuser, Maura

2012 "Perris: City once had the top gold mine in Southern California." Press Enterprise (Riverside County, California). Electronic Document. <https://www.pe.com/2012/06/15/perris-city-once-had-the-top-gold-mine-in-southern-california/>. Accessed 4/15/20.

Arkush, Brooke S.

1990 An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tracts 25160, 25334, and 25356, Located in Perris Valley in Western Riverside County. On file at the Eastern Information Center. University of California, Riverside.

Basgall, Mark E., and M.C. Hall

1994 Perspectives on the Early Holocene Archaeological Record of the Mojave Desert. In *Kelso Conference Papers 1987-1992*, edited by G.D. Everson and J.S. Schneider, pp. 63-81. California State University, Bakersfield, Museum of Anthropology, Occasional Papers in Anthropology 4.

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith

1978 Cahuilla. In *California* (pp 566-570), edited by R.F. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence Shippek

1978 *California* pp. 550-563, edited by R.F. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Beattie, George W., and Helen P. Beattie

1974 *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century*. Biobooks: Oakland.

Bedwell, S.F.

1973 *Fort Rock Basin: Prehistory and Environment*. University of Oregon Books, Eugene.

Bright, William

1998 *California Place Names, The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

City of Perris

2020 *Perris History*. Electronic Document. <http://www.cityofperris.org/about/history.html>. Accessed 4/14/20.

2013 *Celebrating 100 Years of Perris: Honoring the past, celebrating the present, Embracing the future*. Electronic Document. <http://www.cityofperris.org/about/brochures/1970-1980%20files/CityofPerris70and80era.html>. Accessed 4/16/2020.

Cleland, Robert Glass

1962 *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills—Southern California, 1850-80*. San Marino, California: Huntington Library.

Ellis, T.V. H.

1912 The Perris Valley. In *History of Riverside County, California with Biographical Sketches*. Los Angeles: Historic Record Company. Electronic Document [excerpt archived through history.rays-place.com]. <http://history.rays-place.com/ca/rs-perris-v-1.htm>.

Gifford, Edward W.

1918 Clans and Moieties in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Anthropology* 14(22)155-219.

Jaeger, Edmund C., and Arthur C. Smith

1971 *Introduction to the Natural History of Southern California*. California Natural History Guides: 13. Los Angeles: University of California Press.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution. Reprinted in 1976, New York: Dover Publications.

Lightfoot, Kent G. and Otis Parrish

2009 *Calif. Indians and Their Environment*. University of California, Berkeley/Los Angeles

Los Angeles Times

1892 "A Sociable Constable." In *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, California), accessed through online newspaper archive (Newspapers.com). Accessed 4/16/20.

McGuire, K.R., and M.C. Hall

1988 *The Archaeology of Tiefert Basin, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California*. Report Prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.

Oxendine, Joan

1983 *The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era*. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association

2004 *Images of America: Perris Valley*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing.

Radford, Darla

2020 Paleontological Records Search for TTM 37803. On File at BCR Consulting LLC, Claremont, California.

Riverside County Assessor

1892-1896 "Riverside County File Lot Book 16." Accessed through the Riverside County Archives, on 4/23/20.

1896-1899 "Riverside County File Lot Book 16." Accessed through the Riverside County Archives, on 4/23/20.

1899-1907 "Riverside County File Lot Book 16." Accessed through the Riverside County Archives, on 4/23/20.

- 1907-1913 "Riverside County File Lot Book 16." Accessed through the Riverside County Archives, on 4/23/20.
- Rogers, M.J.
1965 *Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas*. San Diego Museum Papers No. 3.
- Schroeder, Albert H.
1953 A Few Sites in Moapa Valley, Nevada. *The Masterkey* 27(1):18-24, (2):62-68
1961 *The Archaeological Excavations at Willow Beach, AZ, 1950*. Utah Anthro. Papers 50.
- Schroth, Adella Beverly
1994 *The Pinto Point Controversy in the Western United States*. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of California, Riverside.
- Shutler, Richard, Jr.
1961 *Lost City, Pueblo Grande de Nevada*. Nev. State Museum Anthropological Papers 5.

