

Appendix C
Cultural Resources Survey



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Cultural Resources Survey for the Ethanac Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

October 2023



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USGS Quadrangle
Romoland, California

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Executive Summary

De Novo Planning Group retained Chronicle Heritage (dba of PaleoWest, LLC) to update a report completed by Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) in 2021 for the Ethanac Travel Center Project (Project), in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The Project applicant proposes to construct a travel center with fueling station, restaurant with drive-thru, parking facilities, and travel amenities—including 87 auto and 125 truck parking spaces—on an approximately 14.4-acre vacant and undeveloped site at the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road, just east of Interstate 215. The proposed Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), with the City of Perris serving as lead agency.

The study completed by Anza in 2021 includes a cultural resources records search, paleontological resources records search and literature review, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, a pedestrian survey of the Project site, and preparation of this technical report in compliance with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA. Chronicle Heritage updated the 2021 Anza report with a new project description and additional historic research in response to comments provided by the City of Perris's third-party reviewer (see Section 3.3.2; Figures 4 and 5; and Table 1).

The cultural resource records search, historic research, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within the Project site. Based on these results, the archaeological sensitivity of the Project site is considered low. Anza recommends a finding of **no impacts to historical or archaeological resources** under CEQA. Although no further cultural resources study is recommended, it is understood that then City will require monitoring of initial ground-disturbing activities at the site by a professional archaeologist as part of its standard mitigation for new development projects. A standard measure is recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of human remains during Project-related ground-disturbing activities (see below).

The paleontological resources records search revealed that the Project site is underlain by older alluvial deposits dating from the Pleistocene and that any fossils produced from excavation associated with the Ethanac Travel Center Project would be significant. The paleontological sensitivity of the project site is high. Implementation of a paleontological resources monitoring program is recommended to reduce **impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant with mitigation**.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

Paleontological Resources Monitoring Program

Impacts to paleontological resources resulting from ground disturbing construction activity could include the destruction of fossils and would be considered a significant impact without mitigation. The following measures are recommended to reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant:

Retain a Qualified Paleontologist. Prior to initial ground disturbance, the applicant shall retain a project paleontologist, defined as a paleontologist who meets the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) standards for Qualified Professional Paleontologist, to direct all mitigation measures related to paleontological resources (SVP 2010). A qualified paleontologist (Principal Paleontologist) is defined by the SVP standards as an individual with an M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology who is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques, who is knowledgeable in the geology of California, and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor for a least one year.

Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program. Prior to construction activity, the Principal Paleontologist should prepare a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program to be implemented during ground disturbance activity for the proposed Project. This program should outline paleontological monitoring extent and duration, salvage and preparation of fossils, the final mitigation and monitoring report, and paleontological staff qualifications.

Paleontological Monitoring. Ground disturbing construction activities (including grading, trenching, foundation work and other excavations) should be monitored on a full-time basis by a qualified paleontological monitor during initial ground disturbance. The Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program shall be supervised by the Principal Paleontologist. Monitoring should be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor, who is defined as an individual who has experience with collection and salvage of paleontological resources. The duration and timing of the monitoring will be determined by the Principal Paleontologist. If the Principal Paleontologist determines that full-time monitoring is no longer warranted, they may recommend that monitoring be reduced to periodic spot-checking or cease entirely. Monitoring would be reinstated if any new or unforeseen deeper ground disturbances are required, and reduction or suspension would need to be reconsidered by the Principal Paleontologist.

Salvage of Fossils. If fossils are discovered, the project paleontologist or paleontological monitor should recover them. Typically, fossils can be safely salvaged quickly by a single paleontologist without disrupting construction activity. In some cases, larger fossils (such as complete skeletons or large mammal fossils) require more extensive excavation and longer salvage periods. In this case, the paleontologist should have the authority to temporarily direct, divert or halt construction activity to ensure that the fossil(s) can be removed in a safe and timely manner.

Preparation and Curation of Recovered Fossils. Once salvaged, significant fossils should be identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level, prepared to a curation-ready condition, and curated in a scientific institution with a permanent paleontological collection (such as the Western Science Center or John D. Cooper Center), along with all pertinent field notes, photos, data, and maps. Fossils of undetermined significance at the time of collection may also warrant curation at the discretion of the Principal Paleontologist.

Final Paleontological Mitigation Report. Upon completion of ground disturbing activity (and curation of fossils if necessary) the Principal Paleontologist should prepare a final mitigation and monitoring report outlining the results of the mitigation and monitoring program. The report should include discussion of the location, duration and methods of the monitoring, stratigraphic

sections, any recovered fossils, and the scientific significance of those fossils, and where fossils were curated.

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1. Introduction

Chronicle Heritage (dba of PaleoWest, LLC) was retained by De Novo Planning Group to update a report completed by Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) in 2021 to provide cultural resources services for the Ethanac Travel Center Project (Project), in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figure 1).

This study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines (Section 1.2). This study includes a cultural resources records search, paleontological resources records search and literature review, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and Native American scoping, pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this report following the *Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR): Recommended Content and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990). Chronicle Heritage updated the 2021 Anza report with a new project description and additional historic research in response to comments provided by the City of Perris’s third-party reviewer (see Section 3.3.2; Figures 4 and 5; and Table 1)

1.1 Project Description

The Project applicant proposes to construct a travel center with fueling station, restaurant with drive-thru, and amenities—including 87 automobile and 125 truck parking spaces—on an approximately 13.77-acre vacant and undeveloped site at the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road, just east of Interstate 215, in Perris, California. The Project site is designated Commercial by the City of Perris General Plan and is zoned CC (Community Commercial District).

The Project site is within Section 10 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The Project site is depicted on a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Romoland, California* 7.5-minute topographical map in Figure 1 and on a Google Satellite aerial background in Figure 2. The Project site plan is depicted in Figure 3.

1.2 Regulatory Setting

1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources, or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b]. PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, the probability is high that it meets any of the following criteria:

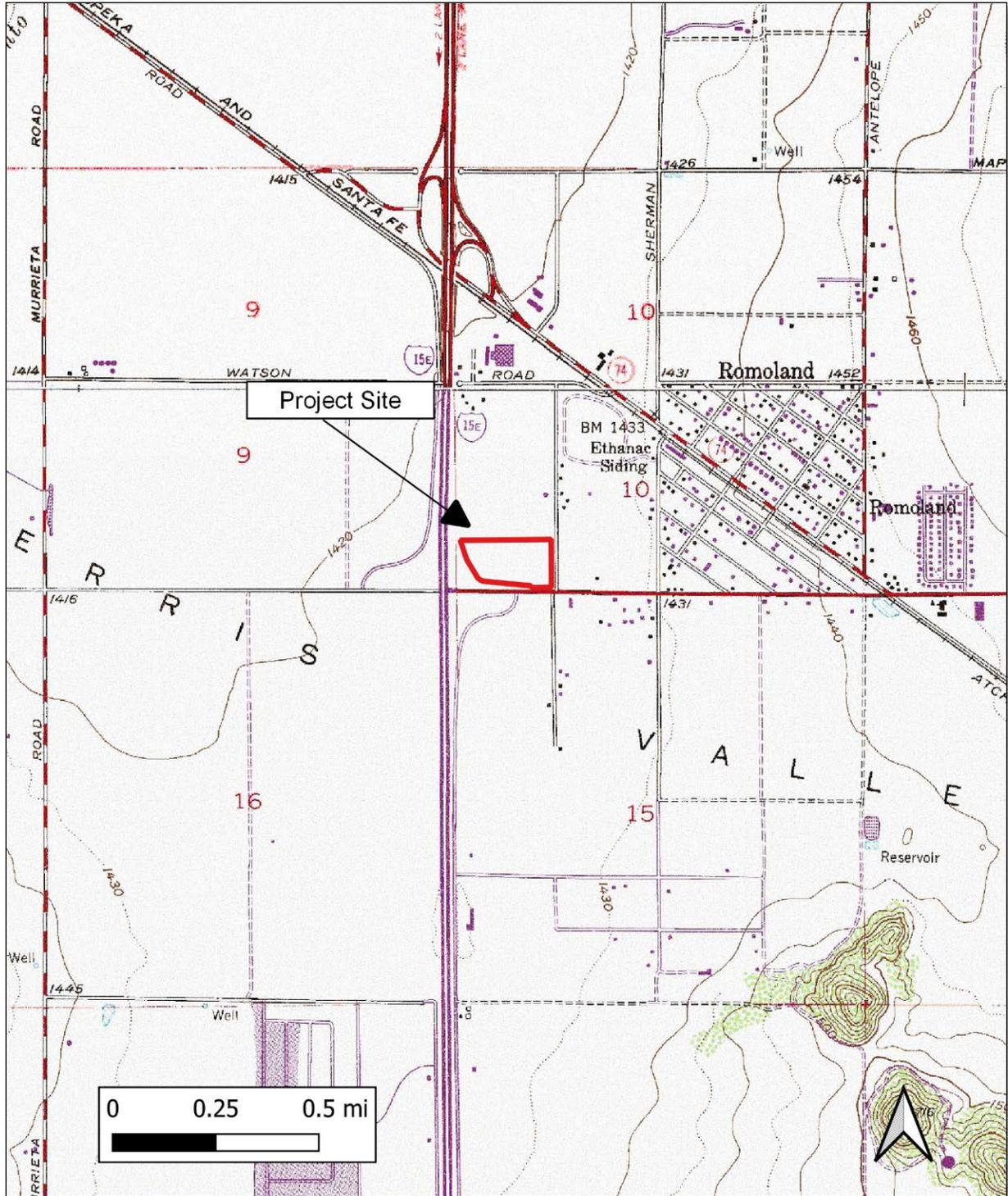
Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and expanded CEQA by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also defines a new category of resources under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources.” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on, or eligible for, the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

1.3 Personnel

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt requested the cultural and paleontological resources records searches, conducted the Native American scoping and pedestrian survey, prepared all GIS and figures, and was the primary author of the original report. Anza Principal Investigator Katherine Collins, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), coauthored the original report and served as principal investigator for the study. Collins meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1997). Chronicle Heritage Architectural Historian Scott Torres conducted the additional historical research and Project Manager Paige Kohler updated the Project description under the direction of San Diego Office Principal Kevin Hunt.



Romoland, California USGS quadrangle map

Figure 1. Project location map.



Google Satellite Image

Figure 2. Aerial image of Project site.

2 Environmental Setting

The site for the proposed Project is in the Perris Valley, bounded by the Gavilan Hills to the west and the Lakeview Mountains to the east. The Project site is flat with an elevation of approximately 1,425 feet (434 meters) above mean sea level. The Project site and vicinity have historically been used for agriculture.

The Perris region has a Mediterranean climate with long hot dry summers and moderate winters. The region averages approximately 10 inches of rain annually, with average July high temperatures of 97 degrees Fahrenheit and average January low temperatures 35 degrees Fahrenheit (City of Perris n.d.).

The San Jacinto River is the nearest major natural water source, approximately two miles (3.2 kilometers) northwest of the Project site. Geologically, the Project site is underlain by alluvial fan deposits dating from the middle to late Pleistocene epoch.

3 Cultural Setting

3.1 Prehistoric Setting

For nearly a century, archaeologists have developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (e.g., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 2004). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 2004:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000–6000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 2004; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 2004). A warm

and dry 3000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed, including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time, and between coast to inland sites, indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone. In addition, ground stone tools, such as manos and metates are very common, as are chopping, scraping, and cutting tools. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon, and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found at sites dating between 4000 and 1000 B.C. (Moratto 2004:149), and possibly as far back as 5500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and was produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (e.g., Dixon 1968:64–65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward, and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 2004:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 B.C.–A.D. 500)

The Intermediate Horizon, as defined by Wallace, dates from approximately 3000 B.C.–A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources, including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorns (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the

Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts have been observed during this period, and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small, finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage, and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. The largest steatite quarry in California was located on Santa Catalina Island and steatite was traded throughout southern California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:135). More artistic artifacts have been recovered from Late Prehistoric sites, and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Cahuilla are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled in the southern California mountains and desert during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

3.2 Ethnographic Overview

According to some sources (e.g., Bean 1978; Bean and Shippek 1978), the Project site is within a region traditionally occupied by the Cahuilla; more specifically, in the western portion of their traditional use area, approximately 6 miles east of the boundary with the Juaneño, and 8 miles north of the boundary with the Luiseño. Kroeber (1925) identifies the area as Luiseño, and it is likely the Project site was within a transitional area used by both groups. For this study, an ethnographic overview of the Cahuilla is presented, though modern tribal groups of both Cahuilla and Luiseño descent claim this as their traditional use area.

The Cahuilla, like their neighbors to west and southwest, the Gabrielino, Luiseño, and Juaneño, and the Cupeño to the south, are speakers of a Cupan language. Cupan languages are part of the Takic linguistic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It has been postulated that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from the southern Sierra Nevada mountain ranges of east-central California with other Takic speaking social groups (Moratto 2004:559).

Cahuilla social organization was hierarchical and contained three primary levels (Bean 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. The next level included the two patrimoiety of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla were in one of these moiety. The lowest level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water. Each lineage group maintained their own houses (*kish*) and granaries, and constructed

ramadas for work and cooking. Sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music) were also often present. Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader (Bean 1978).

The Cahuilla hunted a variety of game, including mountain sheep, cottontail, jackrabbit, mice, and wood rats, as well as predators such as mountain lion, coyote, wolf, bobcat, and fox. Various birds were also consumed, including quail, duck, and dove, plus various types of reptiles, amphibians, and insects. A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fishing. Rabbits and hares were commonly brought down by the throwing stick; however, when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often used clubs and large nets.

Foodstuffs were processed using a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, and many others. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels, as well as pottery vessels. Ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large, finely woven baskets, and unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla, and also traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

The Cahuilla had adopted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory. Bean (1978:578) has suggested that their "proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture" consisting of beans, squash and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east. By the time of the first Romero Expedition in 1823-1824, they were observed growing corn, pumpkins, and beans in small gardens localized around springs in the Thermal area of the Coachella Valley (Bean and Mason 1962:104). The introduction of European plants, such as barley and other grain crops, suggest an interaction with the missions or local Mexican rancheros. Despite the increasing use and diversity of crops, no evidence indicates that this small-scale agriculture was anything more than a supplement to Cahuilla subsistence, and it apparently did not alter social organization.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *asistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto. Cahuilla interaction with Europeans at this time was not as intense as it was for Native groups living along the coast. This was likely due to the local topography and lack of water, which made the area less attractive to colonists. By the 1820s, however, European interaction increased as mission ranchos were established in the region and local Cahuilla were employed to work on them.

