

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

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March 2018

National Archaeological Database (NADB)

Type of Study: Literature Search, Intensive Pedestrian Survey

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Romoland, CA

Level of Investigation: Section 106 NHPA CEQA Phase I

Key Words: City of Perris; Riverside County; NHPA Section 106; CEQA; ~ 3 acres surveyed

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Perris is proposing to construct an approximately 450-foot long bridge crossing the San Jacinto River at Ethanac Road in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. As a result of both City and federal permitting requirements, the Ethanac Bridge Project (Project) must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead agency for Section 106 compliance, and the City of Perris is the Project proponent for CEQA.

To determine whether the proposed Project would affect historic properties or historical resources, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) conducted a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the approximately 3 acre Project Area. Æ completed a records search and literature review, communicated with Native American tribal representatives, and performed an archaeological survey. This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation.

The literature and records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) indicated that 10 cultural resources have been documented within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. None of these previously identified cultural resources are within the Project Area.

Æ requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Results of the SLF search indicated that there are known Native American cultural resources within the 1-mile radius of the Project Area. Native American individuals and organizations were contacted to elicit information on Native American resources in the area. Of the 24 groups and/or individuals contacted, responses have been received from the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians.

Æ Archaeologist Evan Mills performed an archaeological survey of the Project Area on March 1, 2018. The survey failed to identify any cultural resources; however, several prehistoric and historical archaeological sites have been recorded in the Project vicinity. As such, intact subsurface archaeological deposits may be encountered during construction. Æ therefore recommends that a qualified archaeological monitor be present during Project-related ground-disturbing activities that extend into undisturbed native sediments.

Field notes documenting the current investigation are on file at Æ's Hemet office. A copy of this report will also be placed on file at the EIC.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Perris proposes to construct a bridge over the San Jacinto River at Ethanac Road in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The Ethanac Bridge Project (Project) is within a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdictional wetland; therefore, in anticipation of future Project review by the USACE, this cultural resource investigation was designed to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The USACE is the Lead Agency for the Section 106 review.

Because the Project also requires discretionary approval from the City of Perris (City), it is subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) was retained by Albert A. Webb Associates (WEBB) to conduct a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project Area to identify significant cultural resources that could be affected by the Project. Barry Price, M.A., RPA, served as Æ's principal investigator, while Æ Associate Archaeologist Joan George, B.S., served as project manager. Fieldwork was conducted by Æ Staff Archaeologist Evan Mills.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The final bridge will be 450-feet long between abutments, approximately 114-feet wide, and consist of an approximate 7-foot thick cast-in-place pre-stressed (CIP/PS) concrete box girder. Support for the bridge consists of two sets of four 6-foot diameter columns with high-cantilever seat-type abutments on the east and west ends. The columns will rest on 35-foot by 35-foot piers. Channel improvements will consist of grouted rip-rap and cut-off walls immediately up and downstream of the proposed bridge.

The Project is in western Riverside County, at the intersection of the San Jacinto River and Ethanac Road (Figure 1-1). Specifically, the Project is within the southwestern quarter of Section 7 and northwestern quarter of Section 18, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the 1953 (photo-revised 1979) Romoland, California 7.5-minute US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). Elevations within the Project Area range from approximately 1,400 feet (426 meters) to 1,420 feet (432 meters) above mean sea level (amsl).

The Project Area covers approximately 470 feet (east to west) on the northern limit, 414 feet (east to west) on the southern limit, and 310 feet (north to south). It encompasses approximately 3 acres extending west across the San Jacinto River from the current terminus of Ethanac Road (Figure 1-2). Ground disturbance may reach a maximum depth of 20 feet below the current grade. It is assumed the Project Area will encompass the entire Area of Potential Effect (APE) as defined by the USACE.

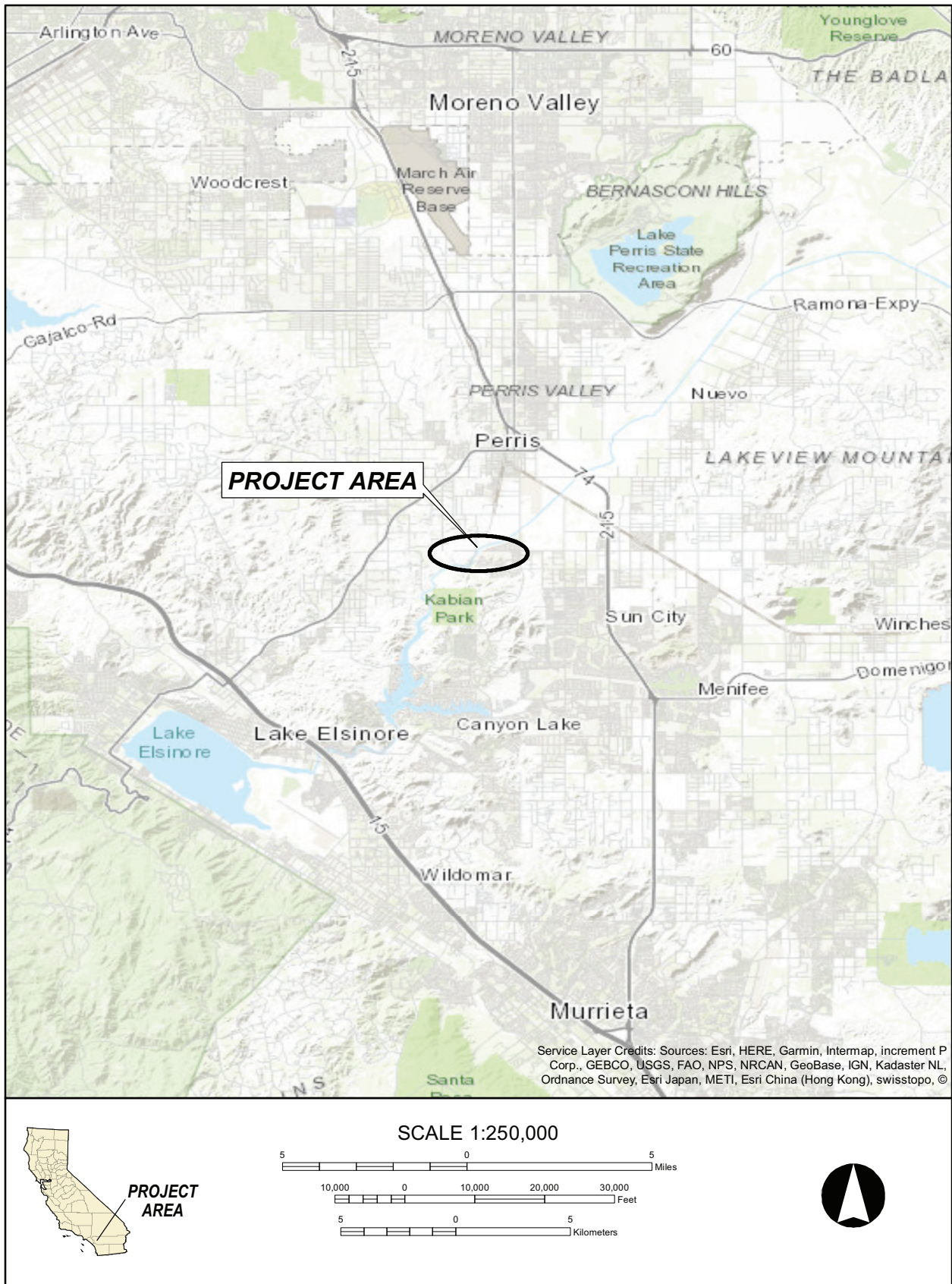


Figure 1-1 Project vicinity map.

