

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Assessment
Mapes Road Storage Project, Perris, Riverside County, California
BCR Consulting
April 29, 2022

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**Mapes Road Storage Project
Perris, Riverside County, California**



BCRCONSULTING LLC

April 29, 2022

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
Mapes Road Storage Project
Perris, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangles: 7.5-minute Perris, California (1979)
Section 6 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian



BCRCONSULTING LLC

April 29, 2022

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Compass Consulting Enterprises, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mapes Road Storage Project (the project), consisting of six acres in the City of Perris (City), 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 intensive field survey for the project site. The records search revealed that seven cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of seven cultural resources (all historic-period) within a half-mile 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 or sensitivity for cultural resources within the project site boundaries. Based on these results a finding of no historical resources within the project boundaries is recommended. Although no impacts to historical resources are anticipated during project activities, ground disturbance always has the potential to uncover cultural materials not observed during pedestrian survey. Therefore, prior to commencing project activities, construction personnel should be alerted to the possibility for the accidental discovery of cultural resources. Should cultural resources be identified during project activities, all ground disturbing should cease and an individual that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology should be contacted to assess and evaluate the find. 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.

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 results were positive. The NAHC does not provide description or locational details but did recommend contacting the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians for more information. The NAHC also provided a list of other 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, including specific requests and recommendations from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, are summarized in Appendix B.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Compass Consulting Enterprises, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mapes Road Storage Project (the project), consisting of six Acres in the City of Perris (City), Riverside County, California. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) The project is located in the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 5 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 authored the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Staff Historian George Brentner, B.A. Staff from the Easter Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside completed the cultural resources records search. BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Technician Johnny Defachelle, B.A. completed the pedestrian field survey.

