

Appendix G

Cultural Resource Investigation (June
30, 2020)



Cultural Resource Investigation in Support of the Green
Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project, City of Perris,
Riverside County, California

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Technical Report 18-538

June 30, 2020

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CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION IN SUPPORT OF THE GREEN VALLEY SPECIFIC PLAN – PHASE 2 PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Technical Report No. 18-538

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June 30, 2020

Keywords: Green Valley Specific Plan; CEQA; Perris; Riverside County; P-33-007705 (historic-period ranch foundations); P-33-024206 (prehistoric isolate)

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project (Project) consists of a multi-family and single-family residential development, along with a school site, park sites, a small commercial site, open space, road and other infrastructure necessary to support the development in Perris, California. PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) was contracted by Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of portions of the Project area (survey area) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Perris is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation of the current survey area. This investigation included background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and interested Native American tribal groups, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 656-acre survey area. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historic resources under CEQA.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was conducted on July 31, 2018, at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at the University of California, Riverside. The records search indicated that no fewer than 26 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project study area. These resources consist of prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources as well as built-environment resources. The prehistoric archaeological resources are composed of lithic scatters, milling features, and lithic isolates while the historic-period archaeological resources include foundational remains, a water conveyance system, and road segments. The built-environment resources consist of single family properties. One historic-period archaeological site, P-33-007705, and one prehistoric isolated artifact, P-33-024206, were previously recorded within the current survey area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search indicate that there are no known Native American cultural resources within the immediate Project area. The NAHC suggested contacting 21 individuals representing 13 Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. The 13 recommended tribal groups were contacted. To date, three responses have been received.

PaleoWest conducted intensive pedestrian surveys of the survey area on July 23, 24, and 28, 2018 and December 3, 2018. The previously recorded archaeological site (P-33-007705) was revisited by the PaleoWest survey crew on July 24, 2018. The resource record was subsequently updated, and the resource was evaluated for historic significance by applying the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). PaleoWest does not recommend P-33-007705 as eligible for listing on the CRHR; therefore, is not considered a historic resource for the purposes of CEQA. PaleoWest revisited the isolated artifact, P-33-024206, on July 24, 2018; however, no evidence of the resource was observed in its mapped location. The area is currently an actively cultivated agricultural field and as such, P-33-024206 was likely displaced or destroyed by on-going agricultural activities. Additionally, approximately 87 acres of the survey area were not surveyed during the current effort due to active construction and agricultural activity. No new cultural resources were identified during the current survey effort. Based on the results of the current investigation, the potential for the Project to impact cultural resources is considered low. PaleoWest recommends no further cultural resource management for the Project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project (Project) proposes development of a residential community with a school site, park sites, a small commercial site, and open space in Perris, California. PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) was contracted by Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of portion of the Project area (survey area) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Perris (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 area is a proposed residential and commercial project on approximately 1,000 acres located in Perris, Riverside County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project area is situated within Sections 4, 9, and 8, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Perris, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). Portions of the proposed Project area were previously surveyed for cultural resources in 2006 (McCormick and Gust 2006). The current Project addressed in this report comprises approximately 656 acres that were not addressed by the previous report (current survey area) (Figure 1-3). The elevation of the Project area ranges between approximately 1,410 and 1,434 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

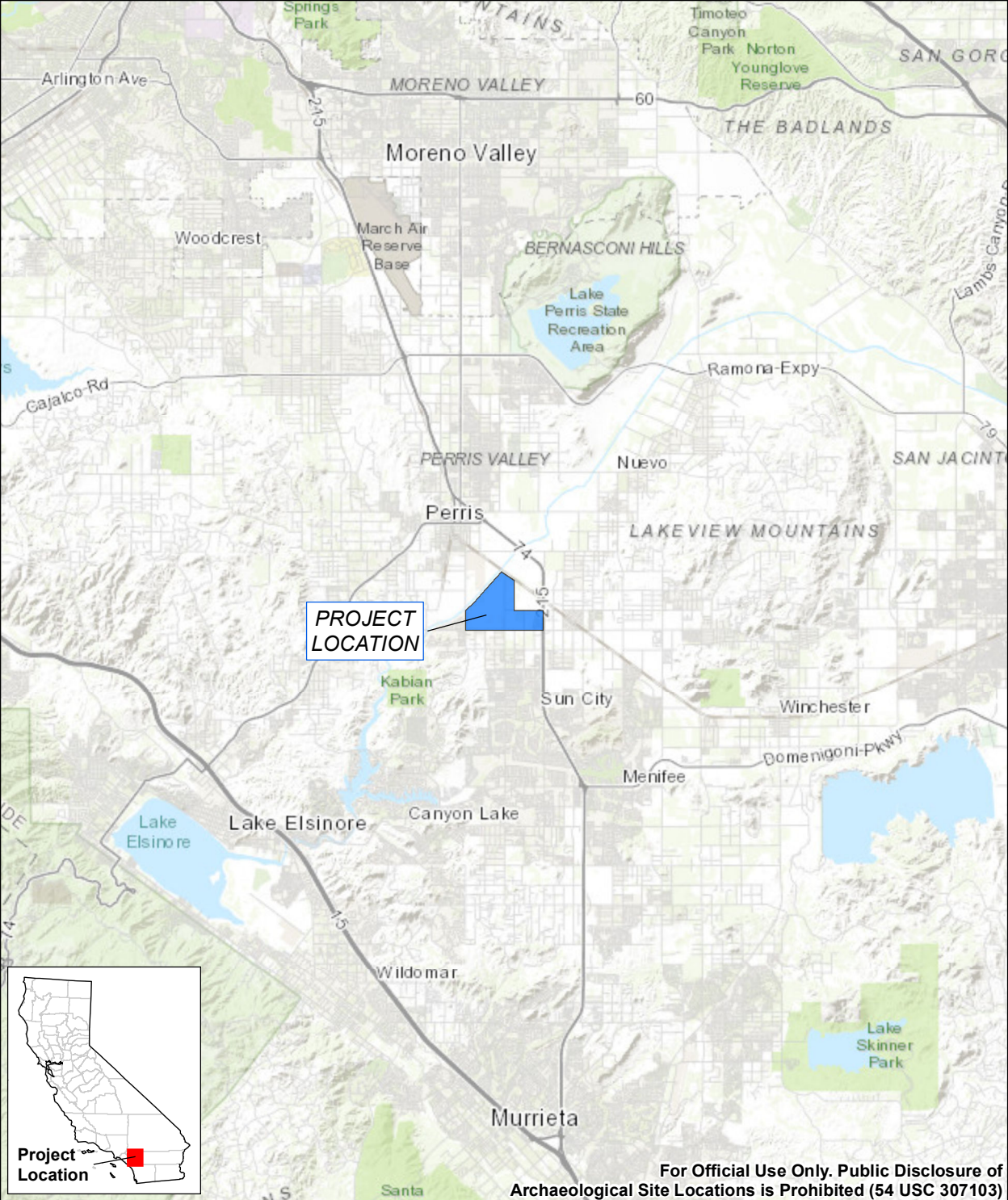
The proposed Project consists of multi-family and single-family residential development, along with a school site, park sites, a small commercial site, open space, road and other infrastructure necessary to support the development. The proposed Project will involve excavation and grading for residential and commercial lots, a school site, utilities, roadways, and parkland.

1.2 PREVIOUS WORK WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

In 2014, Albert A. Webb Associates (WEBB) applied for Stockpile Permit 14-02-0005 for 61 acres within the current Project area. The Project proposed to move and stockpile approximately 250,000 cubic yards of dirt material onto approximately 61 undeveloped acres of land located northeast corner of Ethanac Road and Goetz Road specifically located on TM 24648 (330-150-009 thru -013). The stockpile was proposed to facilitate construction of Riverside County Flood Control District Line “A” of the Romoland Master Drainage Plan.

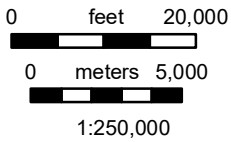
A Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) under CEQA was prepared to address potential environmental issues concerning air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, hydrology, and noise associated with the efforts outlined in the Stockpile Permit 14-02-0005. Implementation of a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) prepared for the project served to reduce potential impacts to less than significant. The Initial Study prepared for the project states a Phase I cultural resource study was not completed for the project as there was no proposed ground disturbance (WEBB 2014). Senate Bill (SB) 18 did not apply because there was no general or specific plan amendment associated with the project.