The continued influx of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862-1863. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, down from an aboriginal population of 6,000-10,000 (Bean 1978:583-584). By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most of whom resided on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established 10 reservations for the Cahuilla within their traditional territory. These reservations include Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez (Bean 1978:585). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, Luiseño, and Serrano. The Soboba Indian Reservation, occupied by people of both Luiseño and Cahuilla descent

is the closest continually occupied ethnographic village site, approximately 16 miles east of the Project site.

3.3 Historic Overview

The historic period for the state of California generally begins with the establishment of the first Spanish mission and presidio in San Diego in 1769. This marks the beginning of the Spanish period of California history, which lasted until 1822 when news of Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 finally reached California. The Spanish period saw the establishment of a permanent European presence in California in the form of 21 missions along the coast between San Diego and Sonoma; four military presidios in San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara; and three pueblos (towns) that later became the cities of Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Cruz (Robinson 1948).

The Mexican period of California history saw the seizure of lands once held by the missions through the Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 and the redistribution of those lands to individuals in the form of land grants known as "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During this period, the Mexican government in California issued about 700 land grants to Mexican citizens and foreign immigrants (Shumway 2007).

War between the United States and Mexico led to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ended the Mexican period and signaled the beginning of the American period of California history. The early American period is marked by the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, resulting in a gold rush that saw a massive influx of settlers from other parts of the United States and around the world, greatly impacting California's Native population. In 1869 the transcontinental railroad was completed, linking California with the rest of the United States. The gold rush and the establishment of the railroad played major roles in the development of California into a national and worldwide leader in agricultural and industrial production. Today, California has the top gross domestic product of any state in the union, as well as a vibrant and diverse culture.

3.3.1 Riverside County

In 1772 Pedro Fages, Spanish Military Commander of California, led the first Europeans into the Riverside County region (Pourade 1971). Juan Bautista de Anza followed with settlers headed for the Presidio of San Francisco in 1774. After the secularization of the missions during the Mexican period, numerous ranchos were granted throughout California. The Project site was not within a land grant; however, the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (originally 7,628 acres) was approximately 3 miles (0.91 kilometers) north of the project site (Shumway 2007).

In the mid-1800s, the Southern Emigrant Trail ran through western Riverside County in an alignment that is generally followed today by Interstate 15. After the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, thousands more settlers and immigrants began to migrate to southern California at the urgings of land speculators and developers. The City of Riverside was founded in 1870, and Riverside County was formed in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties (Lech 2004).

3.3.2 City of Perris

The townsite of Pinacate was established where the California Southern Railroad created a stop in 1882, approximately 1.5 miles from the present site of Perris (Hudson 2001:28). The town was moved in January 1886 and renamed Perris after Fred T. Perris of San Bernardino, the rail line's chief engineer (Dumke 1970:128; Hudson 2001). Perris had been platted by George A. Doyle in 1885

and 1886. The Perris area's chief product was wool, and the rail line provided greater access to markets (Dumke 1970). The Perris Valley relied on Bear Valley for its water supply, and when Bear Valley failed in the 1890s, so many of its residents moved to Riverside that some referred to the area as the "valley on wheels (Dumke 1970:238)."

The City of Perris was officially incorporated on May 26, 1911 (City of Perris n.d.). The area was primarily dry farmed until the Eastern Municipal Water District was formed in the 1950s, bringing a reliable water supply to the region. Lake Perris was constructed in the late 1960s and early 1970s, providing recreation, in addition to water supply stability, for the region's residents. Since then, the area has had increasing residential development, often providing housing to families who commute to jobs throughout southern California.

Project Site

The Project site is in a subdivision of the Waters Homestead Tract. The tract was surveyed for Elon E. Waters by G.A. Chandler in 1891. The Bureau of Land Management's Office of Land Records indicated that the 160 acres of land, which included the subdivision of the Waters Homestead, was granted to Elon Waters on December 5, 1890 (Figure 4). The subdivision was composed of 16 lots, with the San Jacinto Railroad crossing through the northeast corner (Figure 5).

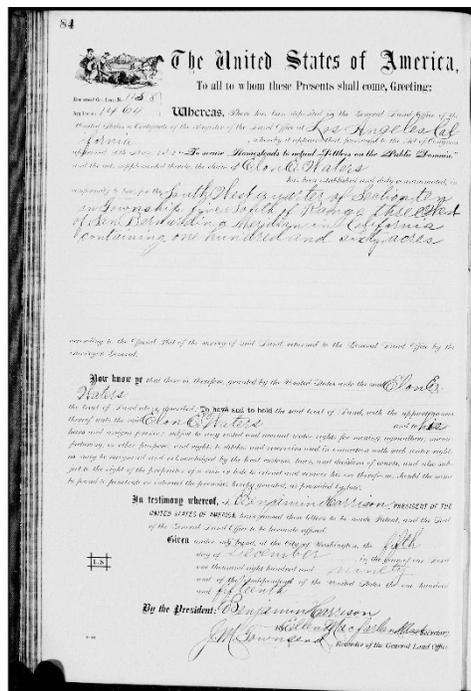


Figure 4. Homestead Certificate No. 1158.

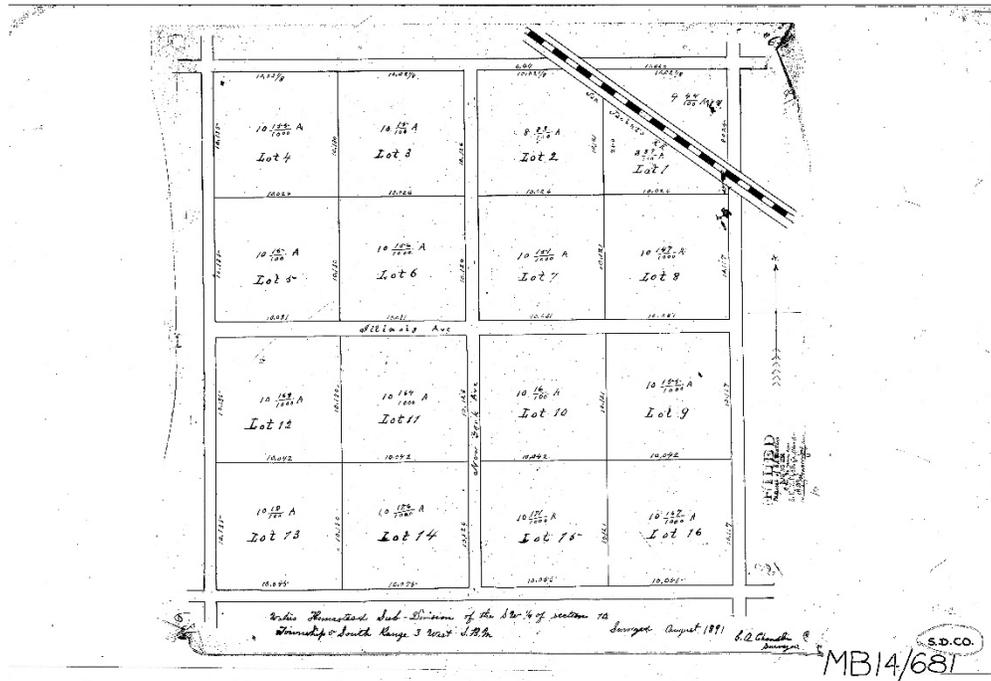


Figure 5. Waters Homestead Tract subdivision.

A review of historical newspaper articles regarding the development of the Waters Homestead Tract did not provide any information to assert that the tract was a significant development before and after the incorporation of the City of Perris. An additional newspaper search did not provide information to assert that Elon Waters was a significant land developer in County of Riverside or the City of Perris. Ancestry records indicate that Elon Waters passed away in 1907 in the City of San Diego (Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Death Index, 1905-1939*). An additional review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs reveal the Project area was not developed residentially or commercially between 1943 and the present (Figure 6–Figure 8).

A review of the Riverside County Assessor’s ownership record provided a compiled list of property owners between 1989 and the present day. Ownership information prior to 1989 was not available through a public records request. Ownership of the subject property was transferred numerous times over the course of 33 years. It appears that the various parties who owned the property over the course of time were real estate investment groups local to Riverside County communities. Please see Table 1 below.

Table 1. Ownership History 1989–2022

Owner	Date
TRUST SERVICES OF AMERICA	1989
DON A. CORACE	1989

DTLM INC.	1989
RANCON REALTY	1989-1999
DOMENIGONI BARTON PROPERTIES	1999-2004
CHRIS, HARRY, AND ALICE DAGLAS	2004-2018
SLOAN 63 INVESTMENTS LLC	2018-2022
ETHANAC TRAVEL CENTER	2022

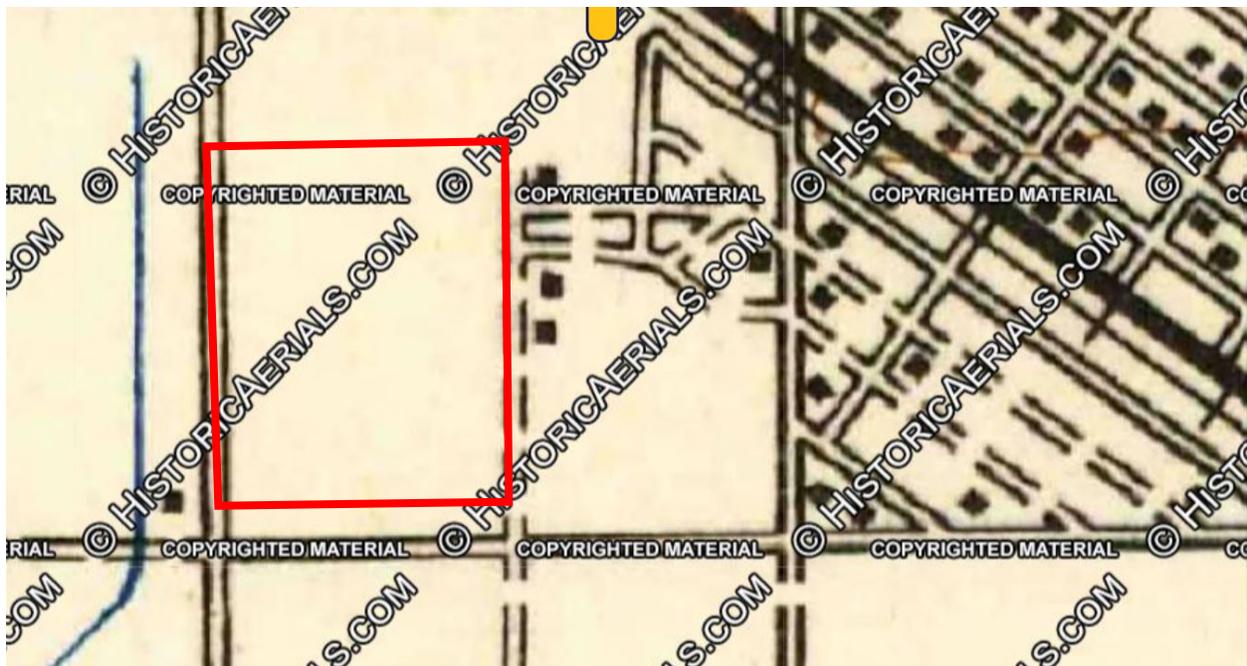


Figure 6. Topographic map ca. 1943, Project site highlighted in red (historicaerials.com).



Figure 7. Historic aerial photograph ca. 1966, Project site highlighted in red (historicaerials.com).

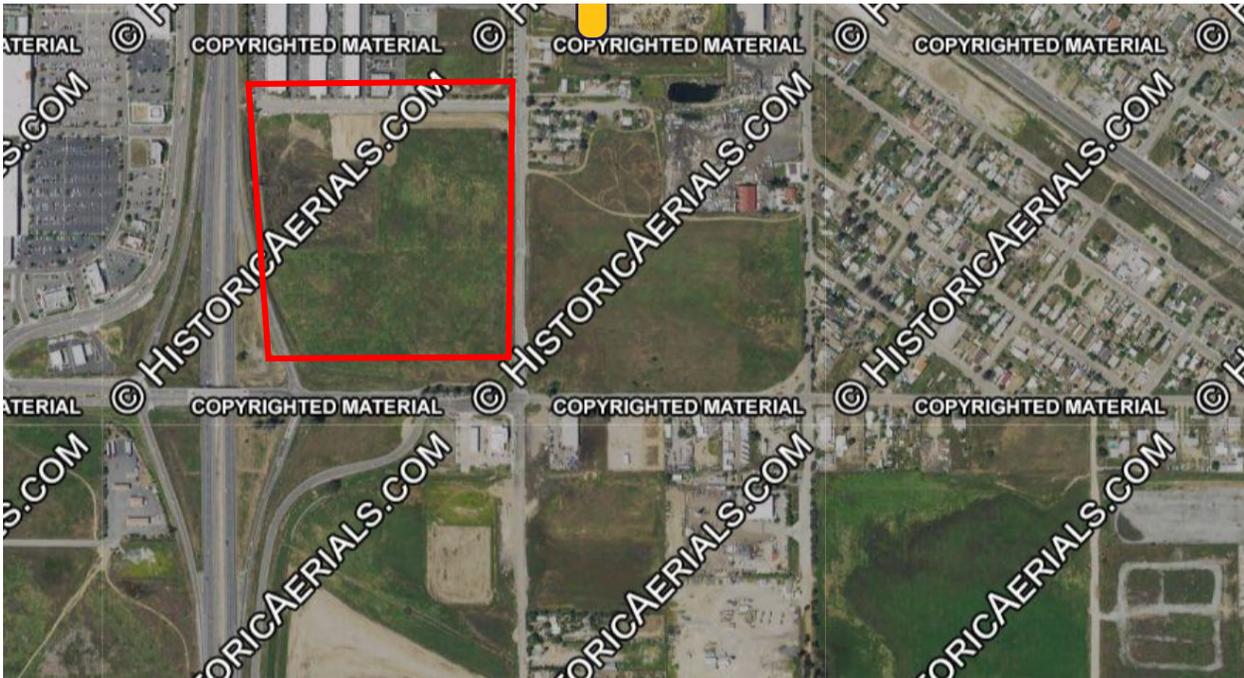


Figure 8. Project site in 2020, Project site highlighted in red (historicaerials.com).