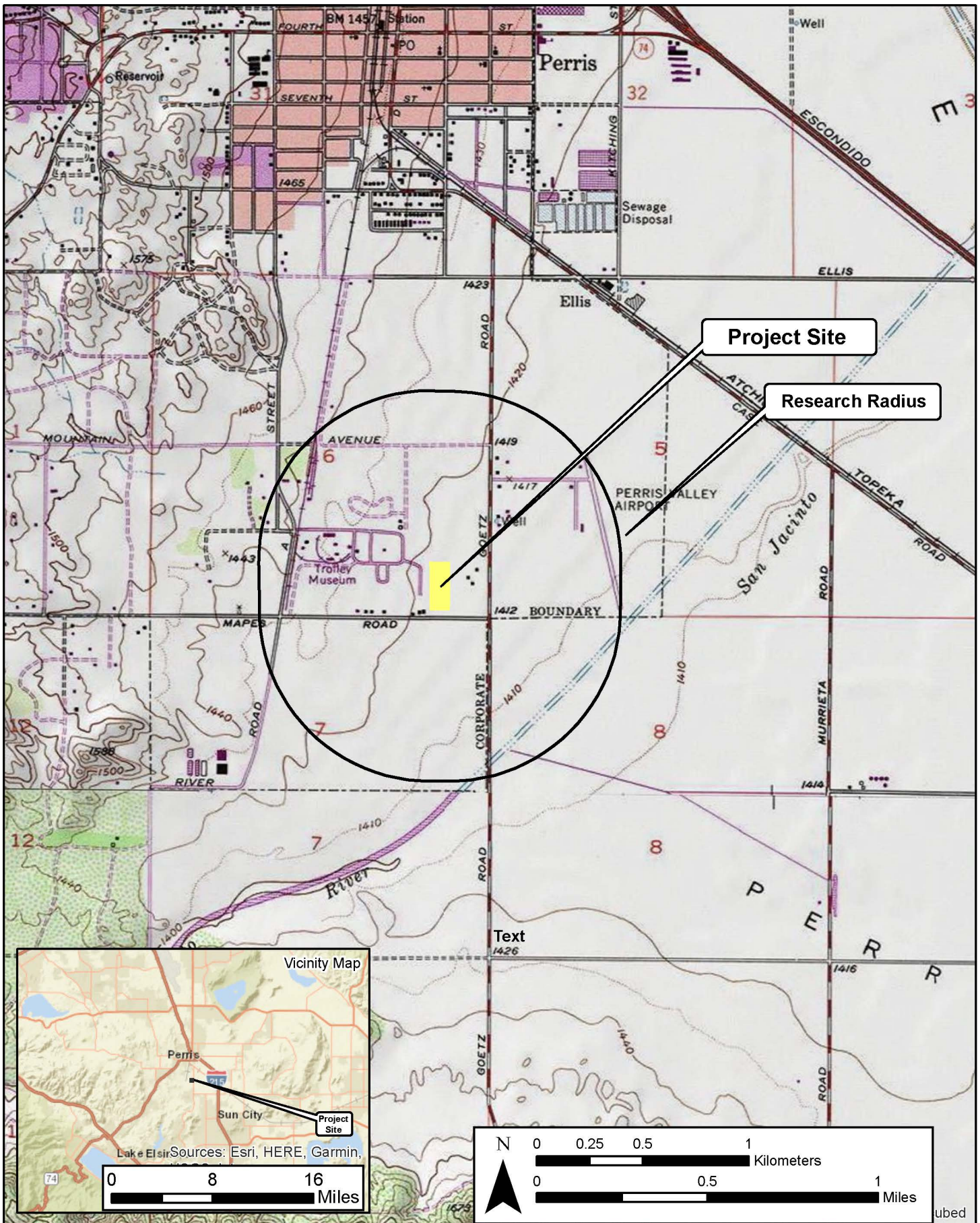
NATURAL SETTING

The project site is located in Perris Valley about six 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 southeast (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

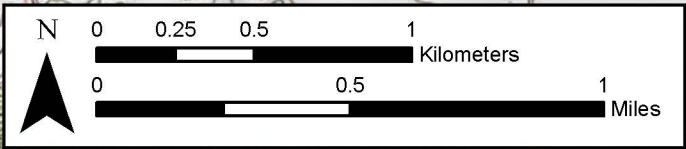
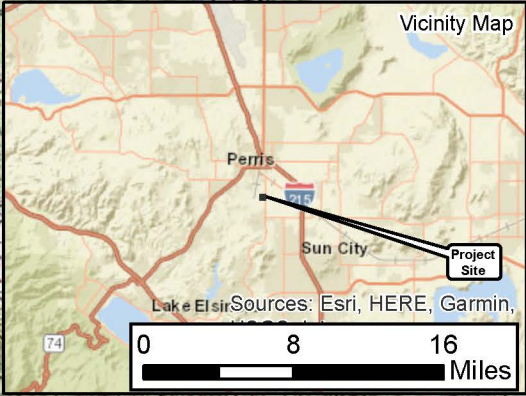
Prehistoric Context

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



Project Site

Research Radius



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 Geronimo 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. Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County. At that time cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture 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).

Local Sequence. 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 in a southwesterly orientation. Around 1870, the discovery of gold deposits in the area gradually transformed the rural sheep-grazing plains into a mining attraction for Mexicans remaining on the land following California's annexation by the United

States. By 1880, the California Southern Railroad [CSR], a subsidiary of the Kansas-based Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, began to establish a line through the valley from San Diego to Barstow. The present-day site of Perris became a popular stopping point along the route for homesteaders to settle on cheap land and enjoy both the amenable climate and rich soil. In addition to mining, “dry” farming became one of the two main ventures and attractions of the region. The land provided good opportunities to make a living as grain was the most manageable crop given underutilized or inaccessible water resources, although alfalfa, potatoes, onions, and grapes would eventually also be cultivated. Sheep ranching was also popular. Upon the railroad route’s completion in 1882, population in the valley saw a sharp increase at the height of American forays into Southern California. 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 (Ammenheuser 2012; City of Perris 2020; Ellis 1912).