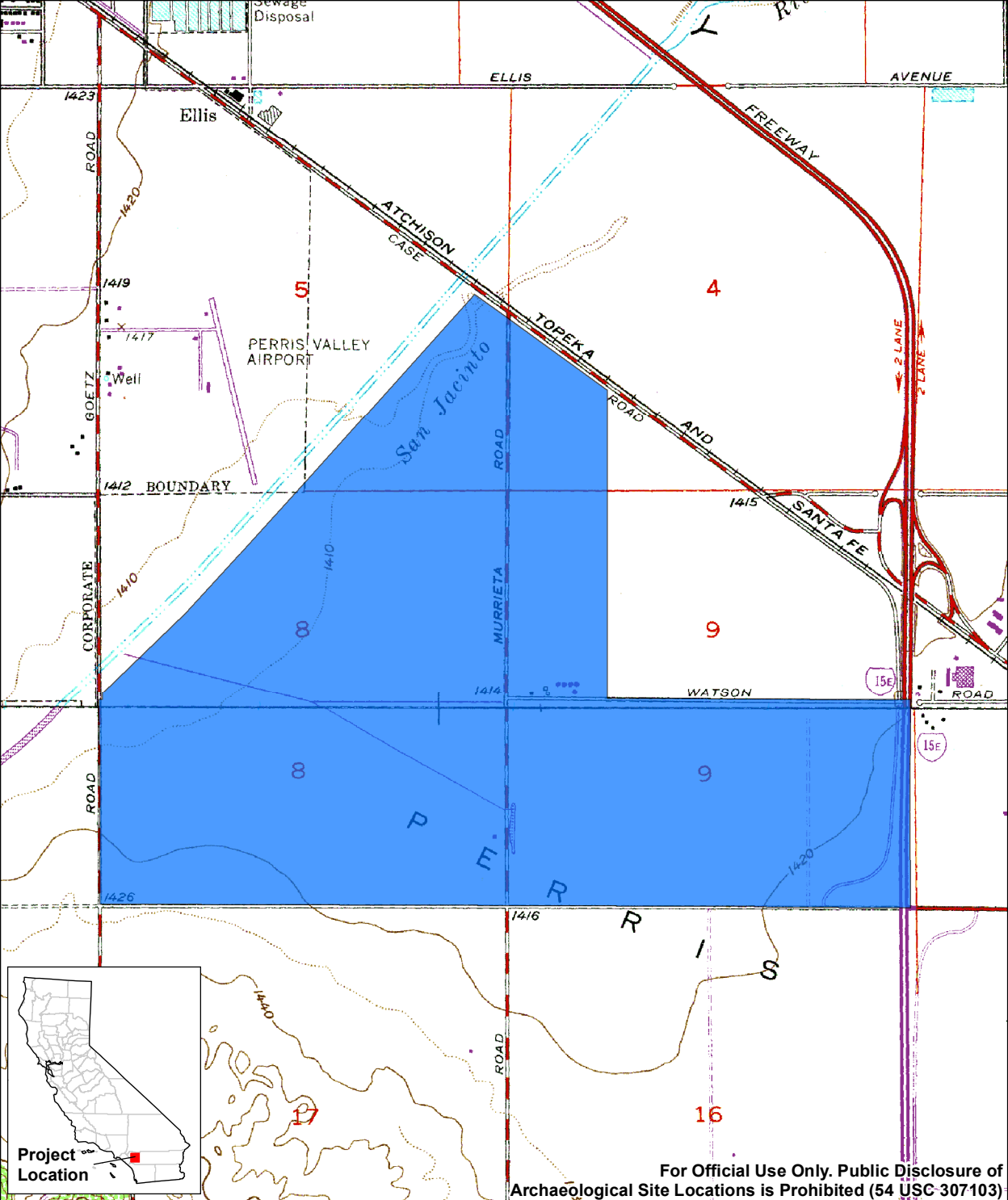
In 2015, WEBB applied for Environmental Assessment/Stockpile Permit 15-05023 – a 4-phase stockpile permit plan to import approximately 1.2 million cubic yards of dirt from the Riverside County Flood Control District Line “A” construction site (Romoland Master Drainage Plan) to Tentative Map 24648 of the Green Valley Specific Plan, generally located at the northeast corner of Ethanac Road and Goetz



PROJECT LOCATION

For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)





For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)

PALEO WEST
archaeology

0 feet 2,000
0 meters 500
1:24,000

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Perris, CA (1979)
Romoland, CA (1979)
T5S, R3W, Sec 4-5, 8-9
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Project Area

Avenue. The purpose of the stockpile was to raise the Green Valley site above the floodplain elevation to enable development of the Green Valley Specific Plan. As with the previous stockpile, this stockpile was proposed to facilitate construction of Riverside County Flood Control District Line “A” of the Romoland Master Drainage Plan.

An MND was prepared to address potential environmental issues concerning air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, hydrology, and noise associated with the efforts outlined in the Environmental Assessment/Stockpile Permit 15-05023. Implementation of a MMRP prepared for the project served to reduce potential impacts to less than significant. The Initial Study prepared for the project states a Phase I cultural resource study was not completed for the project as there was no proposed ground disturbance (WEBB 2015). SB 18 did not apply because there was no general or specific plan amendment associated with the project.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the project location and description as well as a brief overview of previous work, approved by the City, that has been completed within the current Project area. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the cultural resource literature and records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) is presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation and findings are outlined in Chapter 5 with management recommendation provided in Chapter 6. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are “historically significant” resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as “resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)” (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

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 (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed “historically significant,” then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, any proposed project that may affect historically significant cultural resources must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and comment prior to project approval by the responsible agency and prior to construction.

2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.3 SENATE BILL 18 (SB 18)

When a project involves drafting or amending a general or specific plan, the lead agency is required to implement Government Code §65352.3, which requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places. In accordance with statutory requirements stipulated in SB 18:

Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purposes of preserving, or mitigating, impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment [Supplement to General Plan Guidelines-2005].

3.0 SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region. The data presented herein regarding the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts has been adapted from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Eastside Reservoir Project Final Report of Archaeological Investigations which documents more than 10 years of archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake, located less than 15 kilometers (km) (180 mi) southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001).

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is located in western Riverside County within Perris Valley and the greater San Jacinto Valley. Perris Valley is a semi-arid inland alluvial valley that extends generally in a northwest-southeast direction. A number of isolated granitic mountains, such as the Lakeview Mountains and the Bernasconi Hills, separate Perris Valley from the nearby Moreno, San Jacinto, and Menifee Valleys. Perris Valley is a sub-basin of the San Jacinto watershed and is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the northeast and the Santa Ana Mountains to the southwest. The climate and environment of the region are typical of southern California's inland valleys, with temperatures in the region reaching over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and dipping to near freezing in the winter. The average annual precipitation is approximately 12 inches.

The dominant plant community in the vicinity of the Project area is California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). California sagebrush is characterized by low-growing, drought-deciduous shrubs that have adapted to the semi-arid Mediterranean climate of Southern California. Additional flora includes white sage (*Salvia apiana*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*).

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 Before Present (B.P.) (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), Moratto (1998), Heizer (1978), Schaefer (1994), and Horne and McDougall (2008). The general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods. These periods are discussed below.

3.2.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.)

During this period Native groups are believed to have been nomadic hunters and gatherers organized into small bands. Native groups of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes

leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried. Sites may be found in large, protected caves situated above floodplains but near economically important resources in coastal, lakemarsh, and valley/riparian environments. These sites may also be found at quarry sites as well as stable landforms above high stands of pluvial lakes, along ridge systems and in mountain passes, and stable, old surfaces along the coast.

3.2.2 Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.)

The early portion of the period was characterized by continued organization of Native groups as nomadic hunters and gatherers; however, there is some evidence of semi-sedentary residential occupation. An apparent decrease in population density during the second half of this period resulted in increased reliance on foraging for Native groups. Technological advances during this period resulted in increased use of milling tools for seed grinding. Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, manos and milling stones, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is an indicative feature of Archaic sites.

3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact)

The Late Prehistoric Period is characterized by cooler temperatures and greater precipitation resulting in more easily accessible food and water sources. A more favorable climate during the period resulted in more reliable food sources and formation of sedentary villages. Native groups in the region began manufacturing ceramics, such as vessels, using the paddle-and-anvil technique. Trade and travel are also seen in the distribution of localized resources such as obsidian from Obsidian Butte; wonderstone from the south end of the Santa Rosa Mountains and from Cerro Colorado in northern Baja California; soapstone presumed to have come from the mountains to the west; marine shell from both the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast; and ceramic types that were not locally manufactured. Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small projectile points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and shaft straighteners.

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

3.3.1 Luiseño

Luiseño territory generally extended from present-day Riverside County south to Escondido, and to Oceanside in the west. Leading anthropological literature regarding the Luiseño culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Prior to the institution of the Mission System, the Luiseño were likely divided between coastal groups and inland groups. When Spanish settlers instituted the mission system in the 1770s, traditional social and political organization was disrupted. Luiseño villages were organized as autonomous neighboring groups loosely connected through a system of lineages and clans (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño were primarily hunters, gatherers, and harvesters. The landscape within the Luiseño traditional use area varied, and methods of subsistence largely depended on the region of settlement. Hunting and gathering places were owned by individuals, families, the chief, or by the collective community (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Game animals included deer, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Acorns, roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants were also common sources of food.

The material culture of the Luiseño included a wide variety of utilitarian items including projectile points, woven and skin mats, baskets, pottery ollas, shell and bone fishhooks, cooking slabs, digging stick weights, manos, metates, and mortars (Bean and Shipek 1978). Most Luiseño houses were made of locally available material and were conical and partially subterranean and often featured an adjacent brush-covered ramada for domestic chores. Other buildings found in most villages included Earth-covered sweat houses, ceremonial houses with fenced areas, and granaries for food storage (Bean and Shipek 1978).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as smallpox and harsh living conditions at the missions and ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of California, the influx of American settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage are associated with the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala Reservations.

3.3.2 Cahuilla

The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups based on their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the Beaumont/Banning area; the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains; and the Desert Cahuilla from the Coachella Valley, as far south as the Salton Sea. Leading anthropological literature regarding the Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean (1978), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Prior to European contact, population estimates for the Cahuilla range from 3,600 to as high as 10,000 persons. Villages were located near canyons that received substantial rain or were adjacent to streams and springs (Bean, 1978). The Cahuilla were socially organized based on a system of lineages or clans divided into two main divisions of people known as moiety. Like the Luiseño, the Cahuilla were also hunters, gatherers, and harvesters. Common sources of food included acorns, screw beans, mesquite, piñon, cactus fruits, seeds, wild berries, tubers, roots, and greens. Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, and wood rats (Bean 1978).

The material culture of the Cahuilla included a wide variety of utilitarian items including projectile points, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, shaft straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. The Cahuilla also manufactured pottery for items such as ollas and cooking pots. House structures of the Cahuilla ranged from brush shelters or dome-shaped structures during the precontact period to rectangular structures 15–20 feet long in the post-contact period (Bean, 1978).