4 Background Research

4.1 California Historical Resource Information System

Anza requested a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC), at University of California, Riverside. The search was requested to identify previous cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the Project site. The CHRIS search was conducted on September 28, 2021, and included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The EIC records search identified 42 cultural resources studies that were conducted within a 1-mile radius of the Project site (Table 2). None of the 42 studies included the Project site.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
RI-00205	Stan C. Wilmoth	1976	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Case Water Systems Addition, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-01237	Robert J. Wlodarski and John M. Foster	1980	Cultural Resource Overview for The Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way	Outside
RI-01660	Daniel F. McCarthy	1983	Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Homeland-Green Acres Pollution Project No. C-06-2886, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-01837	Stephen Bouscaren and Daniel McCarthy	1984	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Devers-Valley 500 KV Transmission Line and Corridor and the Proposed Valley-Auld-Skylark 115 KV T/L Corridor, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-01958	Smith, Gerald	1974	Archaeological Assessment - 83 Acre Site near Romoland	Outside
RI-02223	Karen K. Swope	1988	An Archaeological Assessment of the Homeland/Green Acres Sewer Facility Project Located Near Perris in Riverside County	Outside

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RI-02475	Christopher E. Drover	1989	A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Meniffee North Project, Near Hemet, California	Outside
RI-02476	Christopher E. Drover, PhD	1990	A Cultural Resource Inventory: An Addendum to the Meniffee North Project near Hemet, California	Outside
RI-02804	Drover, Christopher E.	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25530 Sun City, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-03216	Becker, Kenneth M.	1991	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Riverglen Specific Plan, Approximately 332 Acres in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-03259	White, Robert S.	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 26482, a 5.0-Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Hull Street in Sun City, Riverside County	Outside
RI-03342	Michael Hogan	1991	Cultural Resource Assessment: Tentative Tract 25901/CZ 6014, Perris Area of Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-04130	Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, and Wayne H. Bonner	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 125-21 City of Perris, California	Outside
RI-04375	White, Robert S. and Laurie S. White	1999	An Archaeological Assessment of the Eastern Municipal Water District Meniffee Desalter Project, Sun City and Meniffee, Riverside County	Outside
RI-04474	Robinson, Mark C.	2001	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Approximately 2.0 Acres: HCl Incorporated 25201a Trumble Road Project, Perris, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-04606	Smith, Brian F.	2002	A Cultural Resources Study for Tract No. 30161, Meniffee West PGA Project, Perris Valley, County of Riverside, Romoland Quad 29.90 Acres CPA #00594 COZ #06637	Outside
RI-04894	Hoover, Anna M. and William R. Gillean	2005	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report on APNs 327-220-005 & -012 to -016, +68 Acres, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-04974	Hoover, Anna M. and William R. Gillean	2005	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase II Perris Desalter Transmission Pipeline Project, near Perris, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-05254	Dice, Michael	2005	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	Outside

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RI-05406	Keller, Jean	2005	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 33648, +/-14.8 Acres of Land near Sun City, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-05799	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2004	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-031-034A, located at 25110 Trumble Road, City of Romoland, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-06018	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-06239	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood	2004	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor Parcel Number 329-030-051, near the Unincorporated Community of Romoland, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-06355	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Matthew Wetherbee	2004	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Perris Valley RWRP Expansion, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-06432	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Matthew Wetherbee, John Eddy, and Daniel Ballester	2005	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Assessor's Parcel No. 508-070-020, City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-06473	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Julianne Toenjes, and Daniel Ballester	2005	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 33143, near the City of Perris, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-06736	Lange, Fredrick W.	2005	Cultural Resource Assessment, Country Corner Center, Near Romoland, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-06888	Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.	2006	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07119	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2007	Cultural Resource Survey for the Murrieta Road Widening Project, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07395	Dice, Michael and Lord, Kenneth J.	2006	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	Outside

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RI-07397	Lord, Kenneth J.	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment with Paleontological Records Review CP Business Center Romoland Area, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07407	Jean A. Keller	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 329-030-012 Thru 016, +- 5.0 Acres of Land in Romoland Riverside County, California, USGS Romoland, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	Outside
RI-07509	Hogan, Michael and Bai "Tom" Tang	2007	Archaeological Mitigation Report Site 33-011466 (CA-RIV-6844/H) Tract No. 29777, near the Community of Romoland, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07633	Lorenzen, Karl James	2006	Letter Report: Terra Fiore Archaeological Assessment, City of Perris, California	Outside
RI-08101	McCormick, Steven and Sherri Gust	2006	Archaeological and Paleotolgical Resources Assessment Report for the Green Valley Project, Perris, California	Outside
RI-08396	Joan George and Dennid McDougall	2010	Cultural Resources Report for the Sun City Force Main and Recycled Water Project, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-08771	Bai 'Tom' Tang	2010	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resource Study Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project In and near the Cities of Riverside, Perris, and Menifee Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2444	Outside
RI-08981	Matthew M. DeCarlo, Scott C. Justus, and William T. Eckhardt	2013	Summary Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 2 500kV Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-09002	Bai "Tom" Tang	2014	Letter Report: Update to Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, Cities of Menifee and Perris; Unincorporated Homeland and Romoland Areas, Riverside County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 1104/2771	Outside
RI-09437	Joan George and Vanessa Mirro	2015	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the TTLC Talavera, LLC Project, Tentative Tract No. 29777, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	Outside

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RI-10461	William T. Eckhardt, Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach	2015	Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-10771	Brian F. Smith	2018	Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the Talavera Project (Tract No. 29777), City of Menifee, California (Negative Archaeological Monitoring Report)	Outside

Source: EIC, September 2021

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

A total of 16 resources were identified within 1 mile of the Project site (Table 3). None of these resources are within or adjacent to the Project site. Of these 16 resources, 14 are historic built environment resources, one is a prehistoric isolated artifact, and one is a multicomponent site with both a historic period refuse deposit and prehistoric bedrock milling features.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to Project Site
P-33-007701	-	Residence ca.1919; 25632 Sherman Road	Insufficient information	1982 (W. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	Approximately 0.3 mile northeast
P-33-007705	-	Yoder Ranch, ca. 1922	Insufficient information	1982 (K. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 2006 (C. Quintanilla, Cogstone Resource Management)	Approximately 1 mile northwest
P-33-011466	CA-RIV-006844/H	Multicomponent site with prehistoric milling features and historic refuse deposit	Prehistoric component recommended ineligible and data potential of historic deposit exhausted through data recovery program	2002 (Pierson, Larry and Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith and Associates); 2007 (Smallwood, Josh, n/a)	Approximately 0.85 mile southeast

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P-33-015381	-	28050 Highway 74	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, Statistical Research, Inc.)	Approximately 0.85 mile east
P-33-015382	-	27912 Ethanac Road	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	Approximately 0.7 mile east
P-33-015383	-	27546 Ethanac Road	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	Approximately 0.35 mile east
P-33-015389	-	27625 Ethanac Road	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	Approximately 0.4 mile east

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P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, portions also known as San Jacinto Valley Railway or Santa Fe Valley Railroad	6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation	2005 (P. Easter. And P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2006 (Peggy Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2007 (Theodore Cooley, Jones & Stokes); 2007 (Craft, Andrea, Jones and Stokes); 2008 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2009 (M.C. Hamilton, J. George, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2010 (S. Justus and A. Giacinto, ASM Affiliates); 2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2012 (Stacie Wilson and Jill Gibson, AECOM); 2012 (C. Cotterman, E. Denniston, ECORP Consulting); 2015 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2016 (Michael Hogan, CRM TECH)	Approximately 0.4 mile northeast
P-33-020448	CA-RIV-010349	Historic period road segment	Insufficient information	2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI)	Approximately 0.55 mile east
P-33-020449	CA-RIV-010350	Historic period road segment	Insufficient information	2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI)	Approximately 0.5 mile northeast
P-33-020450	CA-RIV-010351	Historic period road segment	Insufficient information	2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI)	Approximately 0.5 mile northeast
P-33-020503	CA-RIV-010404	Historic period road segment	Insufficient information	2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc.)	Approximately 0.55 mile east
P-33-020640	CA-RIV-010543	Historic period road segment	Insufficient information	2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc.)	Approximately 0.55 mile east

P-33-021493	CA-RIV-011281	Historic period road segment	Insufficient information	2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI)	Approximately 0.45 mile northeast
P-33-024206	-	Prehistoric isolated lithic core artifact	Presumed ineligible because isolates lack context	2015 (Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, LSA Associates)	Approximately 0.4 mile northwest
P-33-028203	-	Ca. 1920s-1930s row of Eucalyptus trees along Sherman Road	Insufficient information	2018 (Jean A. Keller, Jean et. al Keller)	Approximately 0.25 mile east/southeast

Source: EIC, September 2021

4.2 Native American Scoping

Anza requested a review of the SLF from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 24, 2021. The NAHC sent a response on July 16, 2021, stating that a search of the SLF was completed with negative results (i.e., no sacred lands or resources important to Native Americans are recorded within the vicinity of the Project site; Appendix B). The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts that may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources within or near the Project site.

In anticipation of the NAHC response, Anza mailed letters on July 13, 2021, to 23 Native American contacts describing the Project and asking if they had knowledge regarding cultural resources of Native American origin within or near the Project site (Appendix B).

The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded in a letter delivered via email on July 19, 2021, stating that the Project site is within the traditional Luiseño use area and of interest to the Rincon Band, but they have no knowledge of resources in the Project vicinity. The Rincon Band asked that an archaeological records search be conducted, and a copy of the report provided to the Rincon Band.

The Quechan Indian Tribe responded via email on July 21, 2021, stating they have no comments regarding the proposed Project and defer to local tribes.

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) responded in a letter attached to an email on August 11, 2021, stating that the proposed Project is within the tribe's traditional use area, requesting that a cultural resources study be conducted by a qualified archaeologist, and that copies of the records search results and any reports produced be provided to ACBCI.

No additional responses have been received as of November 1, 2021. All Native American correspondence is presented in Appendix B.

4.3 Paleontological Resources Records Search

Darla Radford, Collections Manager for the Western Science Center, conducted a paleontological resources records search for the Project site on August 24, 2021 (Appendix C). Radford stated that the geologic units underlying the Project area are mapped entirely as old alluvial fan deposits dating from the middle to late Pleistocene epoch. Pleistocene sedimentary units are considered to

be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities recorded within the Project site or 1-mile radius; however, it does have numerous localities associated with the Diamond Valley Lake Project, which is 6 miles to the east and in similarly mapped sediments. That project produced over two hundred thousand Pleistocene fossil specimens associated with mammoth, mastodon, saber-toothed cats, ancient horse, and many other Pleistocene megafauna and microfauna. The Project site is considered sensitive for buried paleontological resources and the Western Science Center recommends a paleontological resource mitigation plan be implemented to monitor, salvage, and curate any fossils that could be exposed by project excavation (Appendix C).

5 Fieldwork

5.1 Survey Methods

On July 22, 2021, Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the approximately 14-acre Project site. The pedestrian survey consisted of walking north-south trending transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart.

Hunt examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. Hunt recorded the characteristics of the Project site and survey conditions using a notepad and digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are maintained by Anza in cloud storage online.

5.2 Results

Ground visibility during the survey was poor to fair (approximately 30 to 50 percent) because the Project site is a field covered by dry grass and weeds (Figure 9–Figure 12). The Project site is level and there is a row of nine Eucalyptus trees along Ethanac Road in the southeast portion of the Project site. A survey monument was observed on the northern edge of the Project site and survey stakes were also observed. The survey was negative; no archaeological, historic built environment, paleontological, or tribal cultural resources were observed within or adjacent to the Project site.

To the west of the Project site is the northbound ramp of Interstate 215, to the south is Ethanac Road—with a gas station/restaurant across the street—to the north is additional vacant agricultural land, and to the east is Trumble Road, with agricultural fields to the east of the road. No historic period buildings or structures were observed in the vicinity of the Project site.



Figure 9. View of southern portion of Project site, facing west.



Figure 10. View of Project site from southwest corner, facing northeast.



Figure 11. View of eastern portion of Project site, facing south.



Figure 12. View of northern Project site from east edge, facing west.

6 Management Recommendations

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within the Project site. Based on these results, the archaeological sensitivity of the Project site is considered low. Anza recommends a finding of **no impacts to historical or archaeological resources** under CEQA. Although no further cultural resources study is recommended, it is understood that the City will require monitoring of initial ground-disturbing activities at the site by a professional archaeologist as part of its standard mitigation for new development projects. A standard measure is recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of human remains during Project-related ground disturbing activities (Section 6.1).

The paleontological resources records search revealed that the Project site is underlain by older alluvial deposits dating from the Pleistocene, and that any fossils produced from excavation associated with the Project would be significant. The paleontological sensitivity of the Project site is high. Implementation of a paleontological resources monitoring program is recommended to reduce **impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant with mitigation** (Section 6.2).

6.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

6.2 Paleontological Resources Monitoring Program

Impacts to paleontological resources resulting from ground disturbing construction activity could include the destruction of fossils and would be considered a significant impact without mitigation. The following measures are recommended to reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant:

Retain a Qualified Paleontologist. Prior to initial ground disturbance, the applicant shall retain a project paleontologist, defined as a paleontologist who meets the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) standards for Qualified Professional Paleontologist, to direct all mitigation measures related to paleontological resources (SVP 2010). A qualified paleontologist (Principal Paleontologist) is defined by the SVP standards as an individual with an M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology who is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques, who is knowledgeable in the geology of California, and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor for a least one year.

Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program. Prior to construction activity, the Principal Paleontologist should prepare a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program to be implemented during ground disturbance activity for the proposed Project. This program should outline paleontological monitoring extent and duration, salvage and preparation of fossils, the final mitigation and monitoring report, and paleontological staff qualifications.