1968 The Great Basin Archaic. In Prehistory in the Western United States. *Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3):24-26. Edited by C. Irwin-Williams, Eastern New Mexico University.
- Sparkman, Philip S.
1908 The Culture of the Luiseño Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 8(4). University of California, Berkeley.
- Strong, William Duncan
1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1):1-358.
- Sutton, Mark Q.
1996 The Current Status of Archaeological Research in the Mojave Desert. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 18(2):221-257.
- University of California at Santa Barbara Library
2020 Aerial Photography Information. Flight AXM-46 Frame 33 from June 7, 1938. Flight AXM 2k Frame 167 from August 28, 1953. Electronic Document:
http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. Accessed multiple dates.
- U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey 1901
1901 *Elsinore, California* 1:125,000 topographic quadrangle map.
- U.S. General Land Office
1890 Land Patent Accession No.CA0530___.481. In the U.S. Bureau of Land Management archived GLO database (gloreords.blm.gov). Accessed 4/17/20.

U.S. Geological Survey

1979 *Perris, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map

1973 *Steele Peak, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map

Wallace, William J.

1955 Prehistoric Cultural Development in the Southern California Deserts. *American Antiquity* 28(2):172-180.

Warren, Claude N.

1986 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. Moratto with contributions by D.A. Fredrickson, C. Raven, and C.N. Warren, pp. 339–430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and R.H. Crabtree

1986 The Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 11, Great Basin*, edited by W.L. d'Azevedo, pp.183-193. W.C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Yohe, Robert M., II

1992 *A Reevaluation of Western Great Basin Cultural Chronology and Evidence for the Timing of the Introduction of the Bow and Arrow to Eastern California Based on New Excavations at the Rose Spring Site (CA-INY-372)*. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX A
NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>



December 31, 2019

Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC

VIA Email to: nickshpetuk@gmail.com

RE: Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Shepetuk:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Andrew Green".

Andrew Green
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/31/2019**

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

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/31/2019**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-
nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Mercedes Estrada,
P. O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mercedes.estrada@santarosacah
uilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
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 Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 Project, Riverside County.

Tribal Scoping Summary for the Tentative Tract Map No. 37803, Perris, Riverside County, California

Native American Heritage Commission replied to BCR Consulting Request on December 31, 2019. Results of Sacred Land File Search did not indicate Native American cultural resources, and recommended that the below entities be contacted. Please note that tribes are typically allowed 30 days to respond to scoping requests. These are up to date as of May 8, 2020.

Groups Contacted	Letter/Email Date	Response from Tribes
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO	Email: 1/21/2020	2/20/2020: Arysa Gonzalez Romero responded in a letter for Agua Caliente (attached) to request copies of cultural resource documentation (including a copy of the records search), an opportunity to review and provide recommendations and/or mitigations.
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Letter: 1/21/2020	None
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Letter: 1/21/2020	2/20/2020: Arysa Gonzalez Romero responded in a letter for Agua Caliente (attached) to request copies of cultural resource documentation (including a copy of the records search), an opportunity to review and provide recommendations and/or mitigations.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	Email: 1/21/2020	None
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Email: 1/21/2020	None
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin, Chairperson	Email: 1/21/2020	None
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Email: 1/21/2020	None
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Email: 1/21/2020	None
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Email: 1/21/2020	2/3/2020: Molly Earp Escobar responded in a letter (attached) to indicate that Traditional Cultural Properties and sites are located nearby, and that the proposed project will likely impact tribal cultural resources. The letter requested participation in a field survey, further consultation with the lead agency, government to government consultation, and archaeological and Pechanga monitoring during earthmoving activities.
Ramona Band of Cahuilla John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Email: 1/21/2020	None
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 1/21/2020	None

Groups Contacted	Letter/Email Date	Response from Tribes
Scott Cozart, Chairperson		
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Email: 1/21/2020	None
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Email: 1/21/2020	None
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Steven Estrada, Chairperson	Email: 1/21/2020	None
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Mercedes Estrada	Email: 1/21/2020	None
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Email: 1/21/2020	None



January 21, 2020

Tribal Representative

Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 Project (53.15 Acres), Riverside County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes.