Mining continued to be a lucrative and bustling industry around Perris through the end of the nineteenth century. What began with the mining of gold eventually expanded to include the extraction of tin, coal, and clay. In 1889, the Good Hope Mine, the top-producing gold mine in Southern California was opened in Perris by a Massachusetts-based firm, first using mules to grind ore small enough to be panned. The process was later mechanized using carts to transport ore and cast-iron “stamps” to pulverize the ore into dust for better sorting and filtration. By 1894, the Good Hope Mine featured a steam-driven mill and employed 62 people working within the mine shaft and at the mill. The dangers of subsurface water filling the mine and the costly operations for pumping it out proved to ultimately outweigh the gains of the operation, and mining would see a downturn by 1935. 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 even a laundering service. Several contractors and builders also set up residence and their business around Perris. As Perris became more populous and more residents took up farming ventures, it became evident that irrigation would be necessary for more bountiful agriculture. Many trees and vines began to produce noticeably less fruit. In 1890, the Perris Irrigation District, comprising over 17,000 acres of land in the Perris Valley, was organized with plans being made to harness water for the region. Water rights to the Bear Valley Reservoir’s supply 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 300 residents, and the first Chamber of Commerce meeting was held in 1913 (PVHMA 2016; City of Perris 2013a; City of Perris 2020; Ellis 1912).

Following incorporation, Perris continued to develop the infrastructure typical of a modern American city. In the subsequent years, telephone services, electricity, and natural gas were installed within the city. Most of the dirt and gravel roads that had predated cityhood were paved over by 1925. In 1913, Perris celebrated its first Alfalfa Day, celebrating the crop's abundance, for which the city designated itself "the Home of Alfalfa." The city also used the festivities to exhibit livestock and its other agricultural cultivations. These festivities preceded the Perris Livestock Day Parades of the 1930s. Abundant advertising for irrigated farms in Perris and the surrounding valley continued to be published in the local and regional Southern California press. Despite this, water resources provided an inconsistent supply to Perris and Perris Valley communities. As the region's population boomed, many wells and pumps for subsurface water were privatized, resulting in boom-or-bust crop cultivation and 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 and employed many Perris residents. Many young men from Perris and the surrounding valley served in World War I and World War II, often being stationed at March Field. Despite being a sparsely populated city by contemporary standards, Perris listed about 500 residents in 1920 according to the U.S. Census and grew to 800 residents by 1928 (PVHMA 2016; City of Perris 2020; City of Perris 2013a).

From the 1930s through much of the rest of the nineteenth century, Perris continued to attract new settlers and developments. World War II saw Perris residents take an active role in national defense. 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 Air Field provided military housing and training, also employing many of those from Perris. Following World War II, new residential developments began springing up north and south of the original downtown area. 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. Agriculture continued to be the staple of the region despite water resources being in flux. Staple crops expanded to include wide variety of fruits and vegetables and while grain and alfalfa remained among the most profitable exports, potatoes reigned supreme among all agricultural products. Through the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, the problem of an inconsistent water supply was solved. 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 the MWD. In 1950, the Eastern Municipal Water District [EMWD] was formed under the MWD and started delivering water to Perris in 1953. The new provisions for water allowed such recreational facilities as Ski-Land Perris to be built in the late 1950s, a water recreation area just east of the city. It was home to the National Drag Boat Association and hosted semiannual races before shutting down in the late 1960s. With the popularity of automobiles rising, service stations began springing up within Perris as well. The popularity of motorcycles also spurred the creation of the Perris Motorcycle Track, which allowed for flat track and, later, motocross racing that still is operation today (PVHMA 2016; City of Perris 2013b; City of Perris 2013c).

Recent decades have seen Perris' character change while the city still pays homage to its past. The Orange Empire Railway Museum, a museum exhibiting historic streetcars and

other railroad history, was moved to Perris in 1958, with the original Santa Fe (formerly CSR) Railroad Depot for Perris being donated to the museum in 1971. The Depot underwent an extensive and thorough restoration project in 2004 at the cost of \$1.5 million. In the past three decades, many museums have been established in and around Perris to honor its rich past, often using restored original buildings associated with the history. The former Perris Union High School buildings, originally built in 1932, were restored and repurposed as the City of Perris Civic Center. One of the most important developments for the city was in the late 1960s, when the man-made Lake Perris began its construction as part of the State Water Project. By 1974, the dam's construction was completed and the lake was filled with water, providing for critical water needs in the continually growing region. Despite the perpetual water resource developments made in the Perris Valley, water costs signified the coming diminishment of farming in the area as modern urbanization took its place. Splitting Colorado River water supplies with Arizona signaled the end of agriculture as the focal point of Perris in the 1980s. Instead, Perris moved toward being a quaint bedroom and industrious community. Supermarkets, shopping centers, and chain restaurants and services began to spread across the city. Today, recreational hot air ballooning and skydiving encompass some of the attractions of modern-day Perris. The Perris Auto Speedway was also opened, drawing crowds from around the country to participate or attend sprint car or stock car races. In 2015, the new Perris Valley Line finally arrived in downtown Perris and was open for operation, reinforcing the city's humble railroad beginnings. (PVHMA 2016; City of Perris 2013d).