Paleontological Monitoring. Ground disturbing construction activities (including grading, trenching, foundation work and other excavations) should be monitored on a full-time basis by a qualified paleontological monitor during initial ground disturbance. The Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program shall be supervised by the Principal Paleontologist. Monitoring should be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor, who is defined as an individual who has experience with collection and salvage of paleontological resources. The duration and timing of the monitoring will be determined by the Principal Paleontologist. If the Principal Paleontologist determines that full-time monitoring is no longer warranted, they may recommend that monitoring be reduced to periodic spot-checking or cease entirely. Monitoring would be reinstated if any new or unforeseen deeper ground disturbances are required, and reduction or suspension would need to be reconsidered by the Principal Paleontologist.

Salvage of Fossils. If fossils are discovered, the project paleontologist or paleontological monitor should recover them. Typically, fossils can be safely salvaged quickly by a single paleontologist without disrupting construction activity. In some cases, larger fossils (such as complete skeletons or large mammal fossils) require more extensive excavation and longer salvage periods. In this case the paleontologist should have the authority to temporarily direct, divert or halt construction activity to ensure that the fossil(s) can be removed in a safe and timely manner.

Preparation and Curation of Recovered Fossils. Once salvaged, significant fossils should be identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level, prepared to a curation-ready condition, and curated in a scientific institution with a permanent paleontological collection (such as the Western Science Center or John D. Cooper Center), along with all pertinent field notes, photos, data, and maps. Fossils of undetermined significance at the time of collection may also warrant curation at the discretion of the Principal Paleontologist.

Final Paleontological Mitigation Report. Upon completion of ground disturbing activity (and curation of fossils if necessary) the Principal Paleontologist should prepare a final mitigation and monitoring report outlining the results of the mitigation and monitoring program. The report should include discussion of the location, duration and methods of the monitoring, stratigraphic sections, any recovered fossils, and the scientific significance of those fossils, and where fossils were curated.

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Appendix A. Records Search Summary

From: [eickw \(via Dropbox\)](#)
To: [Kevin Hunt](#)
Subject: eickw shared "Client ST-6162.7z" with you
Date: Tuesday, September 28, 2021 3:25:39 PM



Hi Kevin,

eickw (eickw@ucr.edu) invited you to view the file "**Client ST-6162.7z**" on Dropbox.

eickw said:

"Option A results for the Perris Pilot Travel Center (21-0015) Please note the link will expire by tomorrow morning. Please advise once you have downloaded the files, so we may remove them from our Dropbox and have space to add more. Below is the link to the requested files. Please note they are encrypted and password protected. You will need either 7-Zip (free software recommended to us by OHP) or WinZip. I will be sending the password in a separate email. You will have to download the file first, then right-click on the file, then choose what to open it with. This Link will only work for those emails who received this email. Trying to share or open the files with a different email will NOT work."

[View file](#)

Enjoy!

The Dropbox team

Appendix B. Native American Scoping

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Names: Romoland, CA

Township: 5S Range: 3W Section(s): 10

Company/Firm/Agency: Anza Resource Consultants

Street Address: 603 Seagaze Dr. #1018

City: Oceanside Zip: 92054

Phone: 760-207-9736

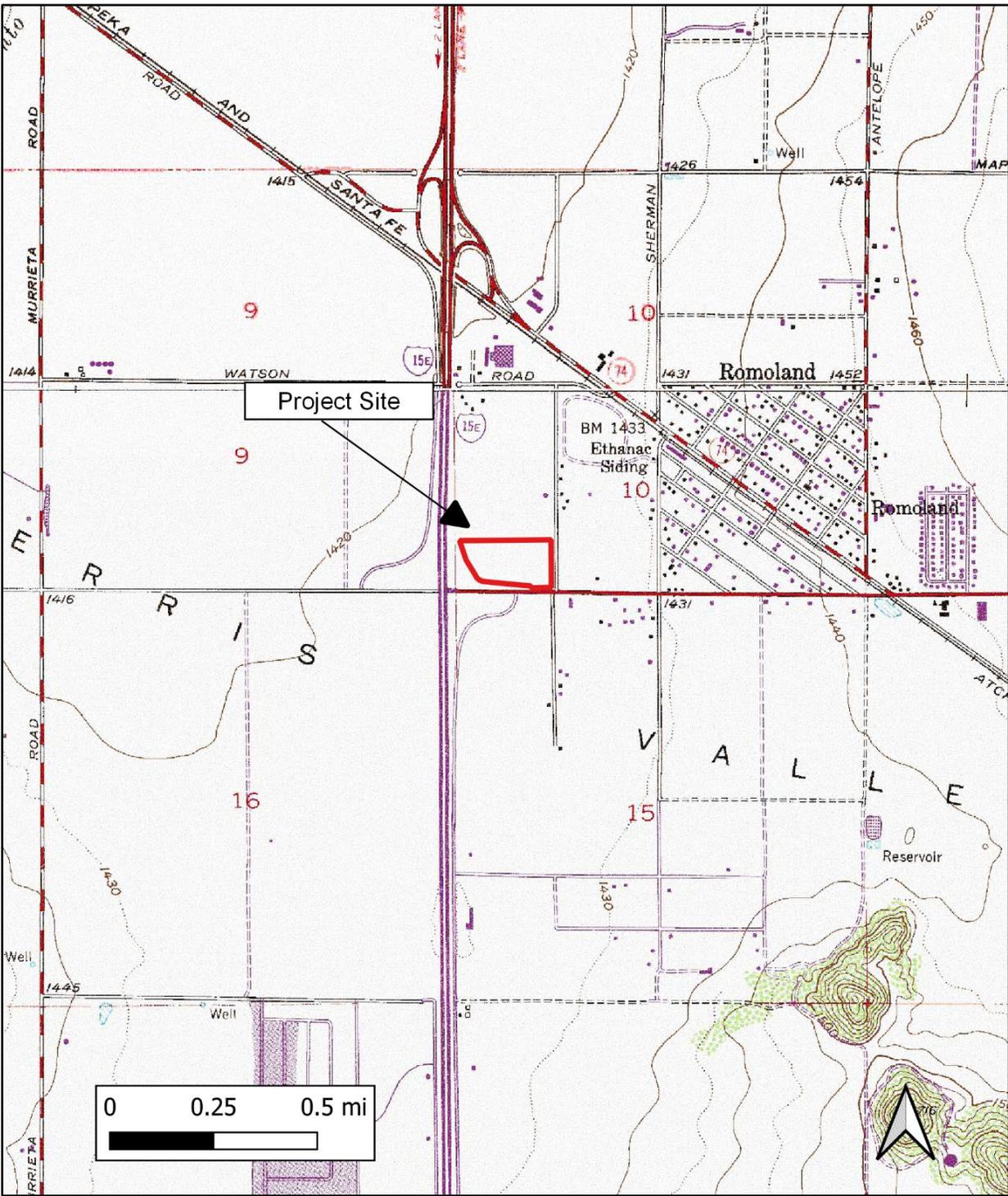
Fax: N/A

Email: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Date: 6/24/2021

Project Description:

The project would construct a Pilot Travel Center on an approximately 14-acre project site located on the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in Perris. The Pilot Travel Center would include a fueling station, restaurant with drive-through, and parking spaces for 98 autos and 103 trucks. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Perris is lead agency.



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 16, 2021

Kevin Hunt
Anza Resource Consultants

Via Email to: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[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

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
7/16/2021**

**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

**Campo Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

**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

**Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**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

**Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

**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

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
7/16/2021**

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

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**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

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

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

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This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
7/16/2021**

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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

Thomas Torte, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
tmchair@torresmartinez.org

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Riverside County.



July 14, 2021

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Grubbe:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project located on an approximately 14-acre site on the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in Perris (project; see attached figure). The Pilot Travel Center would include a fueling station, restaurant with drive-through, and parking spaces for 98 autos and 103 trucks. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Perris is lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The NAHC has not yet responded but we assume the NAHC will recommend we contact you directly for comment.

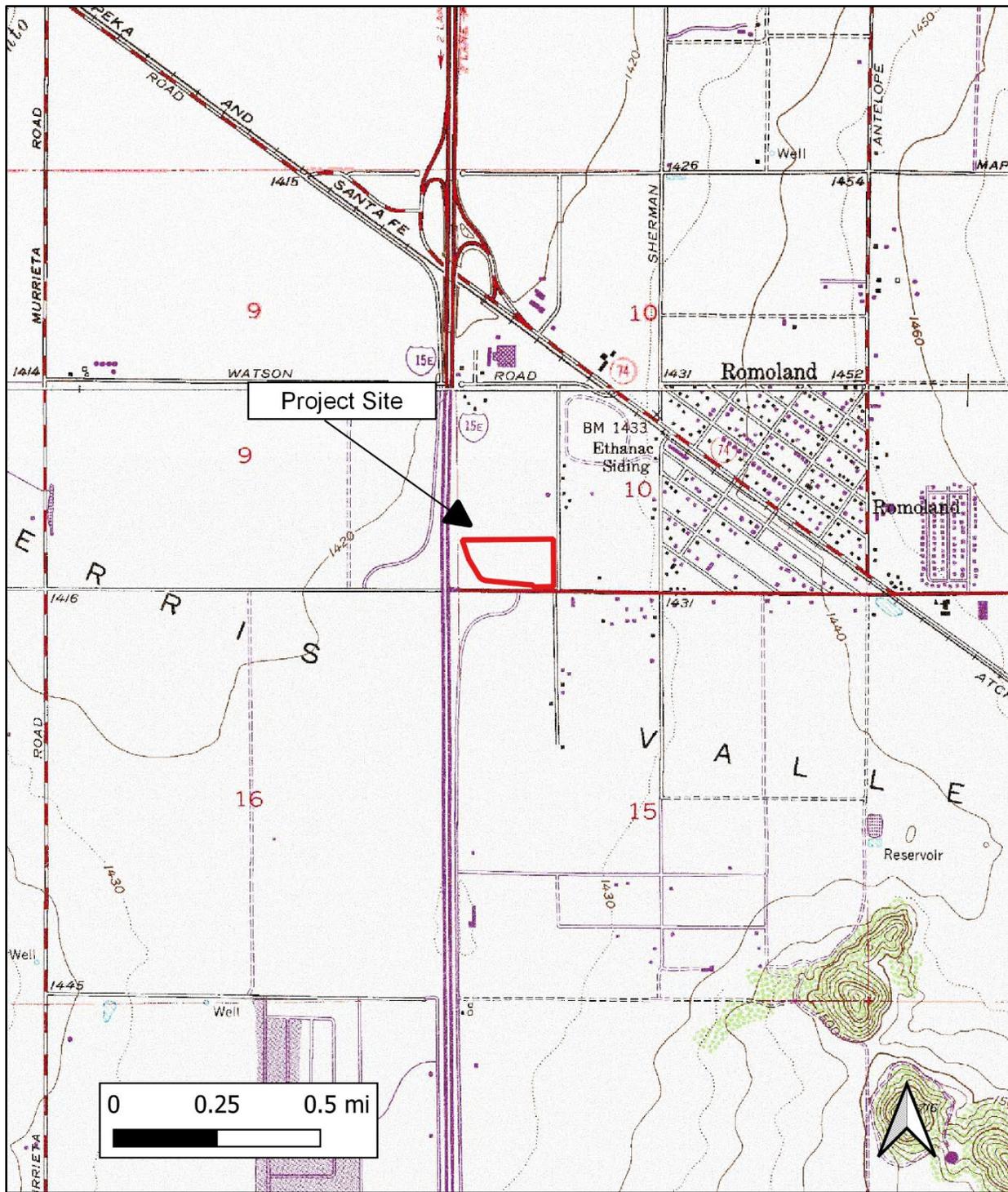
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

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

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Director Garcia-Plotkin:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project located on an approximately 14-acre site on the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in Perris (project; see attached figure). The Pilot Travel Center would include a fueling station, restaurant with drive-through, and parking spaces for 98 autos and 103 trucks. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Perris is lead agency.

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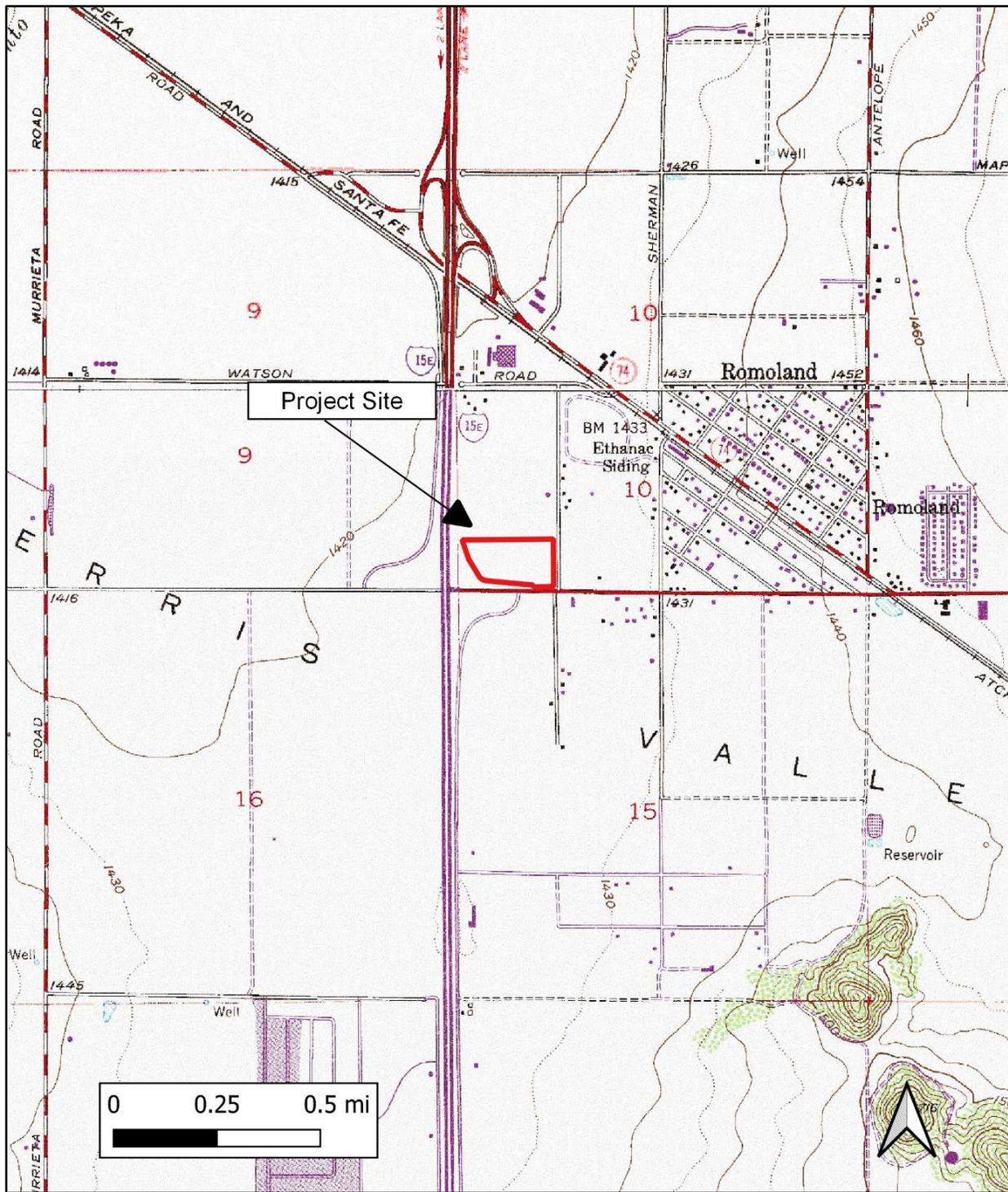
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Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Welmas:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project located on an approximately 14-acre site on the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in Perris (project; see attached figure). The Pilot Travel Center would include a fueling station, restaurant with drive-through, and parking spaces for 98 autos and 103 trucks. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Perris is lead agency.