The proposed project is located in Section 30 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Perris, (1979), California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of a residential development southwest of the intersection of Metz Road and North A Street in the City of Perris in Riverside County.

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by February 24, 2020. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



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:
Andrew Masiel, Sr.
Darlene Miranda
Evie Gerber
Richard B. Searce, III
Robert Villalobos

February 3, 2020

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

Planning Specialist:
Molly E. Escobar

VIA E-Mail and USPS

David Drunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
BCRConsulting LLC
505 W 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

RE: Request for Information for the TTP 37803 Project in the County of Riverside, CA.

Dear Mr. Brunzell,

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

At this time, the Tribe is highly interested in participating in this Project based on our cultural knowledge of the region. The Project is located less than a half mile from a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP), with several recorded sites directly surrounding it. After reviewing the historic aerials, the Tribe understands that the northern portion of the Project area was previously used, however, given the nature of the recorded sites surrounding the Proposed Project area and the TCP, the scope of work will likely impact Tribal resources. At this time the Tribe requests to participate in the field survey.

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 Tribe monitor will 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 Luiseño ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. Please be advised, the lead contact for this project is our Cultural Analyst, Ebru Ozdil. She can be reached at eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov or at (951) 770-6313. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact me at mescobar@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6314.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Molly Earp-Escobar', is written over a printed name and title. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Molly Earp-Escobar
Cultural Planning Specialist

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-041-2020-001

February 20, 2020

[VIA EMAIL TO:david.brunzell@yahoo.com]
BCRCONSULTING LLC
Mr. David Brunzell
1420 Guadalajara Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Re: TTM 37803

Dear Mr. David Brunzell,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the TTM 37803 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:

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

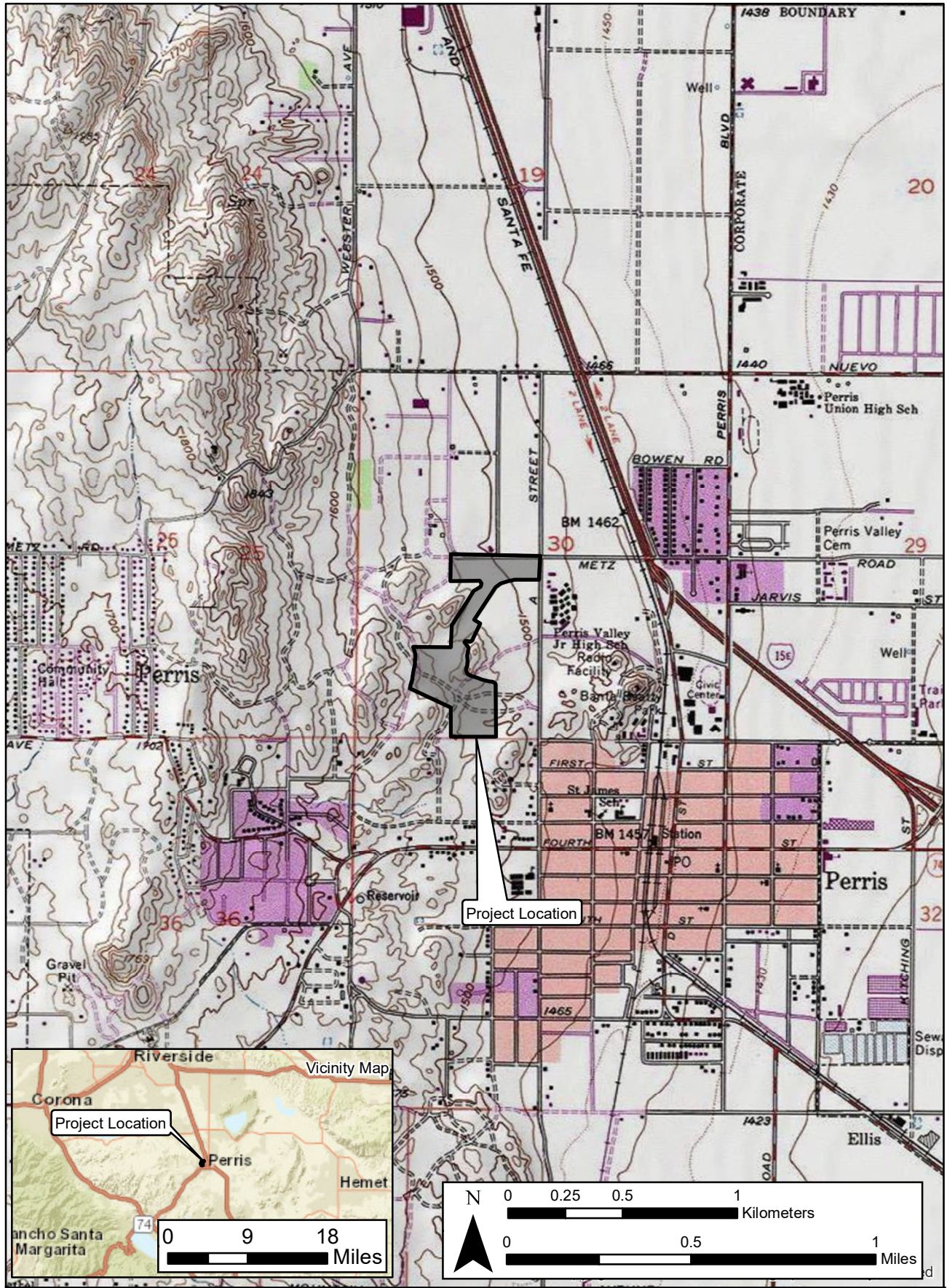
*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