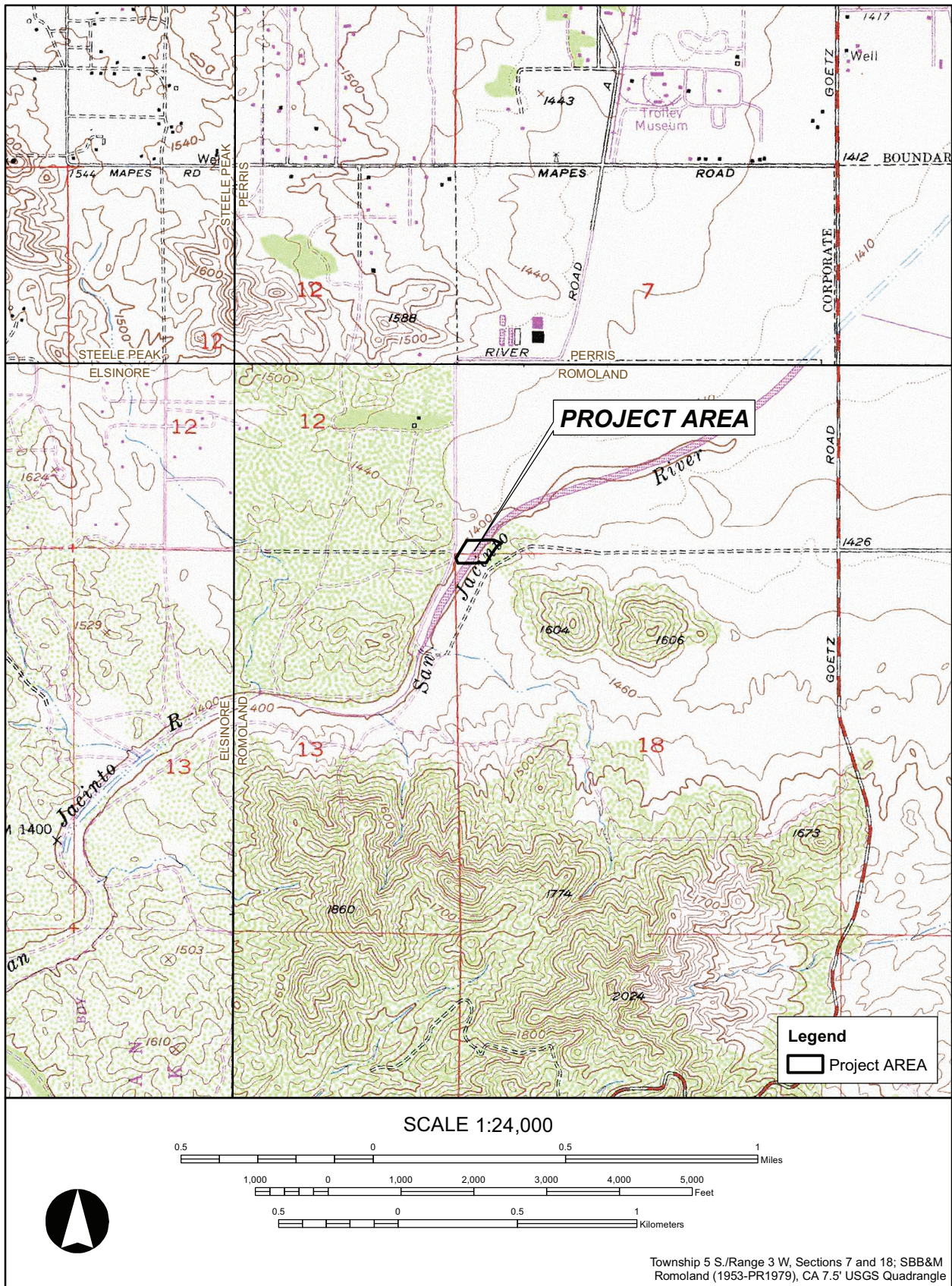


Figure 1-2 Project location map.

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Construction of the Project requires a permit from the USACE. As a result of the federal permit requirement, the Project is an undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y) and is subject to the full authority of federal historic preservation laws and regulations. Several state laws also guide actions that concern cultural resources. These include the CEQA (Public Resources Code 21000 et seq.), Public Health and Safety Code (HSC), and Public Resources Code (PRC).

1.2.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Undertakings include any federally funded, licensed, or permitted project.

In the context of a federally permitted undertaking, such as this Project, the significance of cultural resources is measured against the NRHP criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4):

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

A property must meet one or more of these specific criteria to qualify as a good representative of a significant historical theme or pattern. It must be associated with important historical events or persons (Criteria A and B); convey important technical, aesthetic, or environmental values (Criterion C); or have potential to provide important new scientific or scholarly information (Criterion D). Unless a site is of exceptional importance, it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP until it is 50 years of age.

1.2.2 State Laws and Regulations

The Project requires discretionary approval from the City of Perris and is therefore subject to the requirements of CEQA. The CEQA Statute and Guidelines direct lead agencies to determine whether a project will have a significant impact on historical resources. Generally, a cultural resource shall be considered “historically significant” if it meets the requirements for listing on

the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any one of the following criteria (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], § 15064.5):

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; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A project with an impact that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant impact on the environment (14 CCR § 15064.5[b]).

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation of the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has described the Project and its location, defined the scope of cultural resource studies, and stated the regulatory context. Chapter 2 summarizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project and surrounding region. Chapter 3 presents the results of the archaeological literature and records search. Chapter 4 summarizes the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American communications. The field survey methods and results are discussed in Chapter 5. Cultural resource management recommendations are provided in Chapter 6, and bibliographic references are cited in Chapter 7. Results of the SLF search and correspondence with Native American groups are included in Appendix A.

2 SETTING

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the Project to provide a context for understanding the nature and significance of cultural properties identified within the region. Prehistorically, ethnographically, and historically, the nature and distribution of human activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography and the availability of water and natural resources. Therefore, prior to a discussion of the cultural setting, the environmental setting of the area is summarized below.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project is situated in the City of Perris, in western Riverside County within Perris Valley and the greater San Jacinto Valley. This area is underlain by the Southern California Batholith, a massive geological intrusion of granite rock which is part of the Peninsular Range formed in the late Cretaceous and uplifted in the early Tertiary. This landform extends from the San Gabriel Mountains to southern Baja Mexico. The Peninsular Ranges Province in southern California is characterized by three major northwest-trending mountainous regions composed of stable crustal blocks separated by active fault zones, including (from east to west) the San Jacinto Mountains, the Perris Block, and the Santa Ana Mountains (Morton and Miller 2006). The separating faults include the San Jacinto and Elsinore fault zones. The Perris Block, which directly underlies the Project, consists of bedrock highlands and isolated hills that are separated by alluvium-filled valleys.