As a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, the Cahuilla population was decimated during the 19th century. Today, Native Americans with Cahuilla affiliation are associated with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, Morongo Band of

Mission Indians, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

Spanish settlement of Alta California began in 1769, with the establishment of a presidio and mission near San Diego. In 1770, a second presidio and mission were located in Monterey. These two settlements were used as bases from which to colonize the rest of California. The Spanish also laid out pueblos, or towns along the coast. Providing supplies, animals, and colonists to the Spanish missions and presidios by way of ship was difficult, time-consuming, expensive, and dangerous. Thus, an overland route was necessary to initiate a strong colonizing effort in Alta California. In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto plains with a small party of soldiers to establish an overland route through Alta California.

Within the mission system, the Riverside County area was considered part of the lands administered by the San Diego presidio and Mission San Luis Rey. Mission San Luis Rey was founded in 1798. Mission San Luis Rey established Rancho San Jacinto Viejo in 1820 and used the area primarily for ranching. Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821 and, with the Secularization Act of 1833, dissolved the mission system and redistributed former mission lands (Gunther 1984).

In 1842, Don Jose Antonio Estudillo was granted the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo Potrero, a 35,000-acre parcel, by Mexican Governor Juan B. Alvarado. The rancho, which included an area encompassing the present-day cities/communities of Hemet, San Jacinto, Valle Vista, and Winchester, was used to graze cattle. After a son of Don Estudillo inherited the rancho, the division and sale of the rancho to immigrant American pioneers began. The western half of Perris was located within the Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto, which was granted to Maria del Rosario and Estudillo de Aguirre by Governor Pio Pico on May 9, 1846. This rancho amounted to 48,847 acres. The area included western Perris Valley, the Canyon Lake area and the Lake Mathews region (City of Perris 2005). Cattle and agriculture were the economic engine that drove the ranchos way of life, which continued until the second half of the 19th century with the arrival of American and European settlers into California.

In 1848 the Mexican-American War came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. California became a United States territory and, in 1850, was granted statehood. American settlement in the region was slow and sporadic, but settlement in the valley received a major boost when the California Southern Railway was constructed through the Perris Valley in 1882-1883. The route, which was eventually connected to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, resulted in the establishment of several towns within the Perris Valley along the railroad corridor. The town of Perris was founded in 1886, and named in honor of Frederick Thomas Perris, the California Southern Railway's chief engineer and superintendent of construction (Gunther 1984). Riverside County was incorporated in 1893, and Perris was designated as one of the official judiciary townships. Perris was incorporated as a city on May 16, 1911.

Agriculture was the primary economic force within the Perris Valley through the end of the 19th century and through much of the 20th century. Like much of California, the Perris Valley enjoyed a boom after World War II due to commercial, industrial, and residential development. The expansion of the highway system and the development of the freeway system during the mid-twentieth century further connected Perris to nearby metropolitan areas resulting in increased commercial and residential development. During the second half of the 20th century, urban/suburban development became the driving force behind growth in the Perris area, with much of the former farmlands turned into residential tracts and commercial

development. This trend continued into the 21st century with the development of large housing tracts that transformed the region into a bedroom community for Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

A literature review and records search were conducted at the EIC, housed at University of California, Riverside, on July 31, 2018. This inventory effort included the Project area and a one-mile radius around the Project area, collectively termed the Project study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historical cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that no less than 51 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within the Project study area since 1974 (Table 4-1). At least nine of the previous studies encompass portions or all of the Project area. As a result, 100 percent of the Project area has been previously investigated by these studies, most recently in 2010 (George and McDougal).

Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-00146*	1974	Joan R. Smith	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Eastern Water District, Sewage Pipeline, Maripose Avenue to Existing Reclamation Facility, Sun City
RI-00205*	1976	Stan C. Wilmoth	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Case Water Systems Addition, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California.
RI-00237	1977	Kenneth Daly	Archaeological Assessment of the W 1/2 of the NW 1/4 of Section 20, T4S, R4W, Steele Peak Quadrangle, Riverside County, California
RI-00354	1990	Robert M. Beer and Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels	Letter Report: Archaeological Resource Assessment Bear Creek Project Tract No. 23879
RI-00527*	1979	James P. Baker	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 13405, South of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-00592	1979	Ken Daly	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14619, Western Riverside County, California
RI-00647	1979	Thomas Holcomb	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 12813, Southeast of Anza, Riverside County, California
RI-00658	1979	JoAnne C. Leonard	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Development of Tentative Parcel Number 13894, Aguanga Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-00759	1980	Stephen Bouscaren	Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map 15131, Riverside County
RI-00804	1980	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 16055
RI-00933	1980	Lopez, Robert	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15656, Sun City Area of Riverside County, California
RI-01237	1980	Robert J. Wlodarski and John M. Foster	Cultural Resource Overview for the Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way

Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-02223	1988	Karen K. Swope	An Archaeological Assessment of the Homeland/Green Acres Sewer Facility Project Located Near Perris in Riverside County
RI-02306	1988	William H. Breece and Beth Padon	An Archaeological Survey of Three Proposed Locations for the Southwest County Justice Center, Riverside County
RI-02468*	1989	Melinda Romano	An Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 160 Acres of Land, Proposed by The Gary Cook Corporation, Located South of The City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-02475	1989	Christopher E. Dover	A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Menifee North Project, Near Hemet, California
RI-02777	1988	Phillip de Barros	Archival Records Search and Cultural Resources Survey of Perris Property Partners Property, Riverside County, California
RI-02803	1990	Christopher E. Drover	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25529 Sun City, Riverside County, California
RI-02804	1990	Christopher E. Drover	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25530 Sun City, Riverside County, California
RI-02805	1990	Christopher E. Drover	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25316 Riverside County, California
RI-03189	1990	Peak And Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment Of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino To San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California
RI-03216*	1991	Kenneth M. Becker	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of The Riverglen Specific Plan, Approximately 332 Acres in The City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-03259	1991	Robert S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 26482, A 5.0-Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Hull Street in Sun City, Riverside County
RI-03834	1994	Bradley Sturm	Historic Property Survey Report for The Evans Avenue/Ellis Road/I-215 Interchange in Perris, Ca
RI-04223	1998	Donn R. Grenda	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of Menifee Memorial Park, Sun City, California.
RI-04375	1999	Robert S. White and Laurie S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of The Eastern Municipal Water District Menifee Desalter Project, Sun City and Menifee, Riverside County.
RI-04404*	2000	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for The Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV.
RI-04422	2002	Michael Dice and Leslie Nay Irish	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey Report For APN #331-040-042, Located North of Sun City, County of Riverside, California
RI-04594	2002	Carol R. Demack and Milos Velechovsky	Report of Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring For 43- Acre Project Area in French Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-04903	2004	Anna M. Hoover and Kristie R. Blevins	An Archaeological Survey Report, Tract 32228 (APN 330-23-005) And APN 330-240-006, 39.5-Acre Property, Sun City, County of Riverside, California
RI-04974*	2005	Anna M. Hoover and William R. Gillean	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for The Phase II Perris Desalter Transmission Pipeline Project, Near Perris, Riverside County, California.
RI-05241	2004	Michael Dice and Marnie Vianna	An Archaeological Survey and Paleontological Records Search On APN #330-210-003, -008 And #300-210-004, -005, North Sun City, County of Riverside, Ca

**Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Study Area**

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-05254	2005	Michael Dice	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Negative Results, Tentative Tract #33419 (APN# 331-080-006, -007, -011, -012, -024, -025, -027, -028) Sun City Area, County of Riverside, Ca
RI-05932	2003	Michael Hogan, Bai Tang, Josh Smallwood, Daniel Ballister, and Laura Hensley Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Assessor's Parcel No. 753-100-009, Torres Martinez Indian Reservation, Riverside County, Ca
RI-06018*	2003	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballister	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California
RI-06355	2004	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, and Matthew Wetherbee	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Perris Valley RWRf Expansion, In the City of Perris, Riverside County, CA
RI-06480	2005	Michael Hogan	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Parcel 23 Of Parcel Map 17552, Santa Rosa Plateau Area, Riverside County, California
RI-06736	2005	Frederick W. Lange	Cultural Resource Assessment, Country Corner Center, Near Romoland, Riverside County, California
RI-06744	2006	Riordan Goodwin and Jodi L. Dalton	Cultural Resources Assessment: Goetz Road Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-06888	2006	Michael K. Lerch and Marlesa A. Gray	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley- Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California
RI-07338	2007	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 330-070-007
RI-07395	2006	Michael Dice and Kenneth J. Lord	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Negative Results Tentative Tract #33419 (APN #331-080-005, -006, -007, -009, -010, -011, -012, -018, -019, -020, -021, -024, -025, -027, -028) Sun City Area, County of Riverside, California
RI-07633	2006	Karl James Lorenzen	Letter Report: Terra Fiore Archaeological Assessment, City of Perris, California
RI-08101*	2006	Steven McCormick and Sherri Gust	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for The Green Valley Project, Perris, California
RI-08176	2009	Thomas T. Taylor	Destruction of Archaeological Site CA-RIV- 1078 Illegal Trespass on SCE Fee-Owned Valley-Serrano 500KV T/L ROW
RI-08196	2007	John S. Kessler	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Barras Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California
RI-08396*	2010	Joan George and Dennis McDougal	Cultural Resources Report for the Sun City Force Main and Recycled Water Project, Riverside County, California.
RI-08887	2012	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, Jay K. Sander, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	The Van Daele Project
RI-08981	2013	Mathew M. DeCarlo, Scott C. Justus, and William T. Eckhardt	Summary Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 2 500kV Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California
RI-09002	2014	Bai "Tom" Tang	Letter Report: Update to Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities

Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
			Project, Cities of Menifee and Perris; Unincorporated Homeland and Romoland Areas, Riverside County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 1104/2771
RI-09093	2014	Michael Hogan	Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Tract Map No. 36658 (Off-site Improvements) City of Menifee, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2802

* Indicates study intersects the Project area

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The records search results also indicated that 26 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project study area (Table 4-2). These resources consist of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources as well as built-environment resources. The prehistoric archaeological resources are composed of lithic scatters, milling features, and isolated lithics while the historic-period archaeological resources include building foundations, a water conveyance system, and road segments. The built-environment resources consist of single family properties. Each resource is briefly described in the table below (Table 4-2). One historic-period archaeological site, P-33-007705, and one prehistoric isolated artifact, P-33-024206, were previously recorded within the current survey area. P-33-007705 and P-33-024206 are discussed in more detail below (Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2).