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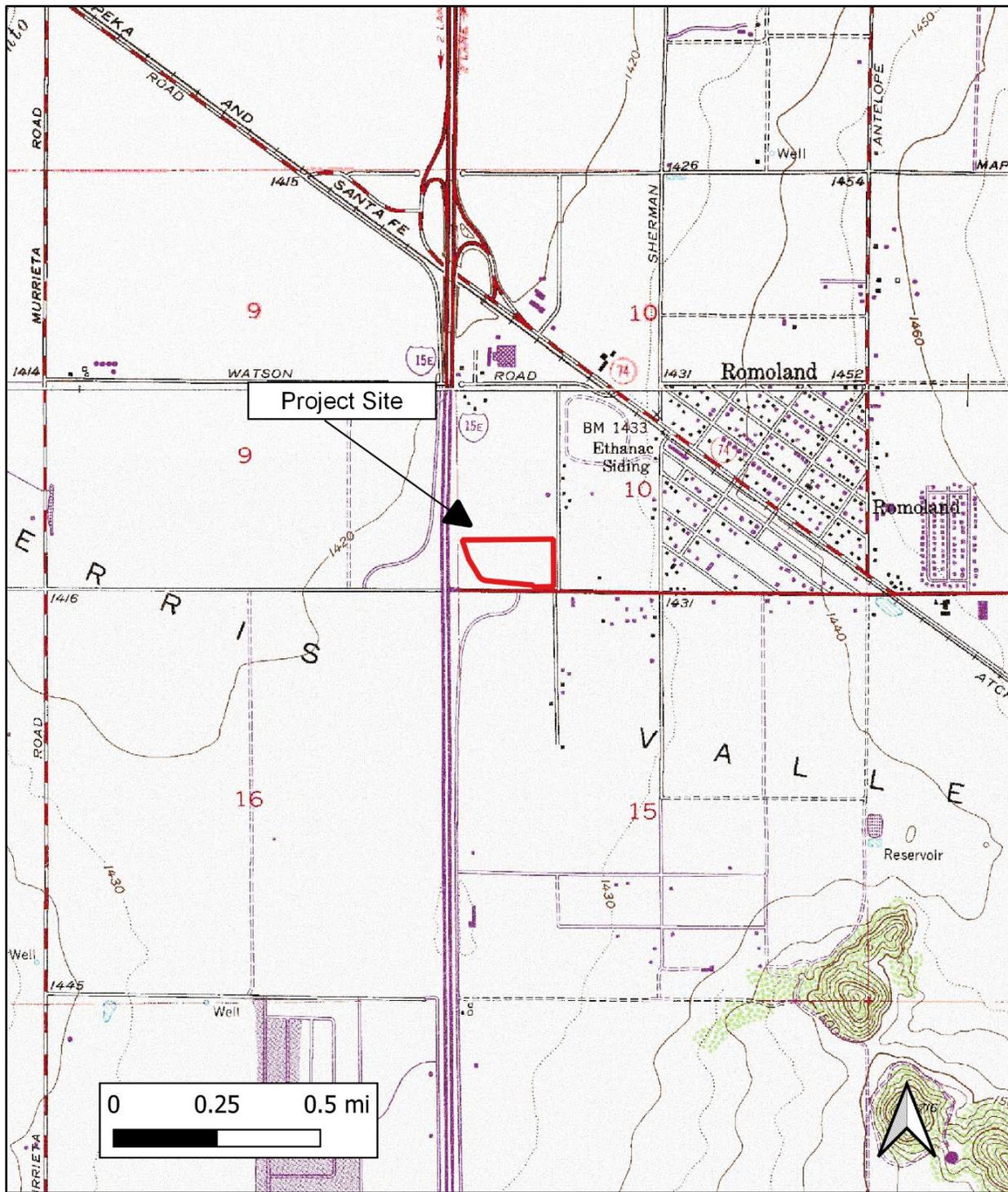
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Sincerely,

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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

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

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Salgado:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project located on an approximately 14-acre site on the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in Perris (project; see attached figure). The Pilot Travel Center would include a fueling station, restaurant with drive-through, and parking spaces for 98 autos and 103 trucks. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Perris is lead agency.

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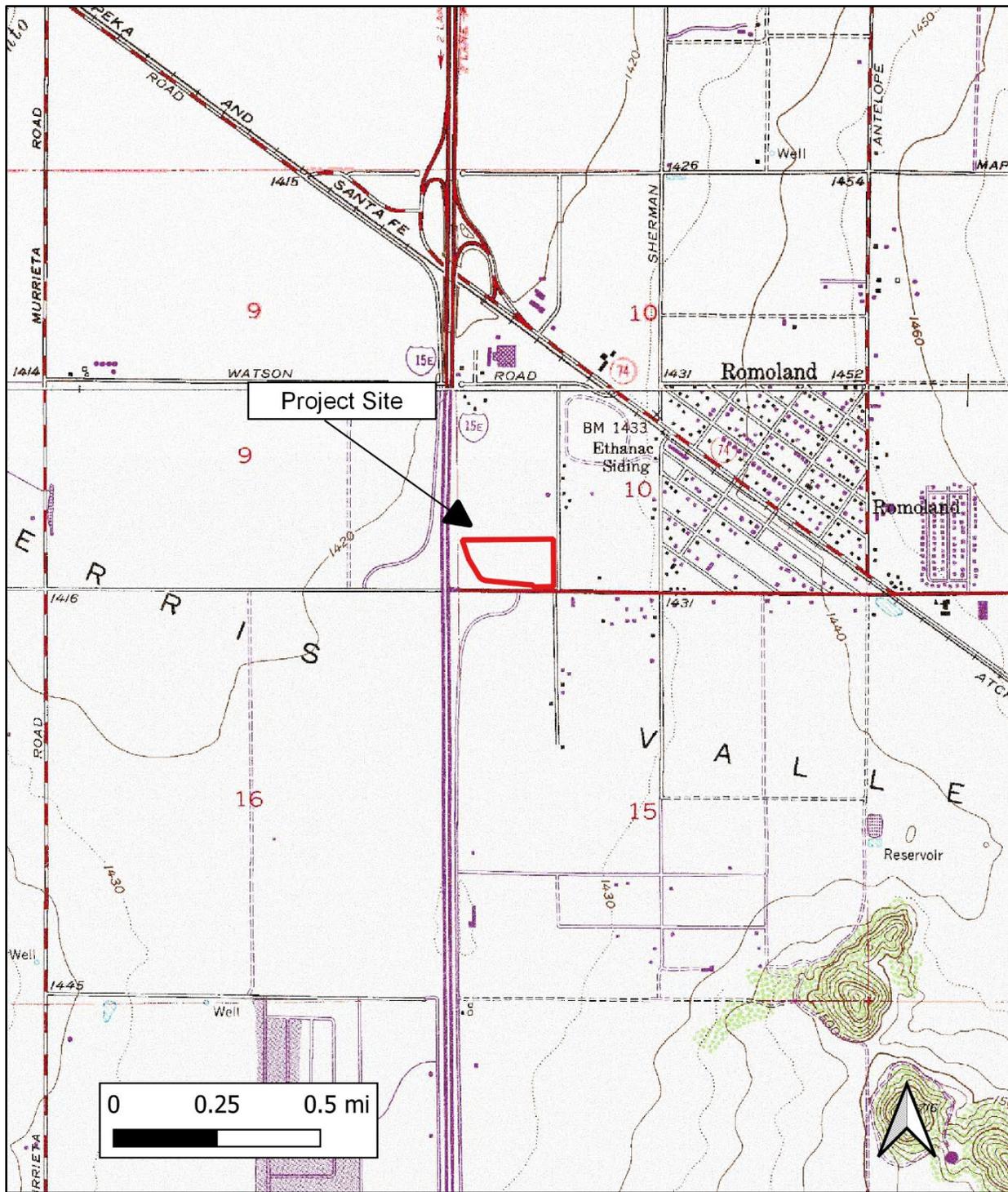
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project located on an approximately 14-acre site on the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in Perris (project; see attached figure). The Pilot Travel Center would include a fueling station, restaurant with drive-through, and parking spaces for 98 autos and 103 trucks. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Perris is lead agency.

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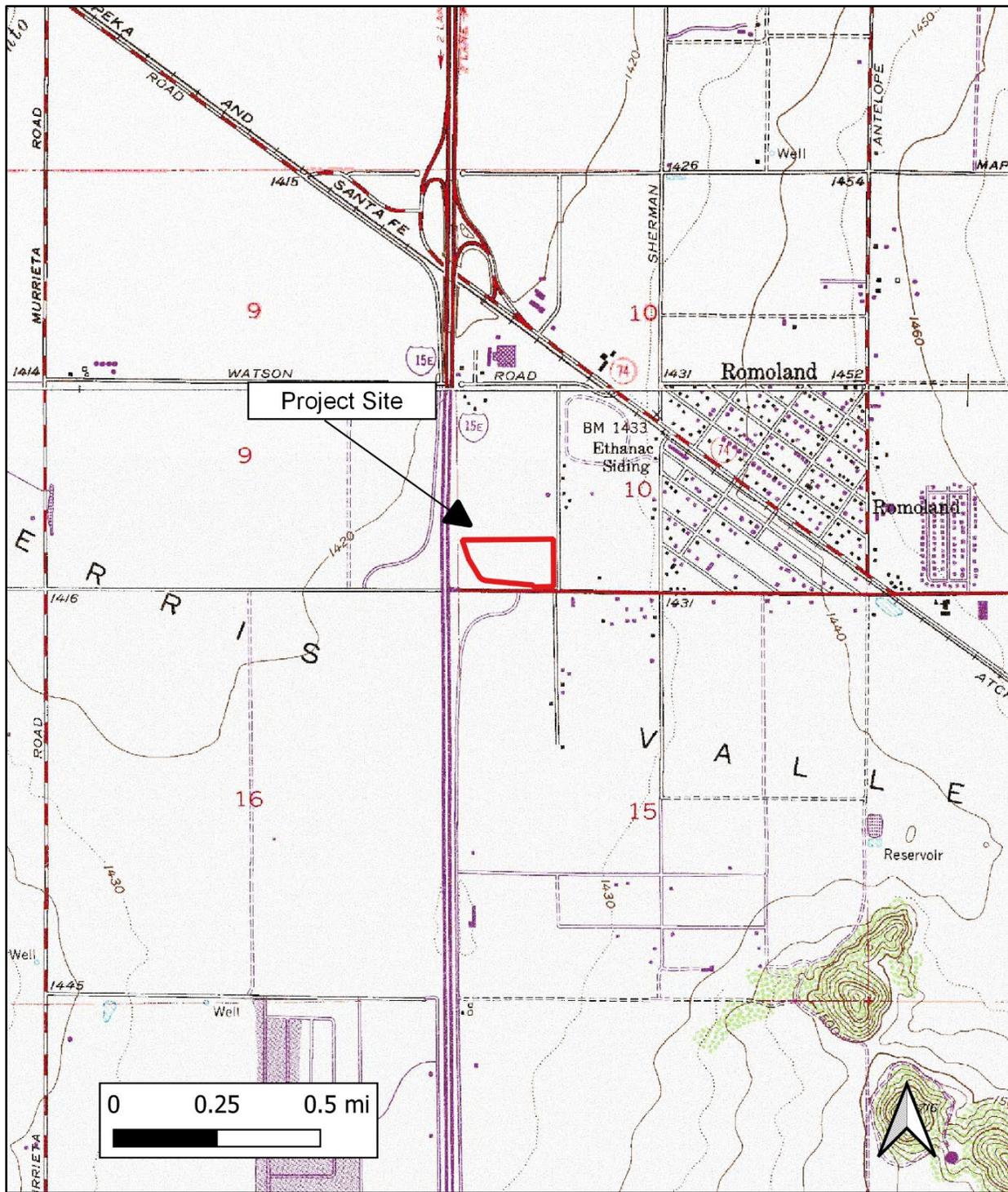
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Martin:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project located on an approximately 14-acre site on the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in Perris (project; see attached figure). The Pilot Travel Center would include a fueling station, restaurant with drive-through, and parking spaces for 98 autos and 103 trucks. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Perris is lead agency.