*This letter does not conclude consultation. Upon receipt of requested materials the ACBCI THPO may have additional recommendations or require further mitigation measures.

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

Cordially,

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



Project Location

Project Location

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

0 0.5 1 Miles

APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Project Site Overview Immediately South of Metz Road (View SE)



Photo 2: Project Overview Near Owl Drive Access Point (View South)



Photo 3: Sample of Exfoliated Granite West of Deerhill Road (View South)



Photo 4: Exfoliated Granitic Boulder



Photo 5: Project Overview from Southeastern Corner (View Northwest)



Photo 6: Project Overview from Southeastern Corner (View Northeast)

APPENDIX C
PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



BCR Consulting LLC
Nicholas Shepetuk
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

January 16, 2020

Dear Mr. Shepetuk,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 Project in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The project site is located south of West Metz Road, west of North Ash Street, and north of West San Jacinto Avenue, in Section 30, Township 4 South, and Range 3 West, on the Perris USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as both tonalite and alluvial fan deposits dating from the Early Pleistocene (Morton, 1996). Roughly half of the project area that is mapped as Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity, while the areas mapped as tonalite are considered to be of low paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a one mile radius, but does have multiple localities associated with similarly mapped old alluvial fan deposits. These types of deposits in the region are known to produce Pleistocene fossil specimens associated with mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), ancient horse (*Equus sp.*), camel (*Camelops hesternus*) and many more.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the Tentative Tract Map No. 37803 Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils from the study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