The San Jacinto River heads in the San Jacinto Mountains and flows northwesterly through the San Jacinto Valley and then west and southwest until it empties into Lake Elsinore, a sink in the Elsinore fault zone. Levees built between 1919 and 1939 altered the course of the river, shifting it as much as a mile south of its historical course. Prior to historical hydrological modifications, the San Jacinto River flowed perennially only in the eastern portion of the valley. During the wet season, the river flowed farther and collected in the northern part of the valley (about 8 kilometers [5 miles]) northwest of the town of San Jacinto) in an elongate depression forming a shallow, ephemeral lake now known as Mystic Lake (Morton 1977; Whitney 1982). Overflow from the lake drained to the southwest, eventually reaching Lake Elsinore. Because the lake existed before 1895, which predates groundwater withdrawal in the valley, Morton inferred that the depression is of tectonic origin.

2.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The prehistory of inland southern California is less thoroughly understood than that of the adjacent desert and coastal regions. This is partially a result of historical circumstances, such as ease of access, the location of universities, and public versus private land ownership, and partly due to the nature of archaeological research in these interior valleys and mountains of southern California (Goldberg and Arnold 1988). In the absence of absolute chronological indicators for inland sites, researchers generally employ typological cross-dating from either coastal or desert

sequences, often as the sole means for assigning age to archaeological sites within the interior valleys, including the Project Area.

Two large reservoir projects, Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974) and Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP) (Goldberg et al. 2001), generated large data sets to provide a basis for resolving some of these regional problems. It is difficult to extrapolate the geographic extent of the prehistoric cultural patterns discerned from excavations at these two reservoirs, which are 19 kilometers (12 miles) apart in central western Riverside County. The ESRP is east of the Project Area, and it is almost certain that prehistoric patterns are similar to those discerned for the ESRP studies.

This discussion of the Project's prehistoric cultural setting is drawn from the cultural sequence developed for the ESRP. This chronology was based first on artifact cross dating, and then refined with radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dates (Onken and Horne 2001, Robinson 1998, 2001); however, the ESRP chronology draws heavily on a cultural sequence defined by Warren (1984) for southern California, which is based largely on archaeological work conducted in the Colorado and Mojave deserts. Because Warren's chronology used period names that suggest links to the Mojave, these were replaced in the ESRP chronology by value neutral terms. Because no sites dating to the Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000–9500 B.P.) have been documented within the region, the discussion below begins with the Early Archaic Period.

2.2.1 Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500–7000 B.P.)

During this period, the environment of the interior deserts was more favorable for human occupation than the cismontane valleys of southern California, where the Project is located. Populations in the interior valleys would have been tethered to the few reliable, drought-resistant water sources such as Lake Elsinore, Mystic Lake, and possibly the Cajalco Basin. In general, small, highly mobile groups traveled widely, utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism near predictable water locations. Due to isolated locations where the conditions for occupation were met, Early Archaic sites are rare compared to later periods of prehistory (Goldberg et al. 2001; Grenda 1997; Horne and McDougall 2008; McDougall 1995).

2.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000–4000 B.P.)

A gradual transition from wet pluvial conditions to arid desert conditions during the Early Holocene marks the transition to the Middle Archaic Period. Middle Archaic sites in southern California include two in the ESRP, one at Lake Elsinore, the Stahl Site in Owens Valley, desert sites in Death Valley, Salt Springs, and in Pinto Basin in Joshua Tree National Park. Middle Archaic sites are associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and with now-extinct springs. Pinto-series projectile points, a type of basally-notched or bifurcate base dart point, are the most distinctive artifact type of this period (Justice 2002). Other artifacts found at Middle Archaic sites include leaf-shaped bifacial knives; split cobble choppers and scrapers; scraper-planes; and small milling slabs and manos. With a few exceptions in the ESRP area and the Stahl Site, most sites of this age are small surface deposits of lithic artifacts, suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people.

2.2.3 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000–1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic Period was one of cultural intensification coinciding with the Little Pluvial, a period when increased moisture allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. Sedentism likely increased during this period, with large occupation sites located adjacent to permanent water sources such as perennial springs and streams. Projectile points diagnostic of this period include Humboldt, Gypsum, and Elko-series dart points (Warren 1984), though Rose Spring arrow points appeared late within this period in the deserts. The mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, also first appeared. A warming and drying trend began around 2100 B.P., leading to intensification of use of certain resources (Goldberg et al. 2001).

2.2.4 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500–750 B.P.)

Occupants of the region continued to adapt to the arid environment in the deserts (Warren 1984). Lake Cahuilla likely refilled the Coachella Valley around 1450 B.P., and was the focus of exploitation of fish and wetland resources. Occupation around Lake Perris and other large local water sources declined as these dried, however, and people became tethered to springs (Goldberg et al. 2001). Cultural trends continued from the Late Archaic Period, as Saratoga Springs projectile points, also associated with early use of the bow and arrow, appeared. The sparse assemblages found within the region, however, obscure the timing of local adoption of the bow and arrow (Goldberg et al. 2001). Shoshonean language speakers likely moved into southern California at this time. Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1200 B.P. and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1100 B.P. (Moratto 1984). The warmer and drier Medieval Warm Period set in throughout the Southwest by about 1060 B.P. (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas.

2.2.5 Protohistoric Period (ca. 410–180 B.P.)

Sedentism intensified during the Protohistoric Period. Increased hunting with bow and arrow and widespread exploitation of acorns, other hard nuts, and berries (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles) provided reliable and storable food resources. Reliable food sources likely prompted the establishment of small, completely sedentary villages with resource catchment areas around them (True 1966, 1970). Ceramic technology first appeared in the region around 350 B.P. Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side-notched points. This period ended in 1769 A.D. when Spanish settlement began in Upper California.

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Based on information passed down from Tribal elders, published academic works in the areas of anthropology, history, and ethnohistory, and through recorded ethnographic and linguistic accounts (cf., Freers and Smith 1994; Kroeber 1925; Strong 1929; Vane 2000), the Project Area lies within the ancestral cultural territory of the Luiseño. However, the area may also have been occupied by the Cahuilla due to population shifts in the historic era (Bean 1978). Both of these tribes speak a language of the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock.

Luiŕeño territory in ethnographic times encompassed a stretch of the California coast and included most of the drainage of the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita rivers. Inland, Luiŕeño territory extended south from Santiago Peak, including the Elsinore and Temecula valleys, and extended farther south to Mount Palomar and the San Jose Valley, then west to the coast at Agua Hedionda Creek. The coastal territory of the Luiŕeño extended north to near San Mateo Creek in Orange County (Bean 1978). Elders of the Pechanga Band of Luiŕeño Indians add that the Temecula/Pechanga people had usage/gathering rights to an area extending from Rawson Canyon on the east to Lake Mathews on the northwest, down Temescal Canyon to Temecula, eastward to Aguanga, and then along the crest of the Cahuilla Range back to Rawson Canyon.

Ethnographically, Cahuilla territory spanned from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, the San Jacinto Plain as far as Riverside, and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978).