Table 4-2
Cultural Resources Recorded within the Study Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
33-000805	CA-RIV-000805	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-001078	CA-RIV-001078	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station; no longer extant, destroyed
33-004177	CA-RIV-004177	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-004178	CA-RIV-004178	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-004179	CA-RIV-004179	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-004180	CA-RIV-004180	Site	Historical	Refuse scatter
33-007661	-	Building	Historical	Trolley Museum; previously Relic of Pinacate store
33-007686	-	District	Historical	Pinacate Mining District
33-007705*	-	Site	Historical	Remains of a rural ranch complex, foundations
33-012339	CA-RIV-007028	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station; no longer extant, destroyed
33-012617	-	Isolate	Prehistoric	Two secondary flakes, quartzite
33-012618	-	Isolate	Prehistoric	Quartz chopper
33-012619	-	Isolate	Prehistoric	Secondary flake, quartzite
33-012620	-	Isolate	Prehistoric	Quartzite core
33-012621	-	Isolate	Historical	Purple glass fragments
33-012622	-	Isolate	Prehistoric	Granite mano
33-015354	CA-RIV-008110	Site	Historical	Concrete risers for irrigation system
33-015384	-	Building	Historical	Single family property
33-015385	-	Building	Historical	Single family property
33-015386	-	Building	Historical	Single family property
33-015387	-	Building	Historical	Single family property
33-015388	-	Building	Historical	Single family property
33-015763	CA-RIV-008198	Site	Prehistoric	Milling features and associated artifacts

**Table 4-2
Cultural Resources Recorded within the Study Area**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
33-020450	CA-RIV-010351	Site	Historical	1st Street, segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked two-lane road
33-020502	CA-RIV-010403	Site	Historical	Sherman Road, segment of asphalt-paved, marked, two-lane road
33-024206*	-	Isolate	Prehistoric	Unidirectional core

* Indicates resource located in the current survey area

4.2.1 P-33-007705

P-33-007705 was initially recorded in 1981 by Kay Hedges of the Riverside County Historical Commission as a 1922 ranch complex comprised of a vernacular wood-frame ranch house, two barns, a bunkhouse, and four silos. Hedges made no formal recommendation of eligibility of this resource but did note that it was a good example of a rural ranch complex of the 1920s-1930s (Hedges 1982). A resource record update was completed by Claudia Quintanilla of Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. in 2006. Quintanilla recorded that all the previously recorded ranch buildings were destroyed and the only extant material associated with the former ranch buildings were the building foundations (Quintanilla 2006). Quintanilla also made no formal recommendations with regard to eligibility of this resource.

4.2.2 P-33-024206

P-33-024206 was initially recorded in 2015 by Phil Fulton and Terri Fulton of LSA Associates, Inc. as a prehistoric isolate consisting of a unidirectional metasedimentary core (Fulton and Fulton 2015). The record noted that the core measured 5 x 5 x 3 centimeters and that there were six flake removal scars as well as battering on one edge. Fulton and Fulton (2015) postulated that the core may have also been utilized as a scraper.

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature review and records search include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File. There are no listed historic properties, historical resources, or historic landmarks recorded within the Project study area.

Historical maps consulted include Elsinore (1901) 30-minute, Murrieta (1942) and Perris (1942) 15-minute, and Perris (1953, 1967, 1973, and 1979) and Romoland (1953, 1973, and 1979) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles. Buildings depicted on all of the Perris quadrangles within the survey area correspond with the location of P-33-07705.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC, as part of the cultural resource assessment, on June 9, 2020, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on June 10, 2020, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results; however, the NAHC requested that 21 individuals

representing 13 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (Appendix A). PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 13 recommended tribal groups on June 11, 2020. These letters were followed up by phone calls on June 25 and June 29, 2020.

To date, three responses have been received. Mr. Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Coordinator for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, stated that the project is within Cahuilla traditional land use area. Mr. Esparza believes cultural resources may be unearthed during construction and has requested tribal monitors be present during all ground disturbing activities. Additionally, the Tribe requested to be notified of all project updates. Heather Haines, Tribal Operations Manager for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, stated that, at this time, the Tribe is not aware of any specific cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project; however, should any cultural resources be identified during development the Tribe would like to be notified for further evaluation. Ms. Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Rincon Band), indicated that the Project area is within the territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon Band's specific area of historic interest. Ms. Madrigal also stated that the Tribe has knowledge of cultural resources within less than one-half-mile of the proposed Project area. The Rincon Band recommends that an archaeological record search be conducted and asks that a copy of the results and a copy of the cultural resources assessment be provided to the Tribe. The Rincon Band also recommends archaeological and tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activities, a monitoring report, and protocols for discovery of cultural material and human remains.

5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A Phase I intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by PaleoWest archaeologists Justin Castells, Spencer Bietz, Michelle Hart, and Oliver Hegge, on July 23, 24, and 28, 2018 and by Gloriella Cardenas and Kurt McLean on December 3, 2018. The surveys were conducted by walking parallel transects across approximately 569 acres of the 656-acre area spaced at 10- to 15-meter (33- to 50-foot) intervals, when possible. The survey area was recorded with digital photographs for use in the report. Photographs included general views of the topography and vegetation density, and other relevant images. A photo log was maintained to include, at a minimum, photo number, date, orientation, photo description, and comments. The surveyors carefully inspected all areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources located within the survey area.

Historical and prehistoric site indicators were noted where present. Historical site indicators include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs, etc.). Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, pottery, or even human bone.

5.2 FIELD RESULTS

The current survey area is relatively flat and primarily comprised of previously tilled and graded agricultural land with scattered to dense ground cover (Figures 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 5-6). The survey area included active agricultural land and active construction areas that were not safe to survey (Figure 5-7); however, due to the active ground disturbance being conducted in these areas it is highly unlikely any cultural resources would be identified. In addition, the survey area contained modern refuse. Sediments within the survey area are a yellowish brown silty sand with gravel inclusions. Visibility throughout the survey area varied. In areas where the ground had been cleared and plowed visibility ranged from good to excellent (90%-100%) depending on the density of Russian thistle and other low-lying shrubbery. In areas of active agriculture and high density of low-lying shrubbery, ground visibility was poor to good (5-35%).

P-33-007705 was revisited on July 24, 2018 to assess the current conditions of the site. PaleoWest determined that the current condition of P-33-007705 is largely consistent with the observations made by Quintanilla in 2006 (Quintanilla 2006). The most notable difference is that non-historic trash and debris are now scattered across the site as well as collected into large piles. This refuse debris was not depicted in the 2006 photographs of the site. P-33-007705 is discussed in further detail below (Section 5.2.1).

PaleoWest revisited the mapped location of P-33-024206 on July 24, 2018; however, no evidence of the resource could be located. The area is currently an actively cultivated agricultural field and as such, P-33-024206 was likely destroyed or displaced by on-going agricultural activities.

No additional prehistoric or historical archaeological resources or historic-period built-environment resources were identified as a result of the current survey.



Figure 5-1 Overview of the survey area, facing north



Figure 5-2 Overview of the survey area, facing south



Figure 5-3 Overview of the survey area, facing west



Figure 5-4 Overview of the survey area, facing north



Figure 5-5 Overview of the survey area, facing south



Figure 5-6 Overview of the survey area, facing east

5.2.1 P-33-007705

P-33-007705 is defined by an approximately 200-foot by 820-foot rectangular area bounded by Watson Road to the south, and a row of Pepper Trees to the west and north. The eastern boundary terminates where visible ground disturbance from the former ranch complex ends. Modern trash, ground cover, and accumulated sediment obscure portions of the foundations. The most notably obscured foundations are for the former silos; however, most of the remaining foundations are still visible within the site boundaries (Figure 5-8).

P-33-007705, also identified as Yoder Ranch, was initially constructed 1922. A search of Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records returned no patent results for the location of the site. Based on Riverside County Assessor Records, the property was owned by Maurice and Anita Yoder. The property stayed within the Yoder family, passing to their son Joseph E. Yoder in 1978, then to M. David Yoder. In 1981 the property was owned by M.D. Yoder, who was still listed as property owner in 2006 (Hedges 1981, Quintanilla, 2006). By 1966, six buildings and four silos are visible on the historic aerial. Only two trees are visible on the property, both are in the southwest corner. Between 1967 and 1978 the row of Pepper Trees was planted on the west and north boundaries of the property (NETR 2018). In 1981, the property consisted of a home, two barns, a bunkhouse, and four silos (Hedges 1981). Between 1981 and 1997 all of the silos and at least three of the buildings had been demolished (NETR 2018). By 2006 all of the buildings had been destroyed and the only extant material associated with the former ranch buildings were the building foundations (Quintanilla 2006). Updated DPR 523 series forms are included in Appendix A.

The following presents an assessment of the historical significance of P-33-07705. The purpose of this assessment is to evaluate the eligibility of the resource for listing on the CRHR.