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

Darla Radford
Collections Manager

APPENDIX D
RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00572	NADB-R - 1080610; Voided - MF-0500	1979	William H. Breece	Cultural Resource Survey of the Metro Park Project Proposed Race Track, Riverside County, California	WESTEC Services Inc., Tustin, CA	
RI-00574	NADB-R - 1080612; Voided - MF-0500	1984	Christopher E. Dover	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 20,524 Near Perris, Riverside County, California	Consulting Archaeologist	
RI-00984	NADB-R - 1081034; Voided - MF-0894	1978	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 12,139	Archaeological Consultants, Colton and Riverside, CA	
RI-00993	NADB-R - 1081044; Voided - MF-0902	1978	Renee Giansanti	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 11864, Skinner Reservoir Area of Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00994	NADB-R - 1081045; Voided - MF-0903	1978	Renee Giansanti	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 11865, Skinner Reservoir Area of Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-02324	Caltrans - 8-RIV-74, P.M. 25.0/27.5. 08- 908008; NADB-R - 1082781; Submitter - 775; Voided - MF-2525	1987	HATHEWA, ROGER G., ROGER D. MASON, KEVIN J. PETER, and JEANETTE A. MCKENNA	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT, HIGHWAY 74 (FOURTH STREET) WIDENING, CITY OF PERRIS, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYES, INC., HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA	33-007588, 33-007589, 33-007590, 33-007591, 33-007592, 33-007593, 33-007594, 33-007595, 33-007596, 33-007597, 33-007598, 33-007599, 33-007601, 33-007602, 33-007603, 33-007604, 33-007613, 33-007616, 33-007637, 33-007667, 33-013493, 33-013494, 33-013495, 33-013496, 33-013500
RI-02776	NADB-R - 1083386; Voided - MF-2980	1990	LERCH, MICHAEL K. and ROBERT M. YOHE, II	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 24959 CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL K. LERCH & ASSOCIATES	
RI-04128	NADB-R - 1085317; Voided - MF-4604	1998	MAOSN, ROGER, PHILIPPE LAPIN, and WAYNE H. BONNER	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY REPORT FOR A PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM 124- 03, CITY OF PERRIS, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	
RI-04129	NADB-R - 1085562; Voided - MF-4604	2000	LAPIN, PHILIPPE	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR MODIFICATIONS TO PACIFIC BELL WIRELESS FACILITY, CM 124-03, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04403	NADB-R - 1084390; Other - RO-91-92; Voided - MF-4912	1993	ROMANI, JOHN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF ROUTE 74 FROM SEVENTH STREET TO THE I-15 FREEWAY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA.	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	33-000412, 33-000640, 33-000641, 33-000657, 33-000658
RI-04421	NADB-R - 1083650; Voided - MF-3325	1990	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	Appendix B-Cultural Resources. In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis- Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-000268, 33-000412, 33-000648, 33-000657, 33-000797, 33-001631, 33-002183
RI-05361	NADB-R - 1086724	2004	MASON, ROGER D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PERRIS 50 PROJECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ECORP CONSULTING, INC.	33-014773, 33-014774, 33-014775
RI-05798	NADB-R - 1087161	2004	KYLE, CAROLYN E.	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR AT&T WIRELESS FACILITY 950-031-040A, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	KYLE CONSULTING	
RI-06055	NADB-R - 1087418	2004	COOK, JOHN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE I REPORT FOR THE NUEVO ROAD PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	ASM AFFILIATES	
RI-06059	NADB-R - 1087422	2004	ANDREWS, SHERRI	ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF LOT 11 BUISNESS CENTER DRIVE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES	
RI-06135	NADB-R - 1087498	2003	DICE, MICHAEL	LETTER REPORT: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR SPRINT TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY RV54XC460H (SPECTRASITE), 300 METZ ROAD, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-06447	NADB-R - 1087812; Submitter - CONTRACT #1443	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, MATTHEW WETHERBEE, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: THE AVANTE PROJECT, IN THE CITY OF INDIO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06832	Submitter - LSA Project. No. DMP0601	2007	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resources Assessment, Parcels 311090008, 311090010, and 311090011 in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	33-015162, 33-015163, 33-015164, 33-015650, 33-015651
RI-06914	Other - LSA Job No. GTX330	2003	Jim Harrison	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc., Irvine, CA	33-007648