2.3.1 The Luiŕeño Lifeway

The lifeways of the Luiŕeño, the most likely inhabitants of the area based on current ethnographic data, are described below. This description is derived primarily from Bean (1978) and Bean and Vane (2001) and is also applicable to the Cahuilla lifeway.

Prior to the Mission Period (prior to 1769), the Luiŕeño and Cahuilla organized themselves in patrilineal clans composed of 3 to 10 lineages, distinctly different, named, and claiming a common genitor, with one lineage recognized as the founding lineage (Bean 1978; Bean and Vane 2001). Clans owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in large communal subsistence activities (including animal drives, hunts, controlled burns) and in performing rituals.

The Luiŕeño and Cahuilla were, for the most part, hunters, collectors, and harvesters. Clans were apt to own land in valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Individual lineages or families owned specific resource areas within the clan territory. Although any given village had access to only some of necessary resources, briskly flourishing systems of trade and exchange gave them access to neighboring and distant resources. Rules that forbade marriage to anyone related within five generations or belonging to the same moiety ensured that everyone had relatives living in many ecozones; this was an important arrangement because relatives were invited to ceremonies where the gift exchanges provided a way for drought-stricken groups to get food in return for treasure goods.

The Luiŕeño and Cahuilla, like other California Indians, understand the universe in terms of power, which they believed to be sentient and to have will. In their view, power is the principal causative agent for all phenomena. Unusual natural phenomena are viewed as especially sacred, being the repositories of concentrations of power. Mountain tops are held sacred, as are unusual rock formations, springs, and streams. Rock art sites are sacred, having been the sites of ceremonies. Burial and cremation sites are also sacred, as are many other places of residual power. In addition, various birds, but especially eagles, condors, hawks, and other birds of prey and their symbolic representations, are revered as sacred beings of great power and were

sometimes killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for human elites. For this reason, bird cremation sites are also sacred.

Because of these strong beliefs, rituals were (and remain to be) a constant factor in the life of every Native American individual. Some rituals were scheduled and routine (e.g., birth, puberty, death, mourning, and the eagle ritual and first rites), while others were sporadic and situationally performed (e.g., deer ceremony, bird dance, enemy songs, and the rain ritual) (Bean and Vane 2001:VII.A-3-10).

2.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

The history of the region provides a context for understanding local settlement from mission lands to the development of the modern urban landscape. It is the basis for the identification of the historic property types constructed during this period, and the evaluation of their significance as historical resources. The following is based on discussions in Beedle et al. (2010) and Earle (2006).

2.4.1 California History

Exploration of the California coast in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was the basis for the Spanish claim to the region. In the eighteenth century, Spain recognized that to strengthen its claim, it would have to settle Alta California to preclude encroachment by the Russians and British. Therefore, in the latter half of the eighteenth century Spain and the Franciscan Order founded a series of pueblos (towns), presidios (military camps), and missions (religious centers) along the California coast, beginning at San Diego in 1769.

In 1821, Mexico opened the ports of San Diego and Monterey to foreign trade (Crouch et al. 1982:200). American ships docked at California ports to purchase tallow and hides, known as California banknotes. Americans also settled in California, some of them becoming citizens and owners of large ranchos. Conflicts between the Californios and the central government in Mexico City led to a series of uprisings culminating in the Bear Flag Revolt of June 1846. However, Mexican control of California had effectively ended the year before when the Californios expelled Manuel Micheltorena, the last Mexican governor.

2.4.2 Local History

Pedro Fages, second officer to Captain Portola, is believed to have been the first European to enter the San Jacinto Valley and other portions of Riverside County. In 1772, while en route from San Diego on a search for Spanish army deserters, Fages rode horseback through the place that later became the City of Riverside (Bancroft 1886).

In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto Plains with a party of soldiers, Indians, and Mexican civilians. The de Anza expeditionary force crossed the Cahuilla Valley, entered the San Jacinto Valley via Bautista Creek, and trekked northward over lands that are now part of March Air Reserve Base. In his five volume series on the de Anza expedition, Herbert Eugene Bolton (1930) noted that the region offered good agricultural opportunities for large grain fields and livestock

The San Jacinto Valley was part of the San Diego District, headquartered at the presidio in that town. Mission San Luis Rey was founded in 1798, near the present city of Oceanside. As the mission expanded, it established eight ranchos. The easternmost was Rancho San Jacinto, named after Saint Hyacinth, founded between 1816 and 1821.

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, California entered into the American Period and, in 1850, became the 31st state in the Union. During the late 1840s, there began the decline of old California's cattle ranching industry, which for over half a century represented the currency and staple of the rancho system. By the 1850s to 1860s, cattle ranching in the general region had greatly declined, and ranchos changed ownership regularly. In 1852, San Diego organized into a county; in 1853, San Bernardino followed suit. Riverside County would be formed in 1893, carved out of portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties, with the City of Riverside as the county seat. The San Jacinto Valley, of which Perris Valley is a part, was originally part of San Diego County.

As the valley continued to grow, plans were developed to build a branch line from the California Southern Railroad at Perris into the valley, with its terminus at San Jacinto. The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railway into Colton resulted in a dramatic influx of new settlers into what is now western Riverside County. The Riverside Colony was founded in 1870, and agricultural lands in the region quickly began to be settled by homesteaders. The Riverside Land and Irrigating Company soon established a series of canal systems, tapping water from the Santa Ana River. During the 1880s and 1890s, and similar to the phenomena occurring in the area surrounding the Riverside Colony, irrigation canals were built and the regional citrus industry took root in the greater San Jacinto Valley and surrounding areas. The arrival of reliable water sources coincided with the arrival of a second transcontinental railroad.

In 1882, construction of a competing rail line into southern California, known as the California Southern Railway, was underway, financed by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company. California Southern Railway's chief engineer, Frederick Thomas Perris, oversaw the building of the rail line from National City, near the Mexican border in San Diego County, north to Oceanside and across Temecula Canyon, then on to San Bernardino. Fred Perris drove the first passenger train into San Bernardino on September 13, 1883 (Gunther 1984:385). Once the railway had made its way through the Perris Valley in 1882, homesteaders began to stake their claim to land in the vicinity. The town of Pinacate had been established along the rail line on May 12, 1885, about 2 miles south of Perris, but settlers in the northern part of the valley desired a more centrally located town site. Settlers convinced the California Southern Railway officials on a suitable location, donated land for a railroad siding and town, built a depot, dug a well, and named it Perris in honor of Fred Perris. The townsite plat was filed February 16, 1886, and Perris was officially named a station along the Santa Fe line (Gunther 1984:385). The buildings and businesses at Pinacate were moved to Perris, and a hotel and saloon were among the first buildings constructed. The town was incorporated as a city on May 26, 1911 (City of Perris 2015).

The development of the California Southern line through Perris and Temecula in 1882, connection with the rest of the Santa Fe system in 1885–1886, and the founding of Perris in 1886 led to a surge of settlement in the region. A branch line was built from Perris through Ethanac, Menifee, Winchester, and Hemet to San Jacinto, whose station was opened in May of 1888.