Criterion 1: P-33-007705 does not meet Criterion 1 for association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. P-33-007705 consists of the remains of a 1922 ranch complex. While earlier documentation of the complex noted that it was a good example of a rural ranch complex of the 1920s-1930s (Hedges 1982), all buildings associated with the ranch complex are no longer extant. Therefore, P-33-007705 no longer conveys the period of historical significance. The remains of P-33-007705, which constitute foundations of the former buildings, are not particularly illustrative of the settlement or agricultural practices of the area and there is no indication that P-33-007705 was important or instrumental to the development of the region. Therefore, P-33-007705 is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: P-33-007705 does not meet Criterion 2 for any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. The property appears to have been in the Yoder Family, beginning with Maurice and Anita Yoder, for the entirety of the 20th century. Very little information has been uncovered regarding Maurice and Anita Yoder or other members of their family. The paucity of information regarding the people associated with the property suggests that they did not make significant contributions to the history of the United States, California, Riverside County, or Perris. Further, research yielded no information regarding any staff that may have worked at the property. Therefore, P-33-007705 is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: P-33-007705 does not meet Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; as a representative work of a master; or for possessing high artistic values. As the ranch buildings are no longer extant, they can no longer convey significance as built-environment resources. The remaining foundations are of common and unremarkable construction. They do not represent a departure from common building practices nor are they the earliest examples of

concrete building foundations within the region or the state. Therefore, P-33-007705 is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: P-33-007705 does not meet Criterion 4 since it is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. There is no indication of a subsurface component associated with the former ranch complex. While subsurface historic-period deposits may be present, the likelihood that subsurface materials will have the potential to yield important information is low. The ranch complex dates from a well-documented time period and any potential subsurface material is unlikely to alter our understanding of life and agricultural practices during the early- to mid-twentieth century. Therefore, P-33-007705 is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4.



Figure 5-8 View of P-33-007705, facing northeast

6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource records search and field visit resulted in identifying one historic-period archaeological site (P-33-007705) and one prehistoric archaeological isolated artifact (P-33-024206) within the current survey area. P-33-007705 was revisited, the DPR form was updated, and the site was evaluated for historic significance by applying the criteria of the CRHR. Based on PaleoWest's evaluation, P-33-007705 is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR and, therefore, is not considered a historic resource for the purposes of CEQA. The survey team was unable to locate P-33-024206 which suggests the resource may have been destroyed or displaced by the on-going agricultural activities within that portion of the survey area. However, isolated artifacts, by definition, do not meet the criterion for listing on the CRHR and are not considered historic resources for the purposes of CEQA. The current survey area has been heavily disturbed by agricultural use and recent and on-going construction activities. As such, the potential of the Project to impact cultural resources is likely low. At this time, PaleoWest does not recommend any further cultural resource management for the Project.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

7.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A. Native American Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 10, 2020

Roberta Thomas
PaleoWest ArchaeologyVia Email to: rthomas@paleowest.com**Re: Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Thomas:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
WintunCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
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[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/10/2020**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

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 Green Valley Specific Plan - Phase 2 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/10/2020**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Green Valley Specific Plan - Phase 2 Project, Riverside County.



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

June 11, 2020

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264
Transmitted via email to ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project in Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

On behalf of Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc., PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project (Project) in Perris, Riverside County, California. The City of Perris is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA. The proposed Project consists of a multi-family and single-family residential development, along with a school site, park sites, a small commercial site, open space, road and other infrastructure necessary to support the development. The Project area is located on the Perris, Calif. 7.5' USGS quadrangle map, within Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 in T5S/R3W (see Survey Area on attached map).

A cultural resource records search and literature review was conducted at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System. This review indicated that no less than 51 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project area; nine of these studies appear to include portions or all of the Project area. As a result, 100 percent of the Project area has been previously investigated by these studies, most recently in 2010. The records search indicated that 26 cultural resources have been previously documented within one mile of the Project area. Of these 26 resources, one historic-period archaeological site, a 1920s ranch complex, and one prehistoric isolated artifact were previously recorded within the current survey area.

PaleoWest conducted intensive pedestrian surveys of the current survey area. No new cultural resources were identified during this survey effort. The previously recorded historic-period archaeological site was revisited, the record was updated, and the resource was not recommended eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on June 9, 2020. The NAHC responded on June 10, 2020 indicating that that no Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area. However, should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (918) 232-4312 or rthomas@paleowest.com. I will follow-up in two weeks with a phone call or email if I do not hear from you.

Your comments are very important to us, and 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.

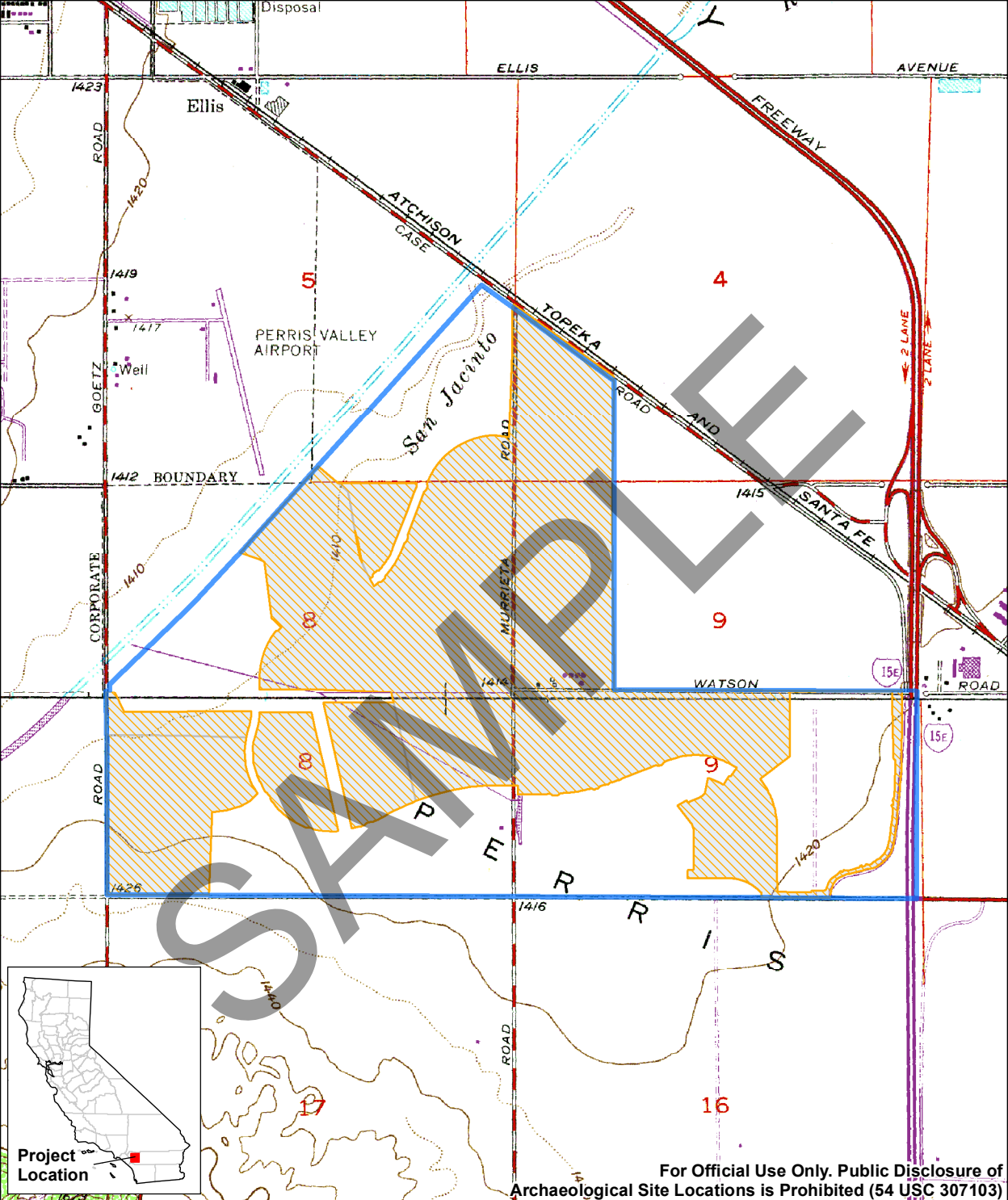
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roberta Thomas". The signature is written in a cursive style with a loop at the end of the last name.

Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest

SAMPLE





For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)





PALEO WEST
archaeology

0 feet 2,000

0 meters 500

1:24,000

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
 Perris, CA (1979)
 Romoland, CA (1979)
 T5S, R3W, Sec 4-5, 8-9
 NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

-  Project Area
-  Survey Area

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	No answer and no voicemail.
Mercedes Estrada Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left voicemail message.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Office Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left voicemail message.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left message with admin.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left voicemail message.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 29, 2020 via phone	June 30, 2020: Ms. Madrigal indicated that the Project area is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon Band’s specific area of historic interest. Ms. Madrigal also stated that the Tribe has knowledge of cultural resources within less than one-half-mile of the proposed Project area. Rincon recommends that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results and a copy of the cultural resources assessment be provided to the Tribe. The Rincon Band also recommends archaeological and tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activities, a monitoring report, and protocols for discovery of cultural material and human remains.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, unable to leave message

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, mailbox full.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left voicemail message.
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020		June 15, 2020: BobbyRay Esparza responded that the project falls within Cahuilla traditional land use area. They believe cultural resource may be unearthed during construction. They request tribal monitors be present during all ground disturbing activities and to be notified of all project updates.
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Phone no longer in service
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	June 26, 2020: Heather Haines, Tribal Operations Manager, sent a letter via email stating that at this time the Tribe is not aware of any specific resources that may be impacted by the Project; however, should any resources be identified during development the Tribe would like to be notified for further evaluation.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left voicemail for Judy Stapp (museum director).