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06978		2007	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	An Historical Resources Identification Investigation, of the Retail Building Project, 345 East Fourth Street, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.	Archaeological Consulting Serviced	
RI-07490	Submitter - CRM Tech Contract No. 2136	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Windflower Tristone Project Tentative Tract Map No. 35184	CRM Tech	33-016675
RI-08013		2005	Sherri Gust and Kim Scott	Archaeological And Paleontological Resources Assessment Report For Harvest Landing, City of Perris, California	Cogstone Resources Management, Inc. Santa Ana, CA	
RI-08742	Submitter - CRM Tech Contract No.	2012	Bai Tom Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 313-143-009, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-08771		2010	Bai 'Tom' Tang	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resource Study Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project In and near the Cities of Riverside, Perris, and Menifee Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2444	CRM TECH	
RI-08864	Submitter - CRM Tech Contract No. 2621	2012	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 313-143-009 City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-08916	Submitter - Contract No. 2664	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Historical//Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Perris Family Apartment Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-08927	Submitter - Contract No. 2685	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological Monitoring Program, Dollar General Project on Fourth Street near Park Avenue, APN 313-143-009; DPR 12-07-0011; GPA 12-07-0010, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09269		2014	Dennis McDougall, Joan George, and Vanessa Mirro	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Irrigation Lateral 114.3 Replacement Project, City of Indio, Riverside County, California	Applied Earthworks	
RI-09479		2016	Bai "Tom" Tang, Ben Kerridge, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Villa Verona Apartment Community Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09529		2015	David K. Grabski and Brian F. Smith	A class III Cultural Resource Study for the Habitat for Humanity Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-09727		2015	Joan George and Josh Smallwood	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Perris Apartments Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied Earthworks	
RI-09838	Other - Conditional Use Permit No. 16-05189	2016	Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the UHS Clinic Project, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
RI-10461	Other - 18142.00	2015	William T. Eckhardt, Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach	Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	ASM Affiliates	33-018128, 33-020289, 33-020290, 33-020294, 33-020317, 33-020318, 33-020319, 33-020320, 33-020321, 33-020322, 33-020323, 33-020324, 33-020325, 33-020336, 33-020409, 33-020410, 33-020975, 33-020976, 33-020977, 33-020978, 33-020979, 33-021001, 33-021014, 33-022103, 33-022105, 33-023799
RI-10652		2003	NA	San Jacinto Branch Line Riverside County, California Determination of Eligibility and Effects Report	Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc	33-004495, 33-006963, 33-007645, 33-007666, 33-009498, 33-009678, 33-009687, 33-009689, 33-009776, 33-011517
RI-10814		2001	Daniel G. Foster, Mark V. Thornton, and Maria C. Sosa	Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	33-001889, 33-001890, 33-001891, 33-001892, 33-003090, 33-003091, 33-003092, 33-005776, 33-005777, 33-005778, 33-005779, 33-005780

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-001057	CA-RIV-001057		Other	Prehistoric, Historic	AH02; AH04; AP04	1976 (Eastvold, n/a); 1977 (N. Nelson Leonard, III, Archaeological Research Unit); 1979 (M.J. McIntyre and J.M. Foster, n/a); 1990 (S. Wade, C. Bowden, R. Collett, RECON)	RI-00534, RI-00633, RI-00634, RI-00635, RI-03190
P-33-005779		Other - Perris Ranger Unit Headquarters	Building	Historic		1994 (Mark V. Thornton, Historian- Consultant)	RI-10814
P-33-007600		Resource Name - German ME Church	Building	Historic		1982 (D. Cross, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007601		Resource Name - Perris Depot; Other - Santa Fe Depot	Building	Historic	HP17	1982 (R. Knight, Riverside County Historical Comm); 1987 (R. Mason/R. Hatheway, Scientific Resource Surveys); 1994 (I. Minnich, Orange Empire Railway Museum); 2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	RI-02324, RI-04404
P-33-007602				Historic		1982 (W. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1987 (R. Hatheway, Hatheway & Associates)	RI-02324
P-33-007603				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1987 (R. Hatheway, Hatheway & Associates)	RI-02324
P-33-007604				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1987 (R. Mason/R. Hatheway, Scientific Resource Surveys)	RI-02324
P-33-007605				Historic		1982 (W. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007607				Historic		1982 (R. Knight, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007608				Historic		1982 (K. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007609				Historic		1982 (D. Cross, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007610				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007611				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007613				Historic		1982 (K. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1987 (R. Hatheway, Hatheway & Associates)	RI-02324
P-33-007615				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1992 (V. Bautista, Smith, Peroni, & Fox)	
P-33-007616		Other - Bank of Perris	Building	Historic	HP06	1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1987 (R. Mason/R. Hatheway, Scientific Resource Surveys); 2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	RI-02324
P-33-007624				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007632				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007633				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007634				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007635				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007636				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007637				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1987 (R. Hatheway, Hatheway & Associates)	RI-02324
P-33-007638				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007643				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007651				Historic		1982 (W. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007654				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007657				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007660				Historic		1982 (D. Cross, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007665				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007666		Other - Globe Grain & Milling Co.	Building	Historic	HP06	1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	RI-10652
P-33-007667				Historic		1982 (R. Hatheway, Hatheway & Associates); 1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	RI-02324
P-33-007668				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007669		Resource Name - Hook's Grain Yard	Building	Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007675				Historic		1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007678				Historic		1982 (D. Cross, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-008196	CA-RIV-006073	Other - AE-IF-B-8		Prehistoric		1998 (M. Horne, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, CA)	
P-33-009776	CA-RIV-005667H	Other - AT & SF/ BNSF Railroad	Structure, Other	Historic	HP39	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	RI-04404, RI-10652
P-33-012203			Building	Historic		1992 (Portia Lee, California Archives)	
P-33-012204			Building	Historic		1992 (Portia Lee, California Archives)	
P-33-012205			Building	Historic		1992 (Portia Lee, California Archives)	
P-33-012206			Building	Historic			