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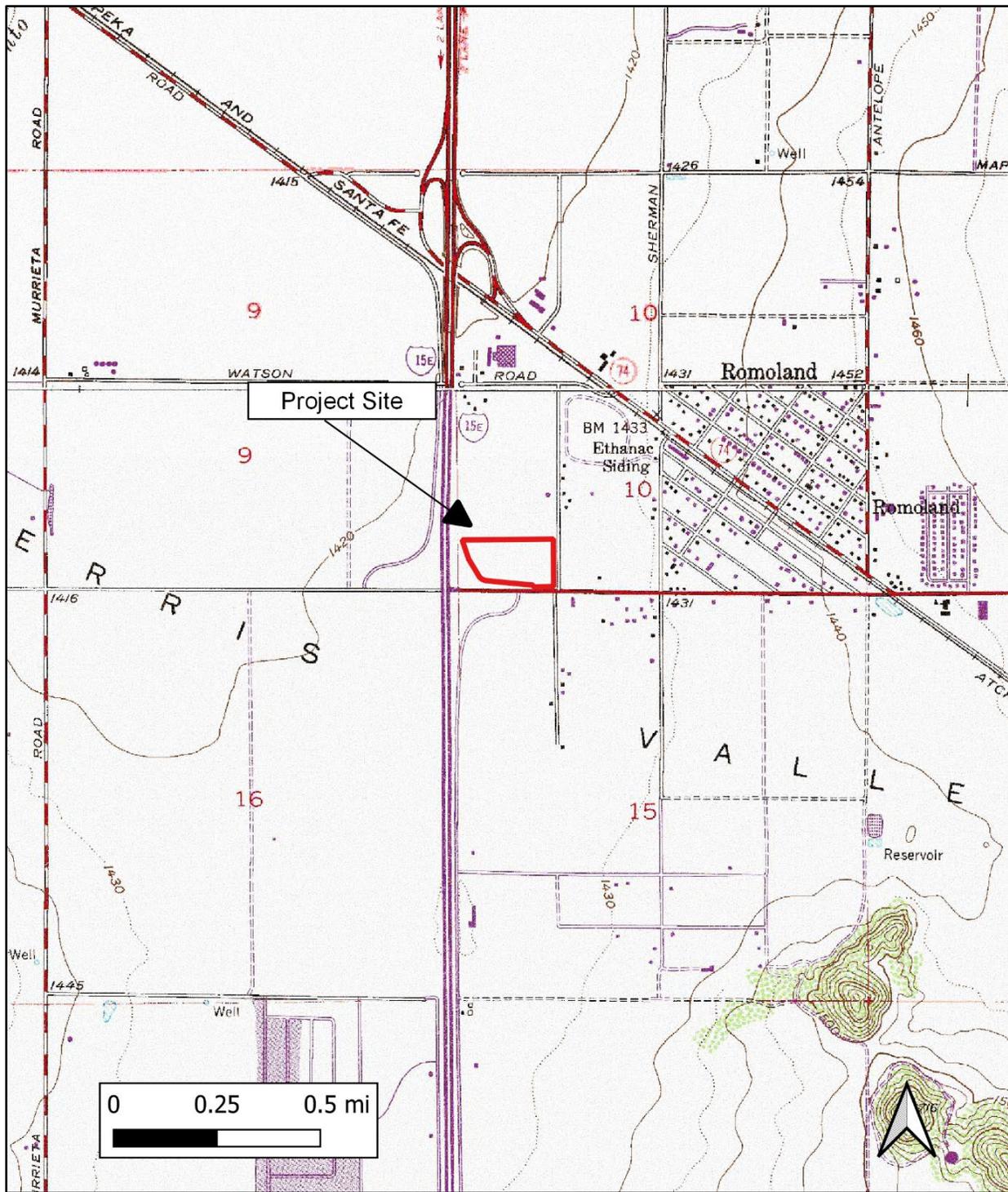
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Officer McCormick:

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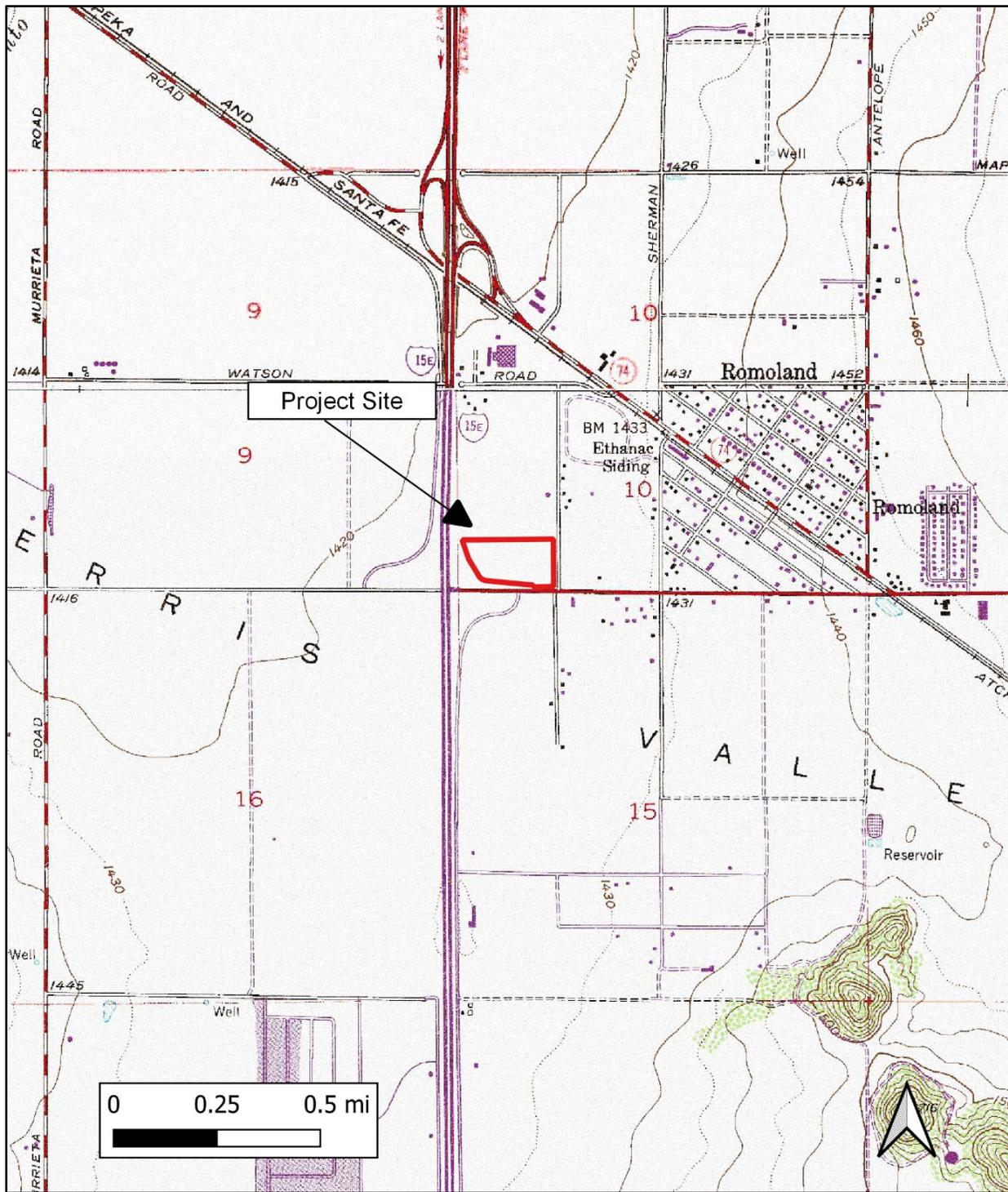
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Oceanside, CA 92054

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USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Mazzetti:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project located on an approximately 14-acre site on the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in Perris (project; see attached figure). The Pilot Travel Center would include a fueling station, restaurant with drive-through, and parking spaces for 98 autos and 103 trucks. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Perris is lead agency.

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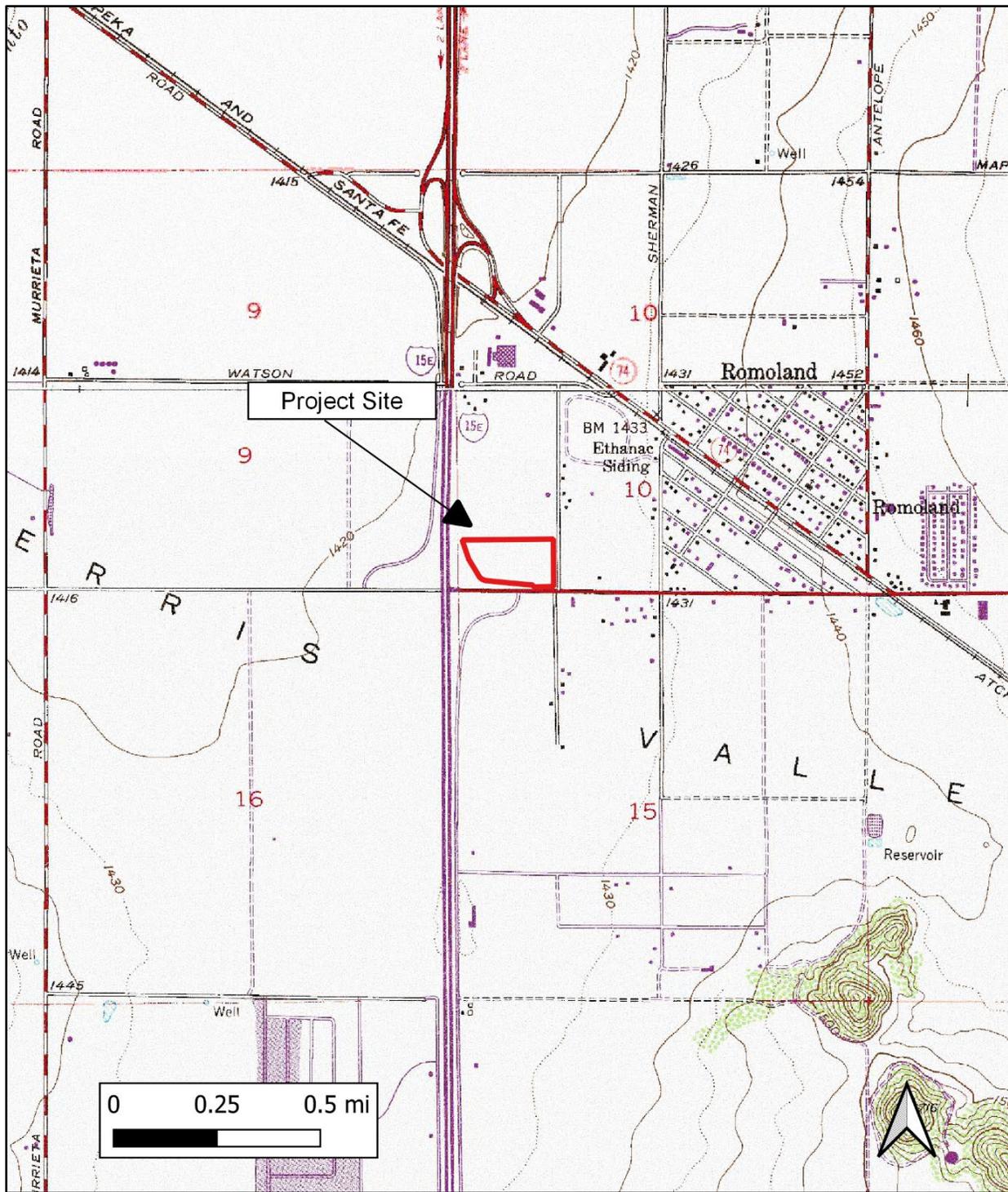
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Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Macarro:

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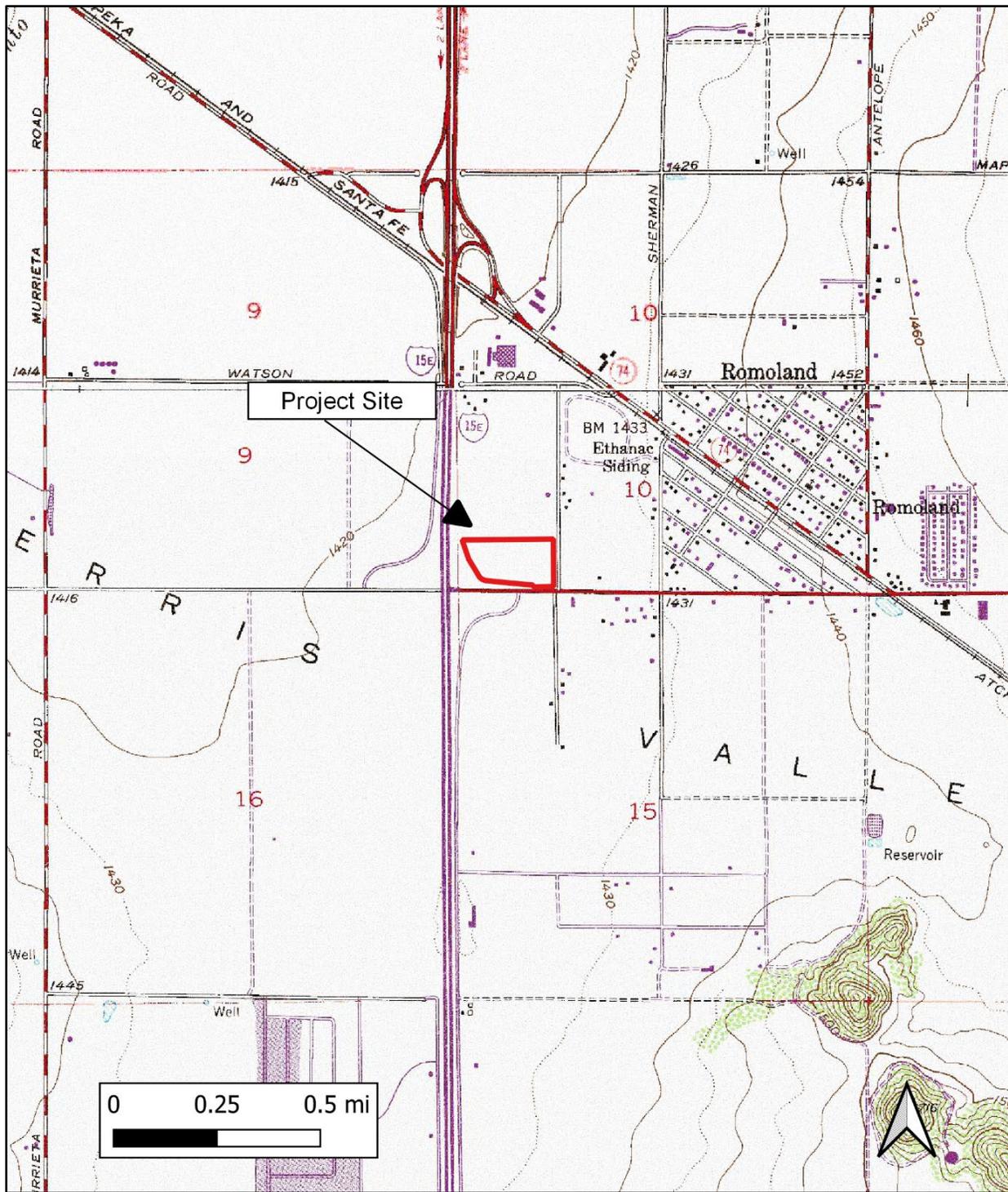
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Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