Roberta Thomas

From: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Monday, June 15, 2020 12:25 PM
To: Roberta Thomas
Cc: anthony madrigal
Subject: Re: Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project (18-261)

Hello Ms. Thomas,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians has received your letter regarding the above project located in the City of Perris, Riverside County, Ca.. We do not have knowledge of any cultural resources within or near the project area. Although this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary, it is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. Therefore we do have interest in this project. We believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. We request that tribal monitors from Cahuilla be present during all ground disturbing activities and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward. The Cahuilla band appreciates your assistance in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760)423-2773
Office: (951)763-5549
Fax:(951)763-2808

From: Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2020 1:42 PM
To: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Cc: Anthony Madrigal Sr <Amadrigalsr@cahuilla.net>
Subject: Fw: Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project (18-261)

Daniel Salgado
Tribal Council Chairman
Cahuilla Band of Indians

From: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2020 12:56 PM
To: Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>
Subject: Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project (18-261)

Please find the attached letter and associated map for the Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project in Perris, California.

Best,

Robbie



Roberta Thomas | Senior Archaeologist

PaleoWest

rthomas@paleowest.com

918.232.4312

www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles County Office

517 S. Ivy Avenue

Monrovia, CA, 91016





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

Tribal Secretary: Victoria Martin

June 26, 2020

Roberta Thomas
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2 Project in Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Thomas

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, however in the event you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Heather Haines".

Heather Haines
Tribal Operations Manager

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



June 30, 2020

Sent via email to: rthomas@paleowest.com

Paleo West
Roberta Thomas
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

Re: Green Valley Specific Plan – Phase 2, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Thomas,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Band”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon’s specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon’s history, culture and identity. We have knowledge of cultural resources within less than 0.5- miles of the proposed project area. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results and a copy of the cultural resources assessment be provided to the Rincon Band. The Rincon Band recommends archaeological and tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activities, a monitoring report, and protocols for discovery of cultural material and human remains.

The Band thanks Paleo West for submitting this project for Tribal review and thoughtfully addressing the Band’s requests and recommendations in the final cultural resources report.

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

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager



Appendix B.
P-33-007705 DPR Update

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-007705 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

*Resource Name or #: Yoder Ranch UPDATE

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Perris

Date: 1979 T 5S; R 3W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 9 ; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: N/A

City: Perris

Zip: 92585

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 48110 mE/ 373420 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 327-210-016

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
P-33-007705 is defined by an approximately 200-foot by 820-foot rectangular area bounded by Watson Road to the south, and a row of Pepper Trees to the west and north. The eastern boundary terminates where visible ground disturbance from the former ranch complex ends. Modern trash, ground cover, and accumulated sediment obscure portions of the concrete foundations, notably the foundations for the former silos, however; most of the remaining foundations are still visible within the site boundaries.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ ranch, AH2. Foundations/ Structure Pads

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Facing northeast, July 24, 2018

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

Historic

Prehistoric Both

1922, County of Riverside Assessor

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

Unknown

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

PaleoWest Archaeology
3990 Old Town Ave., Suite C101
San Diego, CA 92110

*P9. **Date Recorded:** July 2018

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resource Investigation in Support of the Green Valley Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. PaleoWest Archaeology, 2018

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 7

*NRHP Status Code:

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Yoder Ranch UPDATE

B1. Historic Name: Yoder Ranch

B2. Common Name: Yoder Ranch

B3. Original Use: Agricultural B4. Present Use: Abandoned

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Built in 1922, demolished between 1981 and 2006

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: ca. 1970s pepper trees

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early 20th Century Agriculture

Area: Perris, CA

Period of Significance: 1922

Property Type: Farm/ ranch, foundations Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

P-33-007705 was identified within the Project area. P-33-007705 was initially recorded in 1981 by Kay Hedges of the Riverside County Historical Commission as a 1922 ranch complex comprised of a vernacular wood-frame ranch house, two barns, a bunkhouse, and four silos. Hedges made no formal recommendation of eligibility of this resource, but did note that it was a good example of a rural ranch complex of the 1920s-1930s (Hedges 1982). A site update was completed by Claudia Quintanilla of Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. in 2006. Quintanilla recorded that all the previously recorded ranch building was destroyed and the only extant material associated with the former ranch buildings were building foundations (Quintanilla 2006).

In 1848 the Mexican-American War came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. California became a United States territory and, in 1850, was granted statehood. American settlement in the region was slow and sporadic, but settlement in the valley received a major boost when the California Southern Railway was constructed through the Perris Valley in 1882-1883. The route, which was eventually connected to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, resulted in the establishment of several towns within the Perris Valley along the railroad corridor. The town of Perris was founded in 1886, and named in honor of Frederick Thomas Perris, the California Southern Railway's chief engineer and superintendent of construction (Gunther 1984). Riverside county was incorporated in 1893, and Perris was designated as one of the official judiciary townships. Perris was incorporated as a city on May 16, 1911.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
N/A

*B12. References:

Refer to Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

NA

*B14. Evaluator: J. Castells, MA

*Date of Evaluation: July 2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Image courtesy of Google Earth, 2018

***B10. Significance (Continued):**

Agriculture was the primary economic force within the Perris Valley through the end of the nineteenth century and through much of the twentieth century. Like much of California, the Perris Valley enjoyed a boom after World War II due to commercial, industrial, and residential development. The expansion of the highway system and the development of the freeway system during the mid-twentieth century further connected Perris to nearby metropolitan areas resulting in increased commercial and residential development. During the second half of the twentieth century, urban/suburban development became the driving force behind the growth in the Perris area, with much of the former farmlands turned into residential tracts and commercial development. This trend continued into the twenty-first century with the development of large housing tracts that transformed the region into a bedroom community for Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.

P-33-007705, also identified as Yoder Ranch, was initially constructed 1922. A search of Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records returned no patent results for the location of P-33-007705. Based on Riverside County Assessor Records, the property was owned by Maurice and Anita Yoder. The property stayed within the Yoder family, passing to their son Joseph E. Yoder in 1978, then to M. David Yoder. In 1981 the property was owned by M.D. Yoder, who was still listed as property owner in 2006 (Hedges 1981, Quintanilla, 2006). By 1966, six buildings and four silos are visible on the historic aerial. Only two trees are visible on the property, both are in the southwest corner of the property. Between 1967 and 1978 the row of Pepper Trees was planted on the west and north boundaries of the property (NETR 2018). In 1981, the property consisted of a home, two barns, a bunkhouse, and four silos (Hedges 1981). Between 1981 and 1997 all the silos and at least three of the buildings had been demolished (NETR 2018). By 2006 all buildings all the ranch building was destroyed and the only extant material associated with the former ranch buildings were building foundations (Quintanilla 2006).

The historical significance of P-33-07705 was evaluated by applying the criteria of the CRHR.

Criterion 1: P-33-007705 does not meet Criterion 1 as it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. P-33-007705 is the remains of a 1922 ranch complex. While earlier documentation of the complex noted that it was a good example of a rural ranch complex of the 1920s-1930s (Hedges 1982), all buildings associated with the ranch complex are no longer extant. Therefore, P-33-007705 are no longer conveys the period of historical significance. The remains of P-33-007705, which constitute foundations of the former buildings, are not particularly illustrative of the settlement or agricultural practices of the area and there is no indication that P-33-007705 was important or instrumental to the development of the region. Therefore, P-33-007705 is recommended not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: P-33-007705 does not meet Criterion 2 as it does not have any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. CRHR. The property appears to have been in the Yoder Family, beginning with Maurice and Anita Yoder, for the entirety of the twentieth century. Very little information has been uncovered regarding Maurice and Anita Yoder or other members of their family. The paucity of information regarding the people associated with the property suggests that they did not make significant contributions to the history of the United States, California, Riverside County, of Perris. Further, research yielded no information regarding any staff that may have worked at the property. Therefore, P-33-007705 is recommended not eligible for the CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: P-33-007705 does not meet Criterion 3 as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or as a representative work of a master; or for possessing high artistic values. As the ranch buildings are no longer extant, they can no longer convey significance as built-environment resources. The remaining foundations are of common and unremarkable construction. They do not represent a departure from common building practices nor are they the earliest examples of concrete building foundations within the region or the state. Therefore, P-33-007705 is recommended not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

(See Continuation Sheet)

***B10. Significance (Continued):**

Criterion 4: P-33-007705 does not meet Criterion 4 as it is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. There is no indication of a subsurface component associated with the former ranch complex. While subsurface historic-period deposits may be present, the likelihood that subsurface materials will have the potential to yield important information is low. The ranch complex dates from a well-documented time period and any potential subsurface material is unlikely to alter our understanding of life and agricultural practices during the early- to mid-twentieth century. Therefore, P-33-007705 is recommended not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