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey is intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The current project site boundaries were examined using 10 to 15 meter transect intervals, where accessible. The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the given project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks include:

- Sacred Lands File search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and communications with recommended tribes and individuals;
- Cultural resources records search to review any previous studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within the project site boundaries;
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire proposed impact area;
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for any cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA guidelines.

Research

Eastern Information Center (EIC) staff completed the cultural resources records search. 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

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on December 28, 2022. 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 email and/or regular mail. BCR Consulting has contacted all entities listed to discuss 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. 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 seven cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of seven cultural resources within a half mile of the project site. One of the studies assessed a portion of the project site but did not identify any cultural resources within its boundaries. Tables A and B summarize the disposition of previous studies and cultural resources within one mile of the project site. A complete records search bibliography is provided in Appendix A.

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

USGS 7.5-Min Quad	Previous Studies
<i>Perris, California</i> (1979)	RI-527, 6018, 6744, 6888, 7338, 8101, 9791

Table B. Cultural Resources Within a Half Mile of Project

Site No.	Period	Approximate Distance/Description
P-33-7661	Historic	1/3 Mile Northwest /Historic Period Structure
P-33-15379	Historic	1/2 West/Historic Period Structure
P-33-15384	Historic	1/4 Mile West/Historic Period Building
P-33-15385	Historic	1/4 Mile West/Historic Period Building
P-33-15386	Historic	1/5 Mile West/Historic Period Building
P-33-15387	Historic	1/4-1 Mile West/Historic Period Building
P-33-15388	Historic	1/4-1 Mile Southeast/Historic Period Building

Additional Research. Additional research regarding the project area revealed that it was part of the southeastern quarter of Section 6, Township 5 South, Range 3 West that was granted to Albion Smith in December 1890, which totaled approximately 200 acres (USGLO 1890). The property is listed as parcel number 330080006 and is classified as Vacant Commercial Land in Riverside County (Riverside County Assessor 2022). Aerial photos and topographic maps from 1954 to the present show that the surrounding area has been subject to cultivation and rural residential development. The project site has been subject to grading and disturbances related to offroad vehicle activity, but research has not indicated historic-period cultivation or development (USGS 1954, 1969, 1980, 2018; United States Department of Agriculture 1966, 1978, 1985, 1997, 2009, 2018). Aerial photos from Google Maps (2022) show that the entire project site has been subject to recent mechanical grading, and an access road was constructed in the center of the project site from the northern boundary to the southern boundary. The northern portion was used as a portable building storage lot, and a contemporary ancillary building was constructed along the central portion of the eastern boundary. These developments are not historic in age (i.e. less than 45 years old) and as such do not warrant further consideration.

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 75 (+) percent within the project site. Sediments include silty sands containing some granitic cobbles. The

property has been subject to severe disturbances related to recent grading, discing, off-road vehicle use, and pavement and gravel installation associated with construction and use of the property for portable building storage.

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

The Sacred Lands File search results from the NAHC were positive. As of the date of this writing (April 29, 2022), one 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. They have also requested further participation. Results of the Tribal Scoping correspondence (to date) are included in Appendix B. The notifications were sent on April 5.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the cultural resources assessment of the project site, BCR Consulting completed a cultural resources records search and intensive field survey for the project site. The records search revealed that seven cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of seven cultural resources (all historic-period) within a half-mile 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 or sensitivity for cultural resources within the project site boundaries. Based on these results a finding of no historical resources within the project boundaries is recommended. Although no impacts to historical resources are anticipated during project activities, ground disturbance always has the potential to uncover cultural materials not observed during pedestrian survey. Therefore, prior to commencing project activities, construction personnel should be alerted to the possibility for the accidental discovery of cultural resources. Should cultural resources be identified during project activities, all ground disturbing should cease and an individual that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology should be contacted to assess and evaluate the find. 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.