During the construction of the line, a depot was built at Winchester, in Pleasant Valley, and opened in May 1888. The area now had that much sought after rail access attractive to prospective farmers and ranchers. However, the California Southern “main line” to San Diego, running southwest from Perris was washed out by the Santa Margarita River in 1884 and in 1891. This second interruption of service in 1891 was not repaired, so through-service from Perris to San Diego ended that year, and Temecula became the new terminus of the California Southern line. All produce and goods were now funneled into San Bernardino and Riverside. This was a disappointment to interests in the Perris region.

Throughout much of the twentieth century, agriculture continued to be a major industry in the Perris Valley. Primary crops in the region focused on hay and grains irrigated by winter rains. This pattern of farming practices is one that has persisted to the present day, although urban growth and expansion have slowly swallowed up former agricultural lands. The post-World War II era ushered in a boom in commercial, industrial, and residential development in and near the region’s urban centers, followed by the construction of several freeways linking urban areas to one another. U.S. Highway 395, which was once a two-lane road through Perris, was expanded during the 1960s and became Interstate 15E by 1972. Now signed as Interstate 215 through the Perris Valley, this route has expanded to a four-lane divided highway.

3

CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

On January 30, 2018, prior to the field survey, AEC conducted an archaeological literature and records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), housed at the University of California, Riverside. The objective of this records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical cultural resources had been recorded previously within a Study Area encompassing a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. The records search indicated that no less than seven cultural resource studies have been conducted previously within the Study Area (Table 3-1). Two of these (RI-02929, RI-07635) involved portions of the Project Area (Table 3-1). A small portion of the southwest corner of the Project Area (approximately 5 percent) has been surveyed previously as a result of these two studies.

**Table 3-1
Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Study Area**

Author(s)	Date	EIC Reference #	Title
Wlodarski, Robert J. and John M. Foster	1980	RI-01237	Cultural Resource Overview for The Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way
Bouscaren, Steven and Daniel McCarthy	1984	RI-01837	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Devers-Valley 500Kv Transmission line and Corridor and the Proposed Valley-AULD-Skylark 115Kv t/l Corridor, Riverside County, California
Bouscaren, Steven	1985	RI-01949	Final Report: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Valley- Serrano 500Kv Transmission Line Corridor, Orange and Riverside Counties
McKeehan, Judy	1990	RI-02929*	Cultural Resource Survey for Riverwoods Specific Plan
Goodwin, Riordan and Jodi L.	2006	RI-06744	Cultural Resources Assessment: Goetz Road Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
Lerch, Michael K. and Marlesa A. Gray	2006	RI-06888	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California
Rosenberg, Seth A. and Brian F. Smith	2005	RI-07635*	A Cultural Resources Study for the Tentative Tract Map No. 33900 Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

*Included portions of the Project Area

These studies identified and documented five prehistoric archaeological sites (pictographs and lithic scatters), two historical archaeological sites (a refuse scatter and mining activity), one site with both prehistoric and historical components (a refuse scatter and prehistoric bedrock milling features), and two historic built-environment resources (a trolley track segment and an irrigation ditch) (Table 3-2). None of the 10 previously documented cultural resources are within the Project Area.

**Table 3-2
Cultural Resources in the Study Area**

Primary	Trinomial	Description
P-33-000113	CA-RIV-113	Prehistoric pictographs
P-33-001652	CA-RIV-1652	Prehistoric cairn and flakes
P-33-014756	CA-RIV-7855	Historic mining activity
P-33-014757		Historic irrigation ditch
P-33-014759	CA-RIV-7856	Prehistoric lithic scatter
P-33-014760	CA-RIV-7857	Prehistoric lithic scatter
P-33-014811	CA-RIV-7884	Prehistoric lithic scatter
P-33-015355	CA-RIV-8111	Historic refuse scatter
P-33-015377	CA-RIV-8124	Historic refuse scatter and prehistoric milling
P-33-015379	CA-RIV-8126	Historic trolley track segment

3.1 HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

Æ consulted the 1901 Elsinore 30-minute USGS quadrangle, the 1942 and 1943 Murrieta 15-minute USGS quadrangles, and the 1953 (photo-revised 1973 and 1979) Romoland 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle to assess historical land-use development in the Study Area. No structures, roads, or other features of interest are shown within, or in the vicinity of, the Project Area on any of the historical maps.

NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS

Æ contacted the NAHC on January 23, 2018, for a review of the SLF, to determine if any known Native American cultural properties (e.g., traditional use or gathering areas, places of religious or sacred activity) are present within or adjacent to the Project Area. The NAHC responded on January 24, 2018, stating that the SLF search identified Native American cultural resources in areas adjacent to the Project Area. The NAHC requested that Native American individuals and organizations be contacted to elicit information and/or concerns regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project. A letter describing the Project and asking these individuals and organizations for their input was sent via United States Postal Service (USPS) and electronic mail on March 1, 2018. A copy of the letters sent, the list of contacts, and responses received are included in Appendix A. A second attempt at correspondence was made on March 15 and 16, 2018.

Individuals/organizations contacted at the request of the NAHC include:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI)
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs for the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Daniel Salgado, Chairperson of the Cahuilla Band of Indians
- John Flores, Environmental Coordinator for the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
- Ralph Goff, Chairperson for the Campo Band of Mission Indians
- Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson of the Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
- Erica Pinto, Chairperson of the Jamul Indian Village
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator for the La Posta Band of Mission Indians
- John Perada, Environmental Director of the Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
- Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson of the Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager for the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
- Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
- Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Mission Indians
- Raymond Huaute, Tribal Historic Preservations Officer for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager for the Sycuans Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- Chris Devers, Cultural Liaison for the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians – Pauma & Yuima Reservation

- Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
- Julie Hagen, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Steven Estrada, Chairperson of the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
- Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
- Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

As of March 26, 2018, five responses have been received. The Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation stated they will defer to local tribes due to lack of knowledge about resources in Riverside County. The ACBCI will defer to Soboba for consultation. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests formal consultation with the lead agency, a copy of their response letter included in the final report, and the presence of a Native American Monitor during ground-disturbing activities. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians are not aware of any cultural resources in the Project Area and would encourage us to contact other Tribes about the Project as well as contract with a Native American monitor for ground-disturbing activities during the construction of the Project. The Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians recommends monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities due to the Project Area proximity to a waterway.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

Æ Staff Archaeologist Evan Mills performed an archaeological survey of the 3 acre Project Area on March 1, 2018. The surveyor walked transects spaced at intervals of 10–15 meters (30–55 feet) running north and south, beginning in the northeast corner and ending in the southwest corner of the Project Area. Overviews of the Project can be seen in Figures 5-1 and 5-2.



Figure 5-1 Project overview from the northeast corner of the Project Area, facing southwest.



Figure 5-2 Project overview from the southwest corner of the Project Area, facing northeast.

5.2 SURVEY RESULTS

No cultural resources were identified during the survey. Ground visibility throughout the area was poor (less than 3 percent) due to dense riparian vegetation along the San Jacinto River. The only visible ground was along the dirt roads on both sides of the river. The area has been heavily disturbed in recent years due to homeless camps and illegal dumping. The eastern third of the Project Area is covered with extensive boulder rip-rap. While the boulders are local stone, it is apparent that they were moved to their current location from nearby due to the blasting holes visible in the boulders. There is extensive modern refuse throughout the Project Area from illegal dumping as well as extensive graffiti on the rip-rap boulders.