***B12. References (Continued):**

City of Perris

2005 City of Perris General Plan, Conservation Element. Report file at City of Perris City Hall

Hedges, Kay

1982 DPR 523 Series form for P-33-007705. On File at the Eastern Information Center

NETR

2018 Historic Aerials from 1966-1997. Accessed at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/>

Quintanilla, Claudia

2006 DPR 523 Series form for P-33-007705. On File at the Eastern Information Center



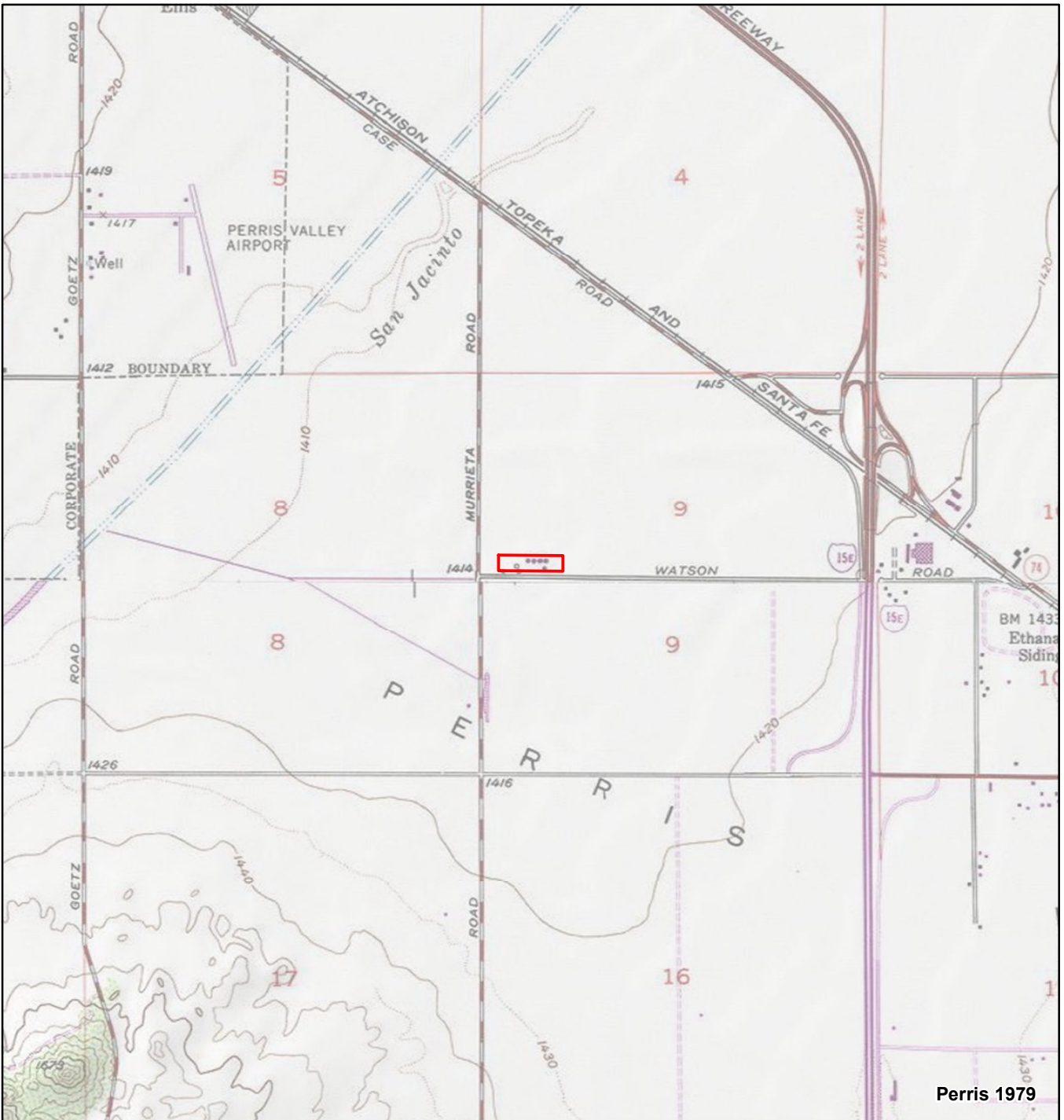
View facing northwest



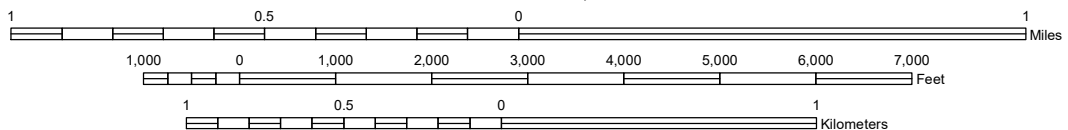
View facing northwest



View facing southwest



SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-7705
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: S- Yoder Ranch

UPDATE

P1. Other Identifier: Yoder Ranch

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Perris Date: 1979 T 5S ; R 3W; S/W¼ of NW¼ of Sec 9; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 26040 Watson Rd. City: Romoland Zip: 92380

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 481180 mE/ 3734320 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

Parcel # 327-210-003-0

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource was an example of a historical/rural ranch complex of the 1920's - 1930's period. Currently all of the structures that were associated with this ranching complex have been removed. The only thing left of the site is the foundations

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP33 - Farm/ranch, AH2 Foundations/structure pads

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

~~20061012~~ Foundation View looking North



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic

Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

M.D. Yoder
M/T 27300 Carboni Rd.
Sun City, 92381

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Claudia Quintanilla
Cogstone Resource Management Inc.
1801 E. Parkcourt Pl. B102
Santa Ana, CA 92701

*P9. Date Recorded: October 12, 2006

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Reconnaissance Survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Steven McCormick and Sherri Gust
2006 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEOTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR GREEN VALLEY
PROJECT, PERRIS, CALIFORNIA
Cogstone Resource Management Inc.

~~County Records~~

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

RECEIVED IN

OCT 27 2006

EIC

*Required information



33-7705 Foundation overview



33-7705 Foundation overview



33-7705 Foundation overview

*Recorded by: Claudia Quintanilla

*Date: Oct. 12, 2006 Continuation Update



33-7705 Foundation overview



33-7705 Foundation overview, looking North



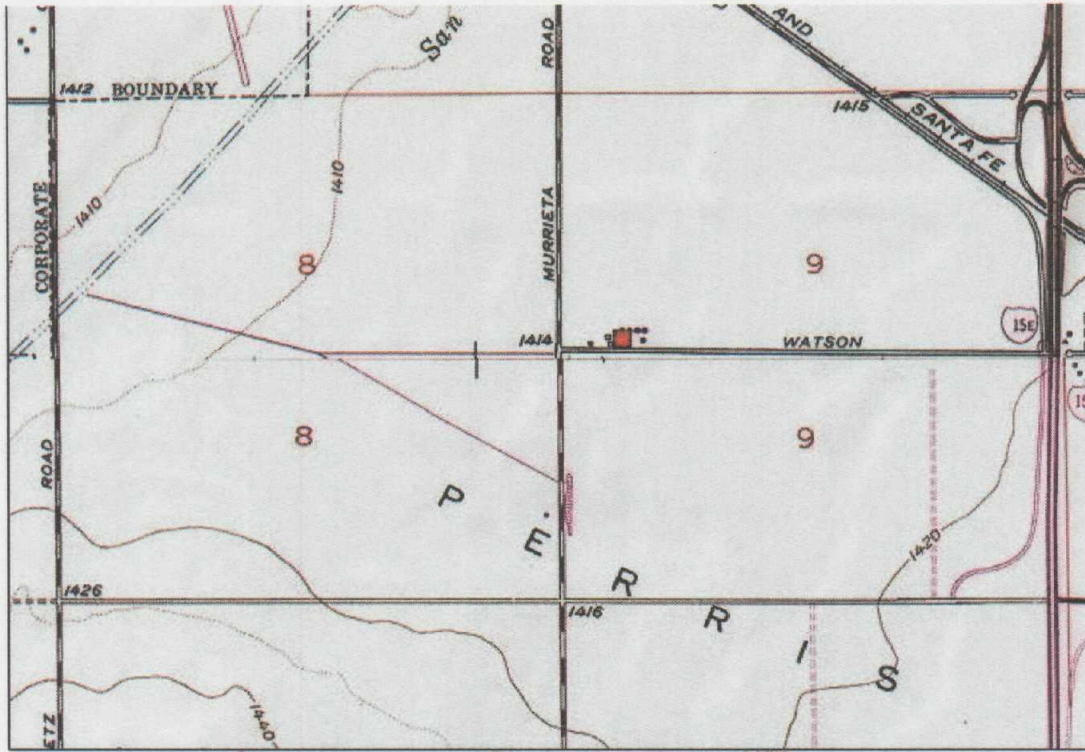
33-7705 Foundation overview

*Recorded by: Claudia Quintanilla

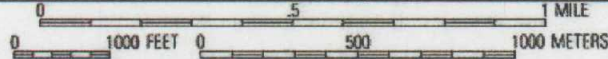
*Date: Oct. 12, 2006 Continuation Update



33-7705 Foundation overview, looking North



TN
13°
MN
ETZ



Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. 33-2380-B
HABS _____ HAER _____ NR 5 SHL _____ Loc _____
UTM: A 481180/434320 B _____
C 3734320 D _____

33-7705

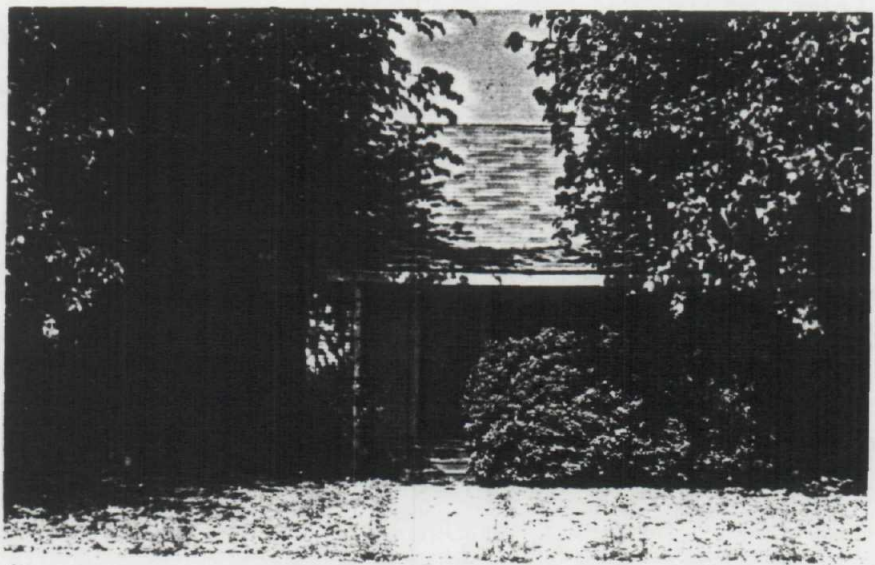
IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Yoder Ranch
2. Historic name: None
3. Street or rural address: 26040 Watson Rd.
City Romoland Zip 92380 County Riverside
4. Parcel number: 327-210-003-0
5. Present Owner: M. D. Yoder Address: M/T 27300 Garboni Rd.
City Sun City Zip 92381 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Residential Original use: Residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Vernacular Wood Frame Ranch House
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical description* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

This ranch complex consists of a home, two barns, a bunkhouse, and four large silos. The single-story wood frame ranch house is rectangular in plan with a gable roof of composition shingles. Most notable in its design is the porch with a front door made with small lights. The barns and bunkhouse are original to the site.