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 results were positive. The NAHC does not provide description or locational details but did recommend contacting the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians for more information. The NAHC also provided a list of other 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, including specific requests and recommendations from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, are summarized in Appendix B.

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APPENDIX A
RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00527	NADB-R - 1080566; Submitter - 401; Voided - MF-0458	1979	James P. Barker	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 13405, South of Perris, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-06018	NADB-R - 1087381; Submitter - 1104	2003	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-06744	NADB-R - 1088111; Submitter - LSA PROJECT NO. TBB0602	2006	Riordan Goodwin and Jodi L. Dalton	Cultural Resources Assessment: Goetz Road Project, City Of Perris, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-06888	Submitter - 06-63	2006	Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	Statistical Research, Inc.	33-015346, 33-015347, 33-015348, 33-015349, 33-015350, 33-015351, 33-015352, 33-015353, 33-015354, 33-015355, 33-015356, 33-015357, 33-015358, 33-015359, 33-015360, 33-015361, 33-015362, 33-015363, 33-015364, 33-015365, 33-015375, 33-015376, 33-015377, 33-015378, 33-015379, 33-015380, 33-015416, 33-015417, 33-015418, 33-015419, 33-015420, 33-015422, 33-015423, 33-015424, 33-015425, 33-015427
RI-07338	Submitter - Contract No. 2098	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Asector's Parcel No. 330-070-007	CRM Tech	
RI-08101	Submitter - 1364	2006	McCormick, Steven and Sherri Gust	Archaeological and Paleotolgical Resources Assessment Report For The Green Valley Project, Perris, California	Cogstone Resource Management Inc.	33-007705
RI-09791		2016	Brian F. Smith and Elena C. Goralogia	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Biogas Service Pipeline Project, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith & Associates	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007661		Other - Trolley Museum; Other - Relic of Pinacate	Structure	Historic	HP15	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-015379	CA-RIV-008126	Other - SRI-8H	Structure	Historic	AH07	2006 (John Goodman, Deborah Cogan, Windy Jones, Statistical Research, Inc.)	RI-06888
P-33-015384		Other - 330080008	Building	Historic	HP02	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-015385		Other - 330080009	Building	Historic	HP02	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-015386		Other - 330080010	Building	Historic	HP02	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-015387		Other - 330080013	Building	Historic	HP02	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-015388		Other - 330080014	Building	Historic	HP02	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	

APPENDIX B
NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle Name: _____

Township: _____ **Range:** _____ **Section(s):** _____

Company/Firm/Agency: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ **Zip:** _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description:

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 22, 2021

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: BCRLLC2008@gmail.com

Re: Mapes Road Storage Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Atebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
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West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/22/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
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**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
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abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission
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Fax: (760) 347-7880
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Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
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Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
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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 Mapes Road Storage Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/22/2021**

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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Coordinator
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Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
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pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
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Fax: (951) 763-4325
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Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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One Government Center Lane Luiseno
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***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
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San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
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jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mapes Road Storage Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/22/2021**

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

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

Cahuilla

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mapes Road Storage Project, Riverside County.

Tribal Scoping for Mapes Road Storage Project, Perris, Riverside County

From: David Brunzell (david.brunzell@yahoo.com)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Date: Tuesday, April 5, 2022, 01:46 PM PDT

Dear Tribal Representatives,

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 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. Please note that this Tribal Scoping is for information purposes only. It is not intended to take the place of any required government to government consultation.