Sediments consist of high silt alluvial sands with little gravels deposited during river flooding episodes. Considerable modern refuse was visible in the soil matrix where it could be observed in the road cuts.

6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource investigation identified no archaeological or built-environment resources within the Project Area. The terrain throughout has been disturbed by modern dumping and the placement of rip-rap boulders on the eastern portion of the Project Area.

Ground visibility during the survey was poor due to dense riparian vegetation and it is difficult to ascertain if buried archaeological remains are present within the Project Area. Therefore, monitoring of ground-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist is recommended.

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians expressed concerns regarding the Project and considers the Project Area to be sensitive due to the presence of cultural resources within the Study Area (1-mile radius of the Project Area). The Tribe requested formal consultation with the Lead Agency (USACE) and a Native American Monitor during all ground-disturbing activities. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians also recommended monitoring of ground-disturbing activities related to construction of the Project.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the find. If significant archaeological remains are encountered, the effects of the Project must be mitigated appropriately as well as completion of Section 106 consultation in accordance with Part 800.13, post review discoveries. Any such discoveries, and subsequent evaluation and treatment, should be documented in a cultural resource report, which should be submitted to the EIC for archival purposes. Additionally, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Finally, if the Project Area is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey or other recent cultural resource studies, additional cultural resource studies may be required.

7
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- 2001 *Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Eastside Reservoir Project Final Report of Archaeological Investigations, Vol. IV: Synthesis of Findings*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Submitted to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

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USGS (United States Geological Survey)

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- 1942 Murrieta, Calif. 1:62,500/15-minute scale topographic quadrangle.
- 1943 Murrieta, Calif. 1:62,500/15-minute scale topographic quadrangle.
- 1953 Romoland, Calif. 1:24,000/7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.
- 1973 Romoland, Calif. 1:24,000/7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.
- 1979 Romoland, Calif. 1:24,000/7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

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Warren, C. N.

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APPENDIX A

Native American Communication

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-657-5390 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: January 23, 2018

Project: WEBB – Ethanac Road and Bridge Project (AE #3810)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Elsinore and Romoland, CA

Township: 5S

Range: 3W

Section(s): 7, 18

Township: 5S

Range: 4W

Section(s): 11, 12, 13, 14

Company/Firm/Agency: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Contact Person: Joan George

Street Address: 3550 East Florida Avenue, Suite H

City: Hemet

Zip: 92544

Phone: (951) 766-2000

Fax: (951) 766-0020

Email: jgeorge@appliedearthworks.com

Project Description: Richland American Homes proposes to construct a bridge over the San Jacinto River and extend Ethanac Road west in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The project will result in ground disturbance. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. has been contracted to conduct a cultural resource study of the Project area.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/24/2018

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
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**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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Cahuilla Band of Indians

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Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

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Jamul Indian Village

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**Juaneno Band of Mission
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**Juaneno Band of Mission
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**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed WEBB - E'thanac Road and Bridge Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/24/2018**

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

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Kumeyaay

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Kumeyaay

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Kumeyaay

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Cahuilla
Serrano

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Cahuilla
Serrano

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Cupeno
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**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
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Luiseno

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Luiseno

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed WEBB - Ethanac Road and Bridge Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/24/2018**

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Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/24/2018

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
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Cahuilla
Luiseno

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Kumeyaay

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Nation**

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jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

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 WEBB - Ethanac Road and Bridge Project, Riverside County.

LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS AND RECORD OF RESPONSES

Name	Date	Responses
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin Director Tribal Historic Preservation Office Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	March 1, 2018 March 1, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. Response Received via email from Katie Croft. The Tribe will defer to Soboba for consultation
Amanda Vance Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	March 1, 2018 March 7, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received from Ms. Vance via USPS letter. The Tribe indicated they are not aware of any cultural resources within the Project. They encourage AE to contact other Tribes about the Project and to contract with a monitor for ground disturbing activities during construction of the Project. They would also like to be notified in the event of any discoveries during construction of the Project.
Jody Stapp Director of Cultural Affairs Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence No response received.
Daniel Salgado Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
John Flores Environmental Coordinator San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Ralph Goff Chairperson Campo Band of Mission Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Michael Garcia Vice Chairperson Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.

Name	Date	Responses
Erica Pinto Chairperson Jamul Indian Village	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via USPS. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Shasta Gaughen Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala band of Mission Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Javaughn Miller Tribal Administrator La Posta Band of Mission Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
John Perada Environmental Director Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	March 1, 2018 March 16, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow-up call effort for correspondence. No response received.
Angela Elliott Santos Chairperson Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
John Gomez Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Joyce Perry Tribal Manager Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Thomas Rodriguez Chairperson La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via USPS. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Jim McPherson Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Mission Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.

Name	Date	Responses
Raymond Huaute Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Morongo Band of Mission Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via USPS. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Lisa Haws Cultural Resources Manager Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	March 1, 2018 March 1, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. Response Received via email from Lisa Haws. The Tribe will defer to more local Tribes due to lack of knowledge about resources in Riverside County.
Chris Devers Cultural Liaison Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians – Pauma & Yuima Reservation	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018 March 27, 2018	Scoping letter sent via USPS. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. Response received from Mr. Devers. The Tribe recommends monitoring of all ground disturbances for the Project due to the APE being in proximity to a waterway.
Ebru Ozdil Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Julie Hagen Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via USPS. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Steven Estrada Chairman Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.

Name	Date	Responses
Joseph Ontiveros Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	March 1, 2018 March 12, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received via email from Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Ms. Valdez indicated the project is considered sensitive and the Tribe will request formal Consultation with the Lead Agency. The Tribe requests a copy of the response letter to be sent to the lead agency and incorporated into the final report. Finally they request the presence of a Native American Monitor for all ground disturbing activities.
Michael Mirelez Cultural Resource Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	March 1, 2018 March 15, 2018	Scoping letter sent via USPS. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.

March 1, 2018

Chris Devers
Cultural Liaison
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians - Pauma & Yuima Reservation
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Devers:

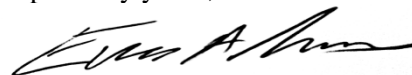
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The archaeological literature and records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center housed at University of California, Riverside, indicates that 7 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project Area of Potential Effect (APE). Two of these studies involved a portion of the Project APE. Ten cultural resource sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project APE. None of these resources are located within the Project APE. Æ was contracted to perform an archaeological survey of the Project APE. The survey was completed on March 1, 2018 and transects spacing ranged from 10 to 15 meters. No prehistoric or historical archaeological sites or isolated finds were identified during the survey.