8. Construction date:
Estimated _____ Factual 1922
9. Architect _____
10. Builder _____
1. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage _____ Depth _____
or approx. acreage _____
2. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
October 22, 1981
6-85-01-01

93-7705

- 13. Condition: Excellent ___ Good X Fair ___ Deteriorated ___ No longer in existence
- 14. Alterations: None
- 15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land X Scattered buildings ___ Densely built-up ___
Residential ___ Industrial ___ Commercial ___ Other: Agricultural
- 16. Threats to site: None known X Private development ___ Zoning ___ Vandalism ___
Public Works project ___ Other: _____
- 17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? ___ Unknown? ___
- 18. Related features: Barn, tankhouse, silos

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

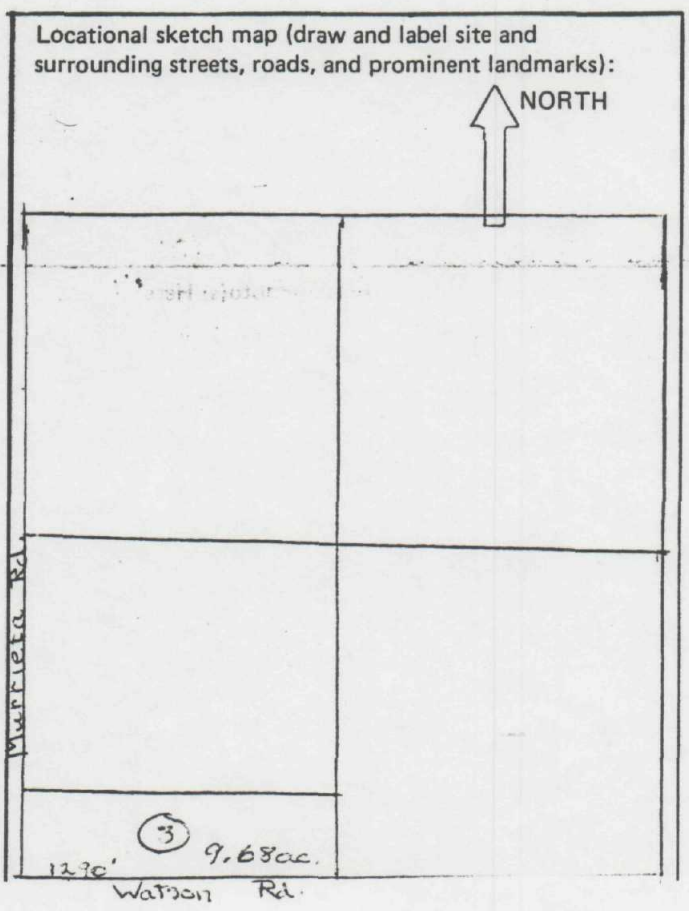
This is a good example of a rural ranch complex of the 1920's - 1930's period.

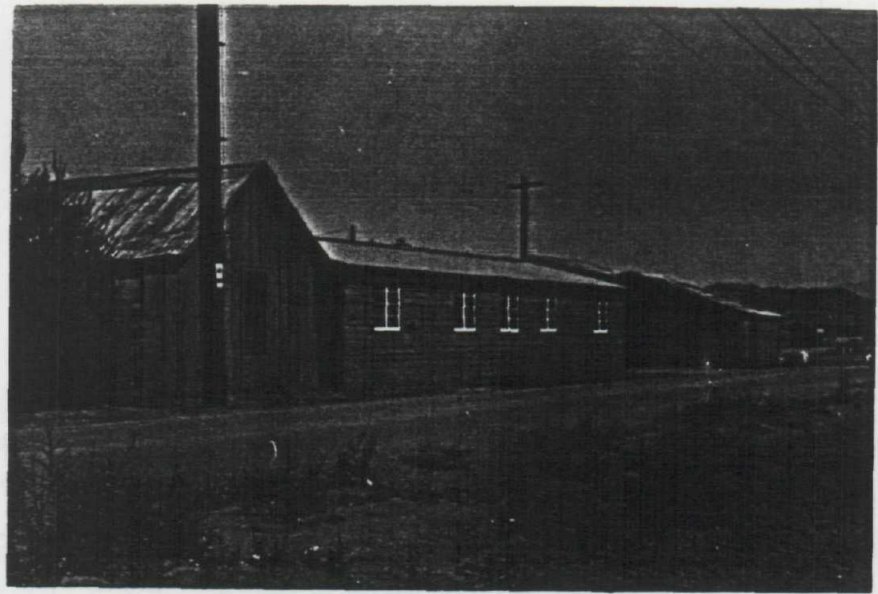
- 20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture ___ Arts & Leisure ___
Economic/Industrial X Exploration/Settlement ___
Government ___ Military ___
Religion ___ Social/Education ___

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

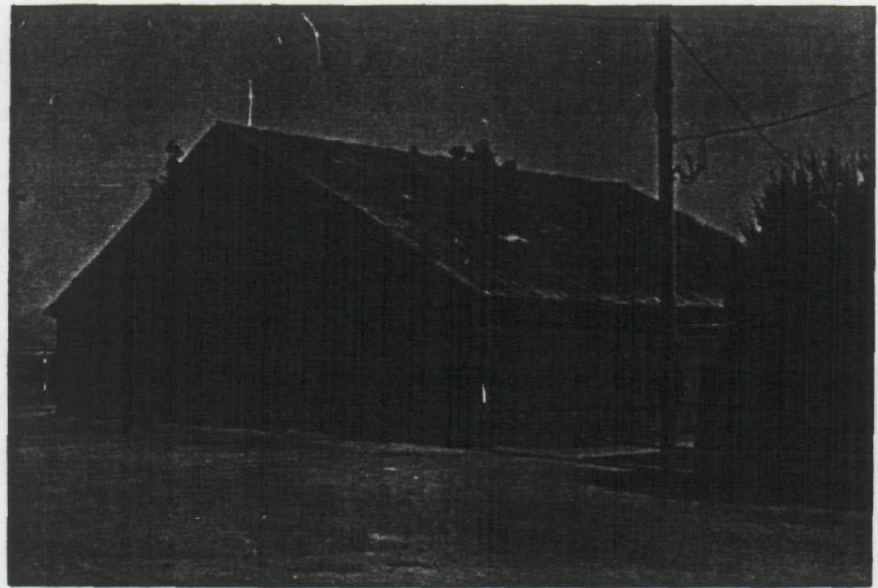
County records.

22. Date form prepared May 19, 1982
 By (name) Kay Hedges
 Organization Riv. Co. Historical Comm.
 Address: 4600 Crestmore Rd.
 City Rubidoux Zip 92519
 Phone: (714) 787-2551

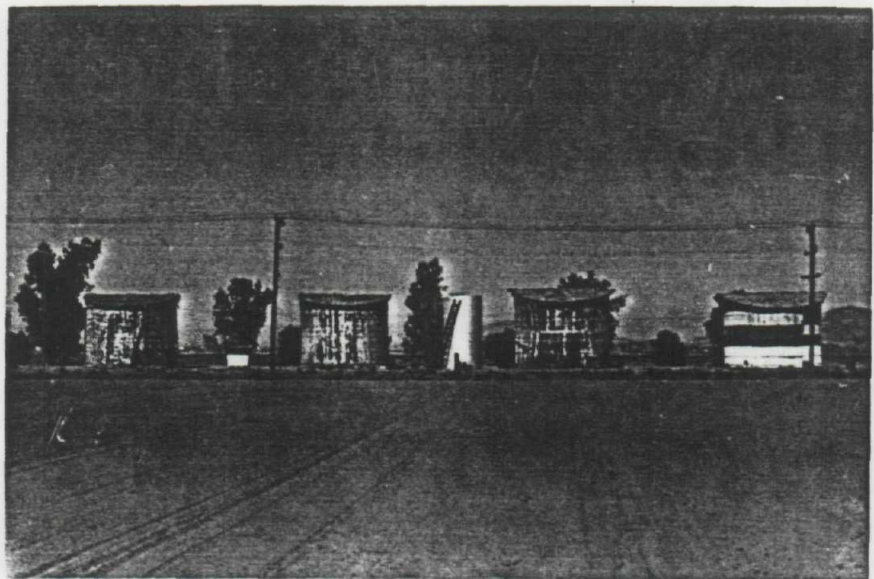




JUL • 22



JUL • 22



JUL • 22

33-7705

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	No answer and no voicemail.
Mercedes Estrada Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left voicemail message.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Office Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left voicemail message.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left message with admin.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left voicemail message.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 29, 2020 via phone	June 30, 2020: Ms. Madrigal indicated that the Project area is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon Band’s specific area of historic interest. Ms. Madrigal also stated that the Tribe has knowledge of cultural resources within less than one-half-mile of the proposed Project area. Rincon recommends that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results and a copy of the cultural resources assessment be provided to the Tribe. The Rincon Band also recommends archaeological and tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activities, a monitoring report, and protocols for discovery of cultural material and human remains.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, unable to leave message

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, mailbox full.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left voicemail message.
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020		June 15, 2020: BobbyRay Esparza responded that the project falls within Cahuilla traditional land use area. They believe cultural resource may be unearthed during construction. They request tribal monitors be present during all ground disturbing activities and to be notified of all project updates.
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Phone no longer in service
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	June 26, 2020: Heather Haines, Tribal Operations Manager, sent a letter via email stating that at this time the Tribe is not aware of any specific resources that may be impacted by the Project; however, should any resources be identified during development the Tribe would like to be notified for further evaluation.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 11, 2020	June 25, 2020 via phone	Called office, left voicemail for Judy Stapp (museum director).