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-012867	CA-RIV-007160		Site	Historic			RI-06849
P-33-012869			Other	Historic			RI-06849
P-33-013496		Resource Name - Poinsettia Hotel	Building	Historic	HP05	1987 (Roger Hatheway, Organization Hatheway & Assoc.)	RI-02324
P-33-013500			Building	Historic	HP02	1987 (Roger Hatheway, Organization Hatheway & Assoc.)	RI-02324
P-33-015650	CA-RIV-008207		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2007 (Phil Fulton, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06832
P-33-015651	CA-RIV-008208		Site	Prehistoric	AP04; AP14	2007 (Phil Fulton, LSA Associates Inc.)	RI-06832
P-33-015653	CA-RIV-008210		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2007 (Phil Fulton, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-015654	CA-RIV-008211		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2007 (Phil Fulton, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-016811		Other - Rimrock Rockshelter	Site	Prehistoric	AP04; AP14	2007 (Wilson, Britt W., Morongo Band of Mission Indians)	
P-33-017181		Other - LSA-FRT0802-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2008 (Fulton, Phil, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-017207	CA-RIV-008954	Other - NBP-DRK-001	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2008 (Kay, Dustin, URS Corporation)	
P-33-026644		Other - 120 East 3rd Street	Building	Historic	HP06	2014 (Justin Castells, EBI Consulting)	
P-33-026835		Other - Lakeview Line of the California Southern Railway	Structure	Historic	AH16	2017 (Stacie Wilson, HELIX Enviromental Planning)	
P-33-028756		Other - 214 W. 6TH St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028764		Other - 16 C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028765		Other - 30 C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028766		Other - 104 S. C St	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028767		Other - 124 S. C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028768		Other - 222 S C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-028769		Other - 290 S. C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028770		Other - 422 S. C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028771		Other - 430 S. C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028772		Other - 504 S. C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028773		Other - 40 S D St.	Building	Historic	HP03	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028774		Other - Home Oil Company	Building	Historic	HP06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028775		Other - Perris Valley Ice & Cold Storage	Building	Historic	HP06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028776		Other - George & Violet Farmer	Building	Historic	HP06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028777		Other - Perris Vocational School	Building	Historic	AH06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028778		Other - 304 D St.	Building	Historic	HP06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028779		Other - J & H Kirkpatrick	Building	Historic	HP06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028780		Other - 418 S. D St.	Building	Historic	HP06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028788		Other - 422 S. D St	Building	Historic	HP06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028792		Other - Stewart Building	Building	Historic	HP06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028793		Other - 610 S. C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028794		Other - 424 S. D St.	Building	Historic	HP16	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028795		Other - 426 S. D St.	Building	Historic	HP06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028796		Other - Creative Printing	Building	Historic	HP06	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-028797		Other - Free Indeed Christian Fellowship	Building	Historic	HP16	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028799		Other - 619 S. C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028800		Other - 620 S. C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028803		Other - 628 S. C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	
P-33-028813		Other - 8 C St.	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	