The proposed project will involve the construction of a one-story office/warehouse with associated parking and a screen area to store modular trailers on approximately 5.97 acres. The project site is located on Mapes Road in the City of Perris, in Section 6 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Perris, California (1979) 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

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 respond to this email. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by May 5, 2022. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member

505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711
909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net



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1.5MB



PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

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

Chairperson:
Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:
Bridgett Barcello

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

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

Planning Specialist:
Molly Escobar

April 13, 2022

VIA E-Mail and USPS

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
BCR Consulting LLC
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA. 91511
909-525-7078

RE: Request for Information for the Mapes Road Storage Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Brunzell,

The Pechanga Band of Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not directly within our contiguous Reservation land's, although it is located 3.80 miles southwest of the Pechanga's Federal Reservation Trust Land, in the Meadowbrook-area of Lake Elsinore. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon our 'Ayékwish/Traditional Knowledge of this Project's-location, which is surrounded by three Luiseño Traditional Cultural Properties and their associated Sacred Lands Filings. Further, through knowledge of our Ancestor's extensive-longstanding village complexes, multiple nearby Ancestral-remains, and because of previously impacted and recorded Cultural-sites within this Project's-vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. Pechanga believes that the possibility for recovering subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for this Project is extremely high.

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

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

activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

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

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

Sincerely,



Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation

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

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

Re: Pechanga Tribe Scoping Response to Mapes Road Storage Project

From: David Brunzell (david.brunzell@yahoo.com)

To: pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Cc: eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov; mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov; jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov

Date: Thursday, April 14, 2022, 01:14 PM PDT

Hi Mr. Macarro,

Thanks for sending. We already completed the field survey. The property was pretty highly disturbed and I've attached a couple photos. We can arrange another field visit if you or your staff would like to have a look. Please let me know.

I'll make sure your letter is included in our submittals to the client. Our report should get to you from the City during the official consultation process.

Sincerely,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member

505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711
909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net

On Wednesday, April 13, 2022, 11:58:37 AM PDT, Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov> wrote:

Míiyu Mr. Brunzell,

We appreciate the opportunity to response to your Scoping Notice. Have a great week!

Lóoviqap/Thanks,
Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation
951-770-6306



Photo Dec 28, 11 06 09 AM (1).jpg
1MB



Photo Dec 28, 11 11 51 AM (1).jpg
1.4MB



Photo Dec 28, 11 14 31 AM (1).jpg
2.2MB



Photo Dec 28, 11 15 21 AM.jpg
2.1MB

RE: Tribal Scoping for Mapes Road Storage Project, Perris, Riverside County

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer (historicpreservation@quechantribe.com)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Date: Tuesday, April 5, 2022, 02:55 PM PDT

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

From: David Brunzell [mailto:david.brunzell@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2022 1:47 PM
To: David Brunzell
Subject: Tribal Scoping for Mapes Road Storage Project, Perris, Riverside County

Dear Tribal Representatives,

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 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. Please note that this Tribal Scoping is for information purposes only. It is not intended to take the place of any required government to government consultation.

The proposed project will involve the construction of a one-story office/warehouse with associated parking and a screen area to store modular trailers on approximately 5.97 acres. The project site is located on Mapes Road in the City of Perris, in Section 6 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Perris, California (1979) 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

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 respond to this email. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by May 5, 2022. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC
U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member

505 West 8th Street

Claremont, California 91711

909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.

www.avast.com

APPENDIX C
PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Overview of Project Site (View Northeast)



Photo 2: Project Overview (View Northwest)



Photo 3: Project Overview (View Northwest)



Photo 4: Project Overview (View West)



Photo 5: Modern debris pile

APPENDIX D
PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



BCR Consulting
David Brunzell
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

November 18, 2021

Dear Mr. Brunzell,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Mapes Road Storage Project in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The project site is located north of Mapes Road, west of Goetz Road, and south of Mountain Avenue in Section 6, Township 5 South, and Range 3 West, on the *Perris, CA* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating from the early Pleistocene epoch (Morton et al., 2003). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity, and while the Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or a one-mile radius, we do have multiple localities in similarly mapped units throughout the region. Pleistocene alluvial units are known to produce fossil specimens including those associated with mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), ancient horse (*Equus sp.*), camel (*Camelops hesternus*), sabertooth cats (*Smilodon fatalis*) and many more.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the Mapes Road Storage 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', written in a cursive style.

Darla Radford
Collections Manager

Mapes Road Storage Project

Project area, one mile radius, geologic mapping, and any WSC fossil localities.

Legend

-  Project area and one mile radius
-  Qvof: Alluvial fan deposits (early Pleistocene)