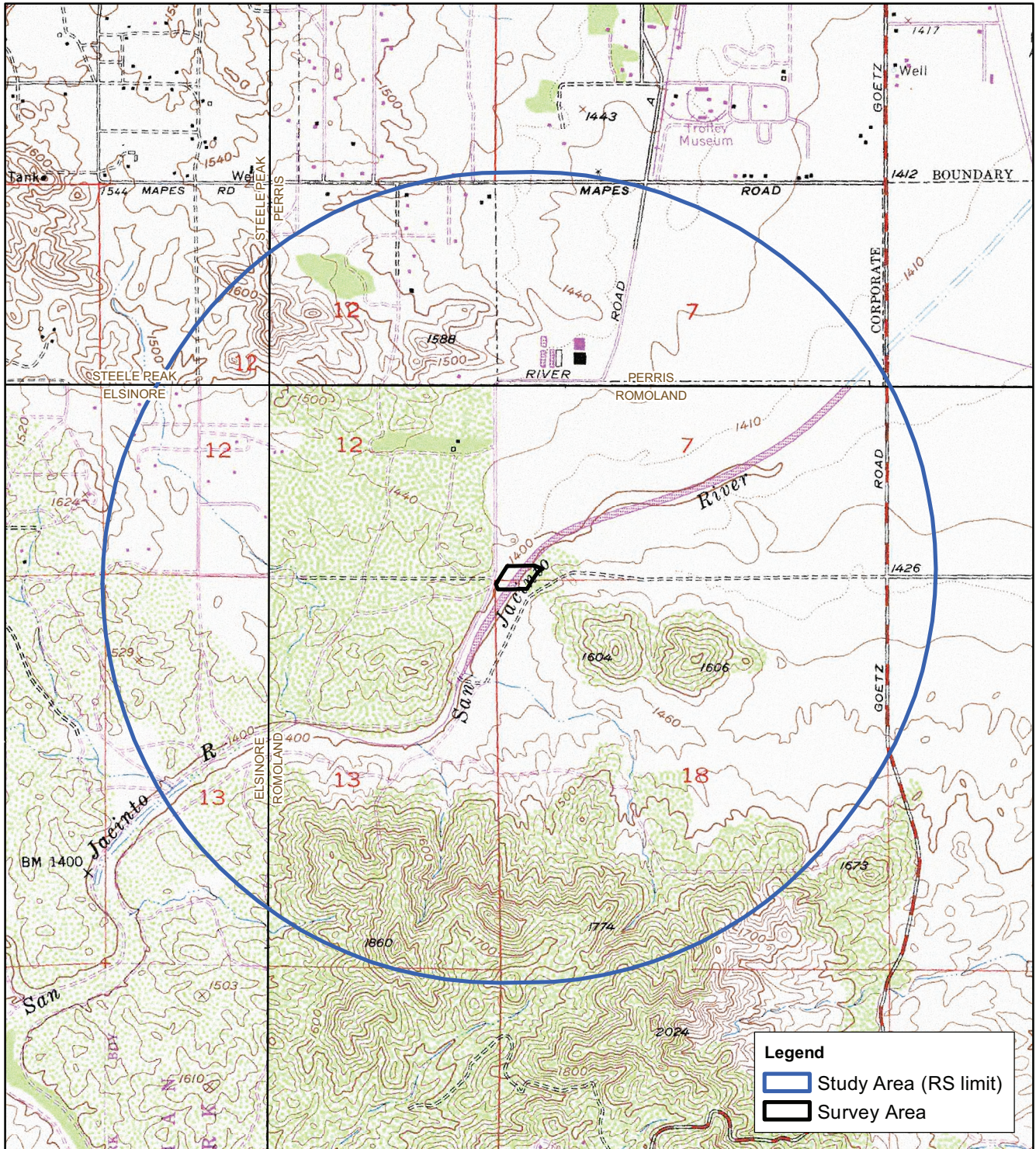
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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

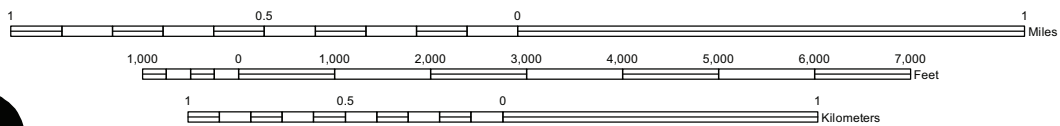
Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



SCALE 1:24,000



Township 5 S./Range 3 W, Sections 6, 7, 8, 18, and 19. Township 5 S./Range 4 W. Sections 1, 12, 13, and 24; SBB&M Steele Peak (1967, PR. 1978), Perris (1967, PR. 1979), Elsinore (1953, PR. 1988), and Romololand (1953, PR. 1979) CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangles

Records Search location map for the *Ethanac Bridge Project - AE#3810.*

March 1, 2018

Steven Estrada
Chairman
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P. O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Estrada:

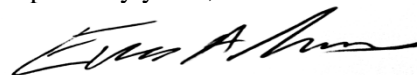
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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

John Flores
Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Flores:

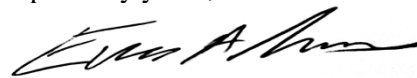
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Michael Garcia
Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Garcia:

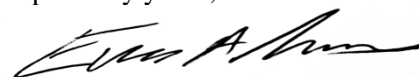
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin
Director/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

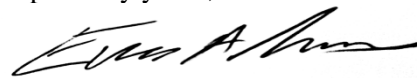
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Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Shasta Gaughen
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala-Temecula
Pala, CA 92059

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Gaughen:

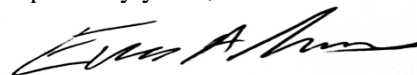
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Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Ralph Goff
Chairperson
Campo Band of Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Goff:

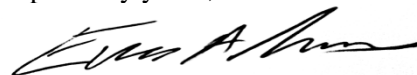
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

John Gomez
Environmental Coordinator
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Gomez:

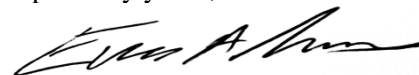
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Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Julie Hagen
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Hagen:

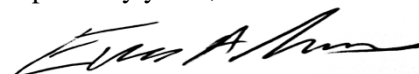
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Lisa Haws
Cultural Resources Manager
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Haws:

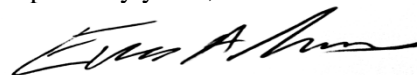
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Raymond Huaute
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Huaute:

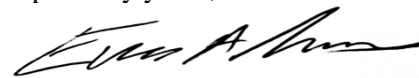
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Jim McPherson
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. McPherson:

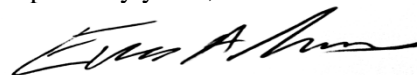
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Javaughn Miller
Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Javaughn Miller:

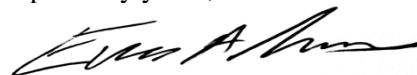
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Michael Mirelez
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P. O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Mirelez:

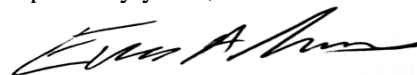
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Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

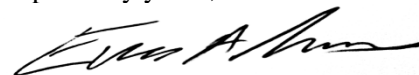
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Ebru Ozdil
Cultural Resources Manager
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Ozdil:

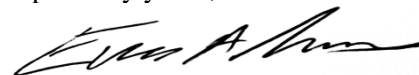
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Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

John Perada
Environmental Director
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Perada:

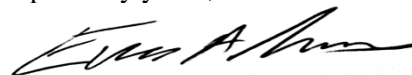
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Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Joyce Perry
Tribal Manager
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA, 92603

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Perry:

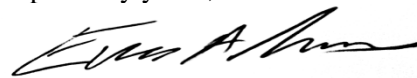
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Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Erica Pinto
Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Pinto:

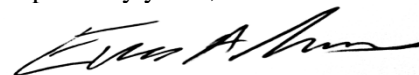
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Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Thomas Rodriguez
Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

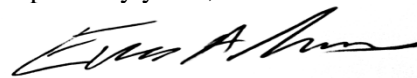
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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Daniel Salgado
Chairperson
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Salgado:

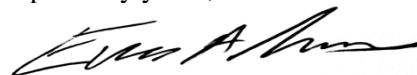
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Angela Elliot Santos
Chairperson
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Santos:

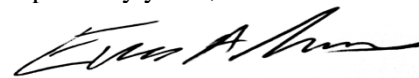
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs
Indio, CA 92203

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Stapp:

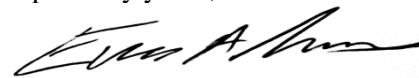
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

March 1, 2018

Amanda Vance
Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA 92236

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Vance:

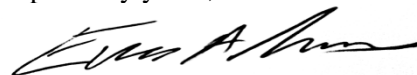
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Respectfully yours,



Evan Mills
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-041-2018-001

March 01, 2018

[VIA EMAIL TO:emills@appliedearthworks.com]
Applied Earthworks
Mr. Evan Mills
3550 E Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937

Re: Ethanac Bridge

Dear Mr. Evan Mills,

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

*At this time ACBCI defers to Soboba. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6829. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Katie Croft
Cultural Resources Manager
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

Thank you for the information. I have no knowledge of this geographic area and suggest contacting one of the closer Indian Nations. Best regards and please come visit our new museum and cultural center!

Lisa C. Haws
Cultural Resource Manager
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

Assistant Executive Director
Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy

[\(619\) 733-7697](tel:6197337697) (cell)
[\(619\) 312-1935](tel:6193121935) (direct dial to desk)
[\(619\) 445-6917 Ext. 105](tel:6194456917) (office)
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

From: Evan Mills [mailto:emills@appliedearthworks.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 1, 2018 2:26 PM
To: Lisa Haws <lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov>
Subject: Scoping letter for Project in Perris, Riverside County



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236

Telephone: (760) 398-4722

Fax (760) 369-7161

Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance

Tribal Vice-Chairperson: William Vance

March 7, 2018

Evan Mills
Applied Earth Works, Inc.
3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937

RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Ethanac Bridge Project in the City of Perris,
Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Mills-

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

At this time we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. We encourage you to contact other Native American Tribes and individuals within the immediate vicinity of the project site that may have specific information concerning cultural resources that may be located in the area. We also encourage you to contract with a monitor who is qualified in Native American cultural resources identification and who is able to be present on-site full-time during the pre-construction and construction phase of the project. Please notify us immediately should you discover any cultural resources during the development of this project.

Very truly yours,

Amanda Vance
Tribal Chairperson

March 12, 2018

Attn: Evan Mills, Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 East Hemet Avenue, Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937



RE: Ethanac Bridge Project – City of Perris, Riverside County, CA

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

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

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

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

Sincerely,

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

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

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

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

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

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

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

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

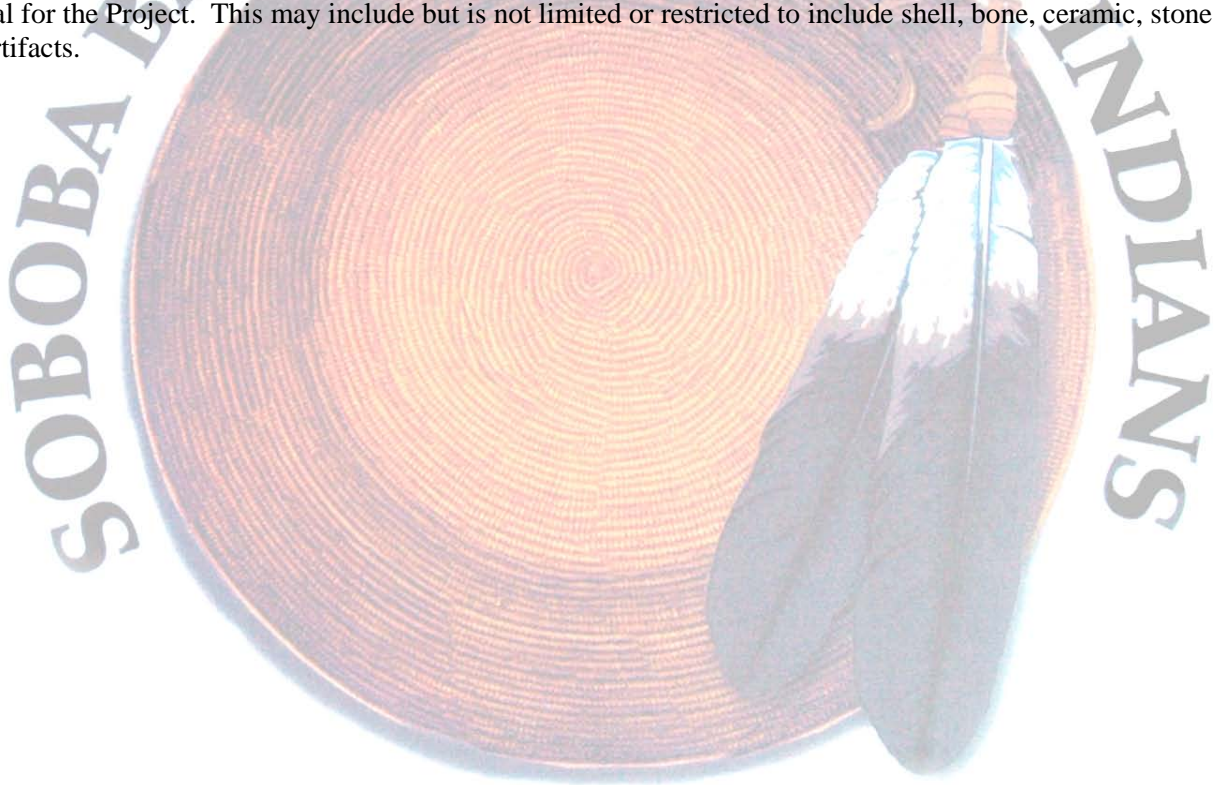
D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial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

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

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

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



Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and Applied EarthWorks, Inc. No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.



Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com>

Scoping letter for Project in Perris, Riverside County

Cultural Pauma <cultural@pauma-nsn.gov>

Tue, Mar 27, 2018 at 11:28 AM

To: Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com>

Cc: "pdixon@palomar.edu" <pdixon@palomar.edu>, Jeremy Zagarella <jeremyzagarella@hotmail.com>

Mr. Mills,

Thank you for the notification of the Ethanac Bridge Project. Based on the information you provided and being that the project is located near a waterway, we recommend monitors for all ground disturbance. Please contact us if there are any questions.

Thank you,

Mr. Chris Devers

Cultural Liaison

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

From: Evan Mills [mailto:emills@appliedearthworks.com]

Sent: Thursday, March 15, 2018 2:30 PM

To: Cultural Pauma <cultural@pauma-nsn.gov>

Subject: Re: Scoping letter for Project in Perris, Riverside County

[Quoted text hidden]