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

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear THPO Gaughen:

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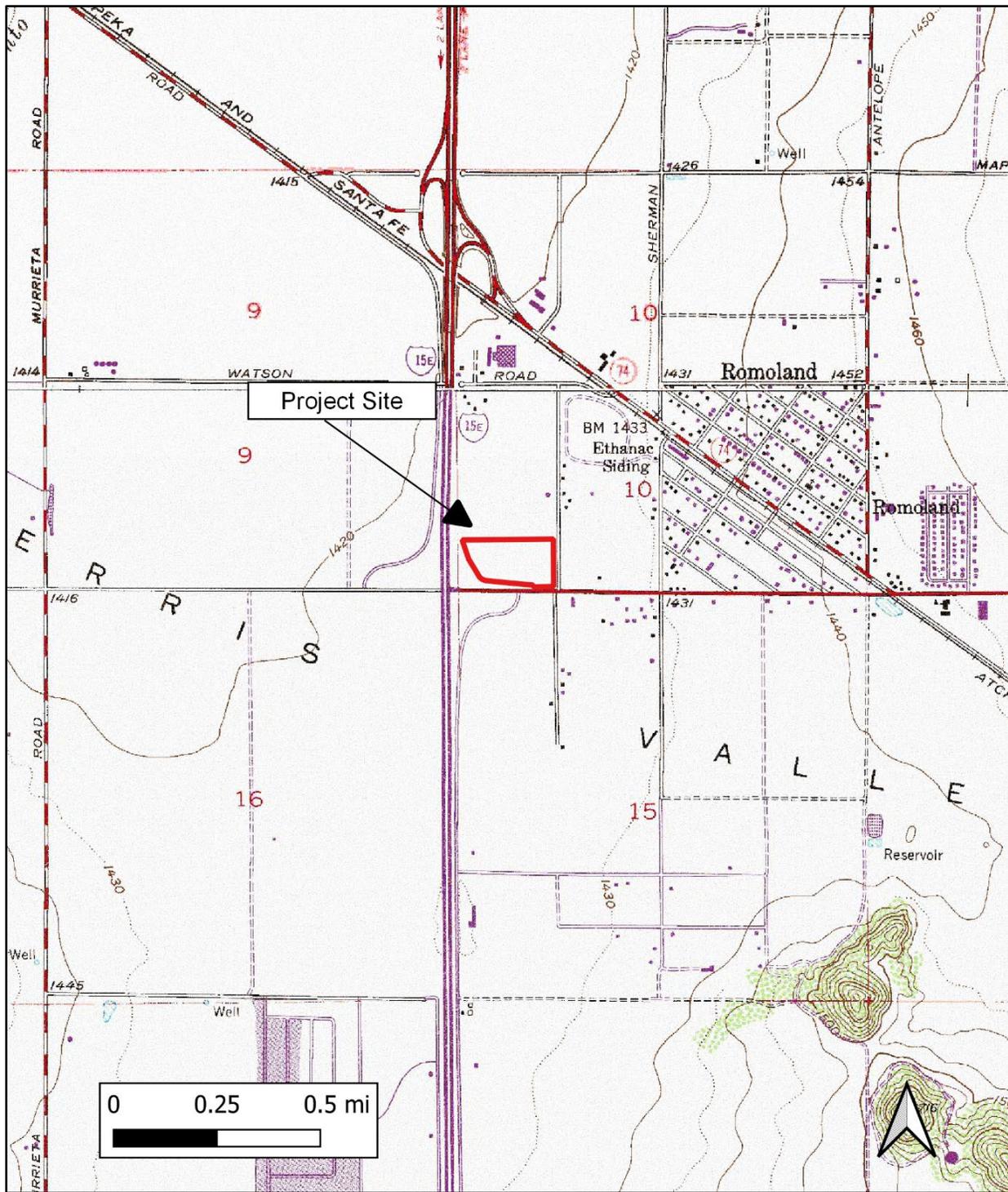
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Oceanside, CA 92054

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Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Hamilton:

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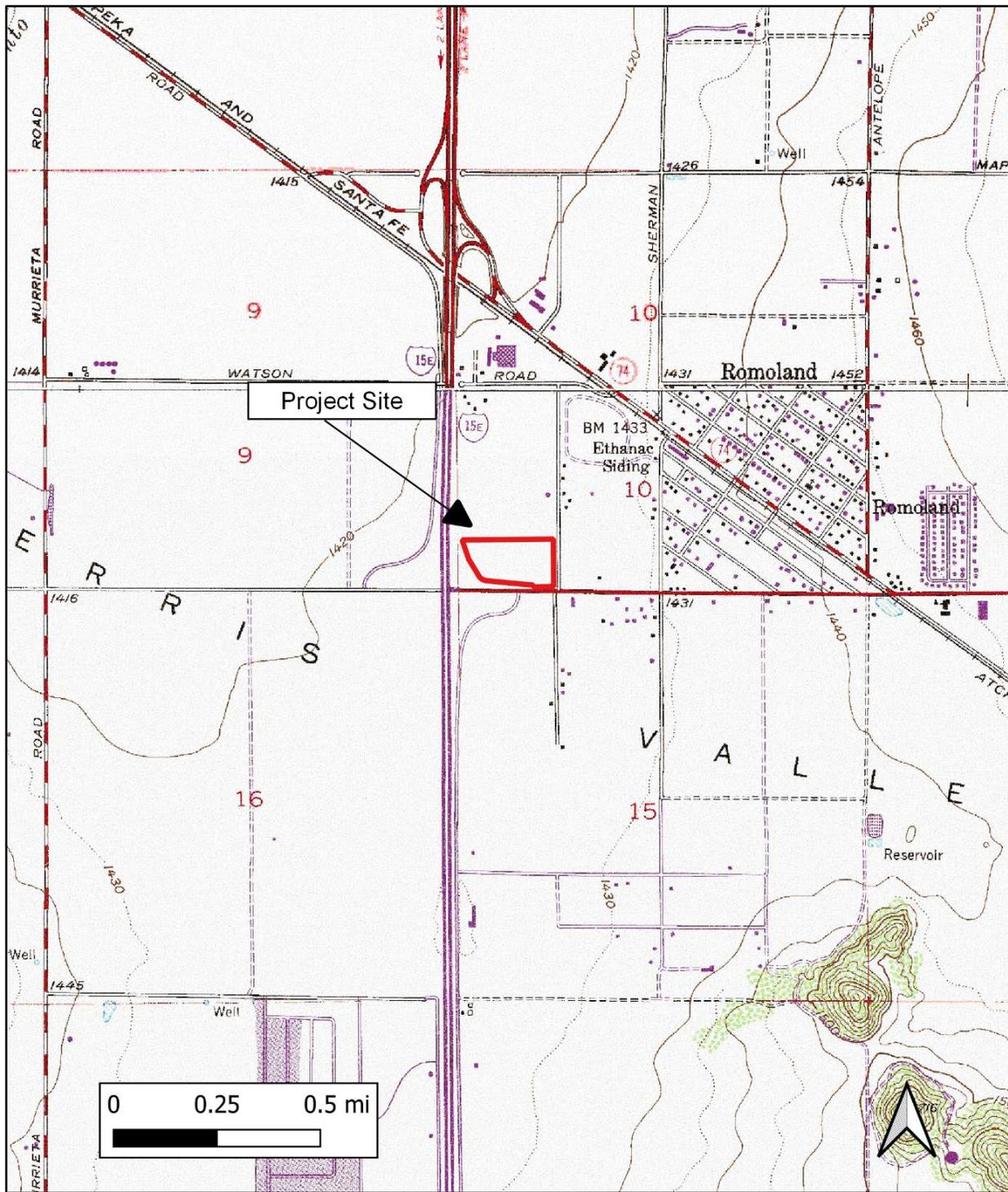
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Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

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

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Santos:

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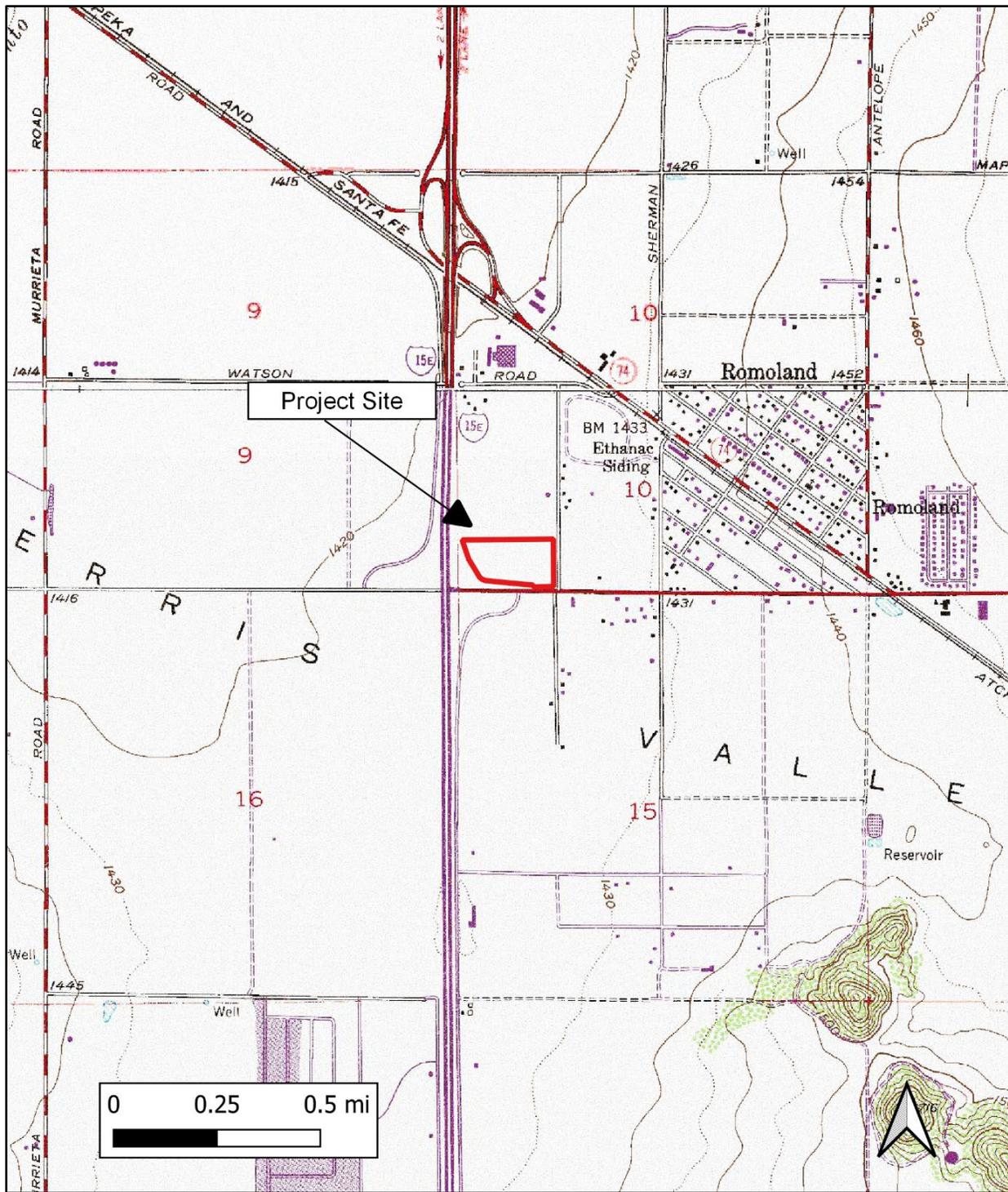
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Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Linton:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project located on an approximately 14-acre site on the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in Perris (project; see attached figure). The Pilot Travel Center would include a fueling station, restaurant with drive-through, and parking spaces for 98 autos and 103 trucks. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Perris is lead agency.

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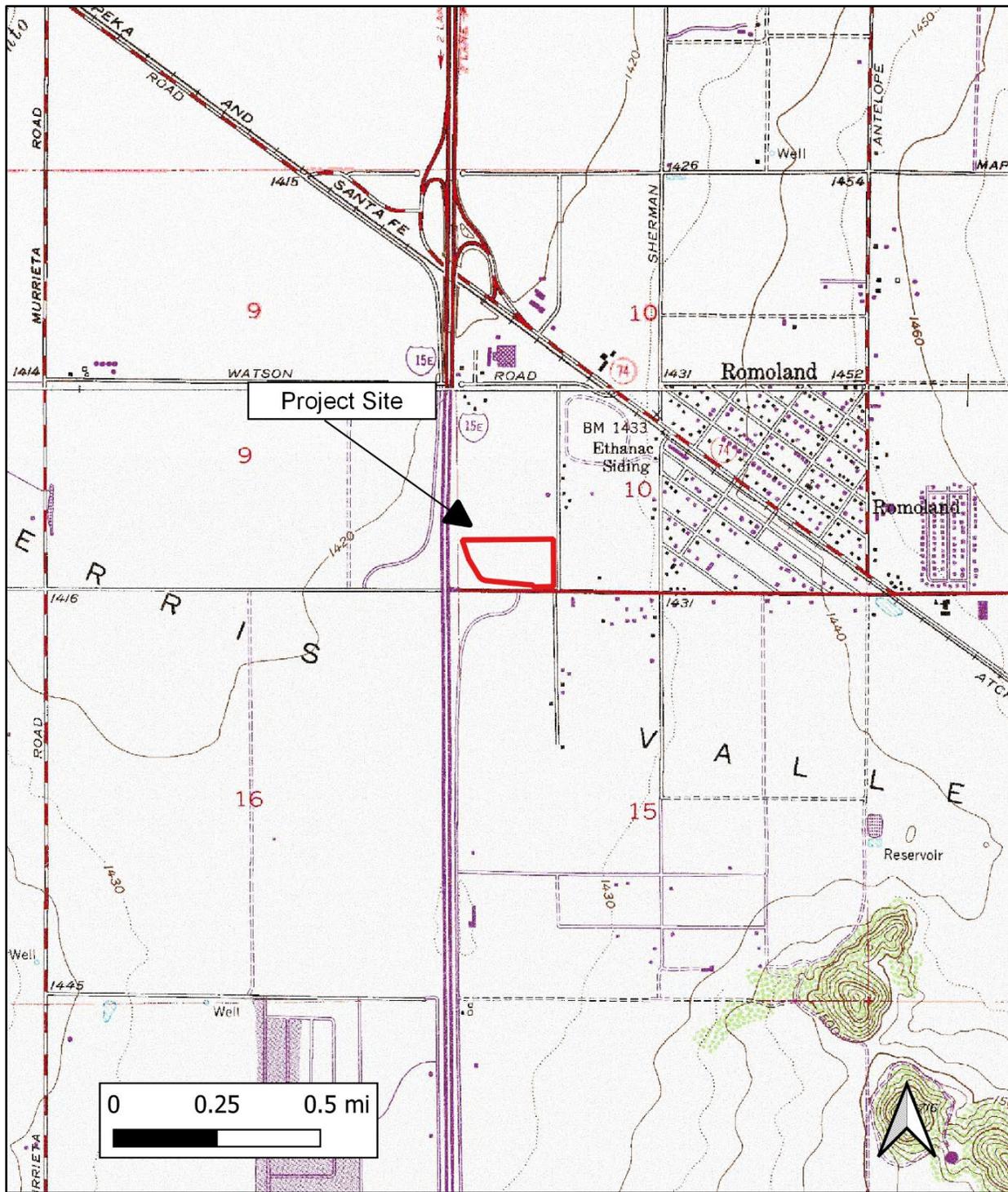
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Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Cozart:

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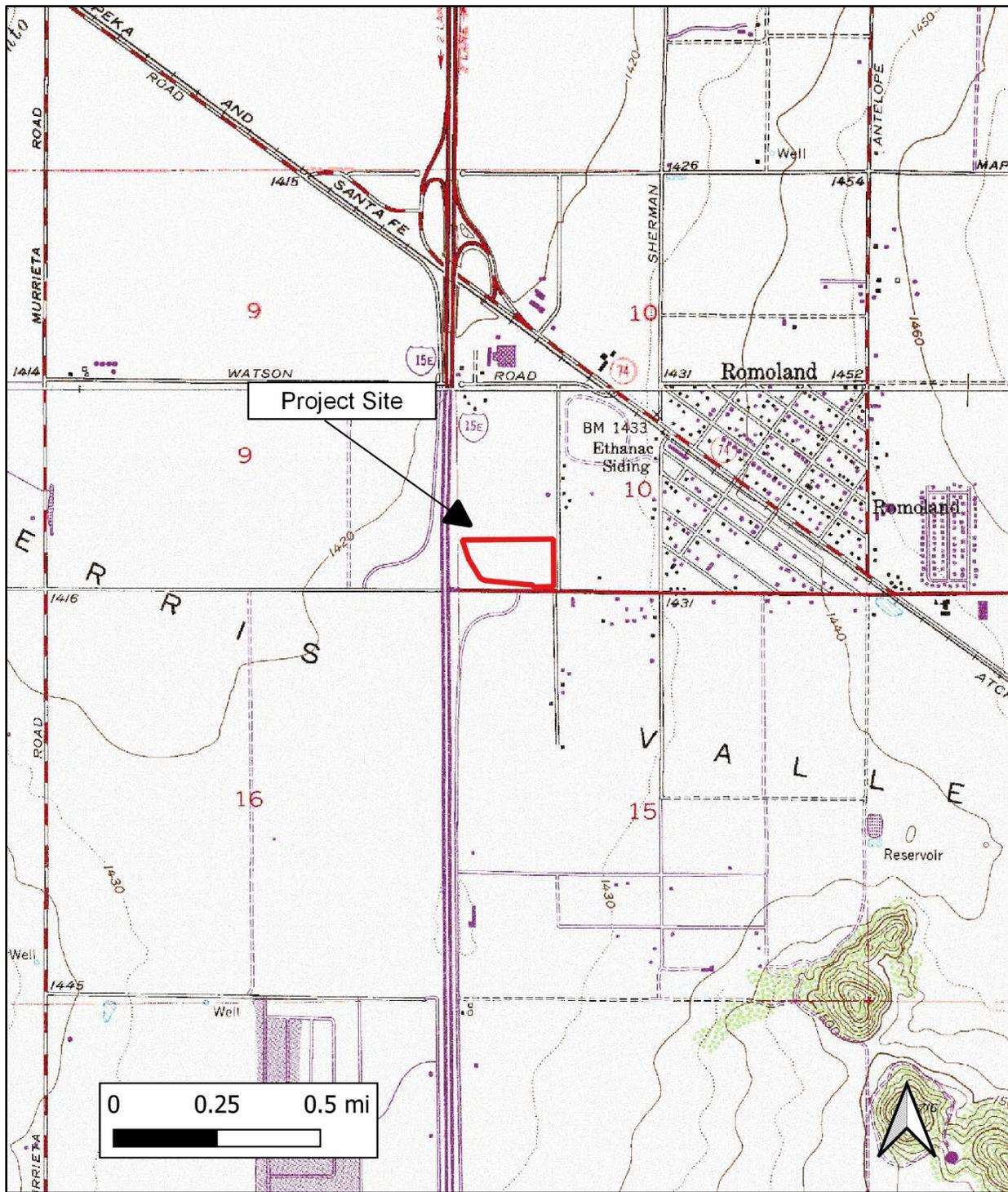
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Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear THPO Madrigal:

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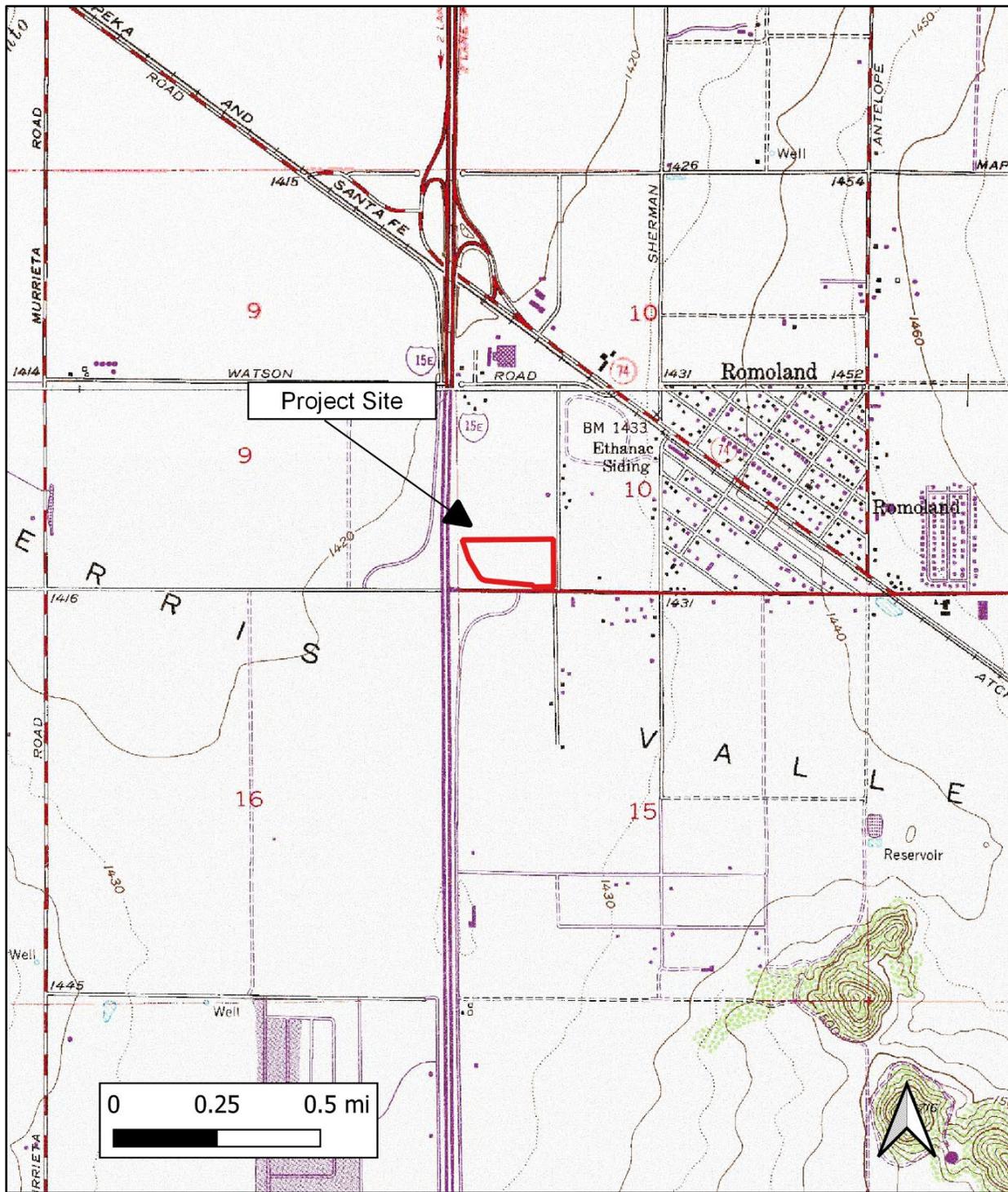
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Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chair Redner:

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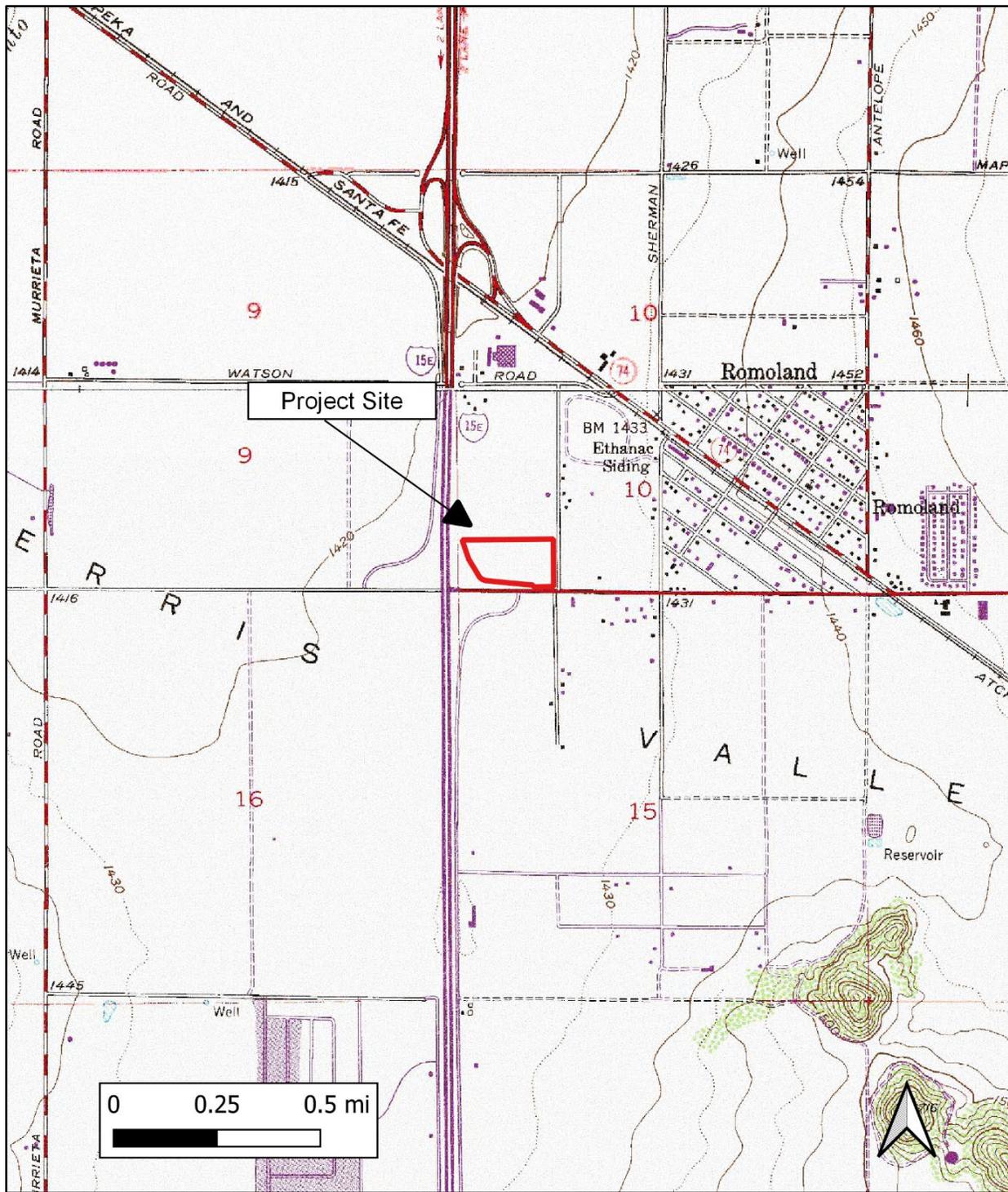
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Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

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

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Goff:

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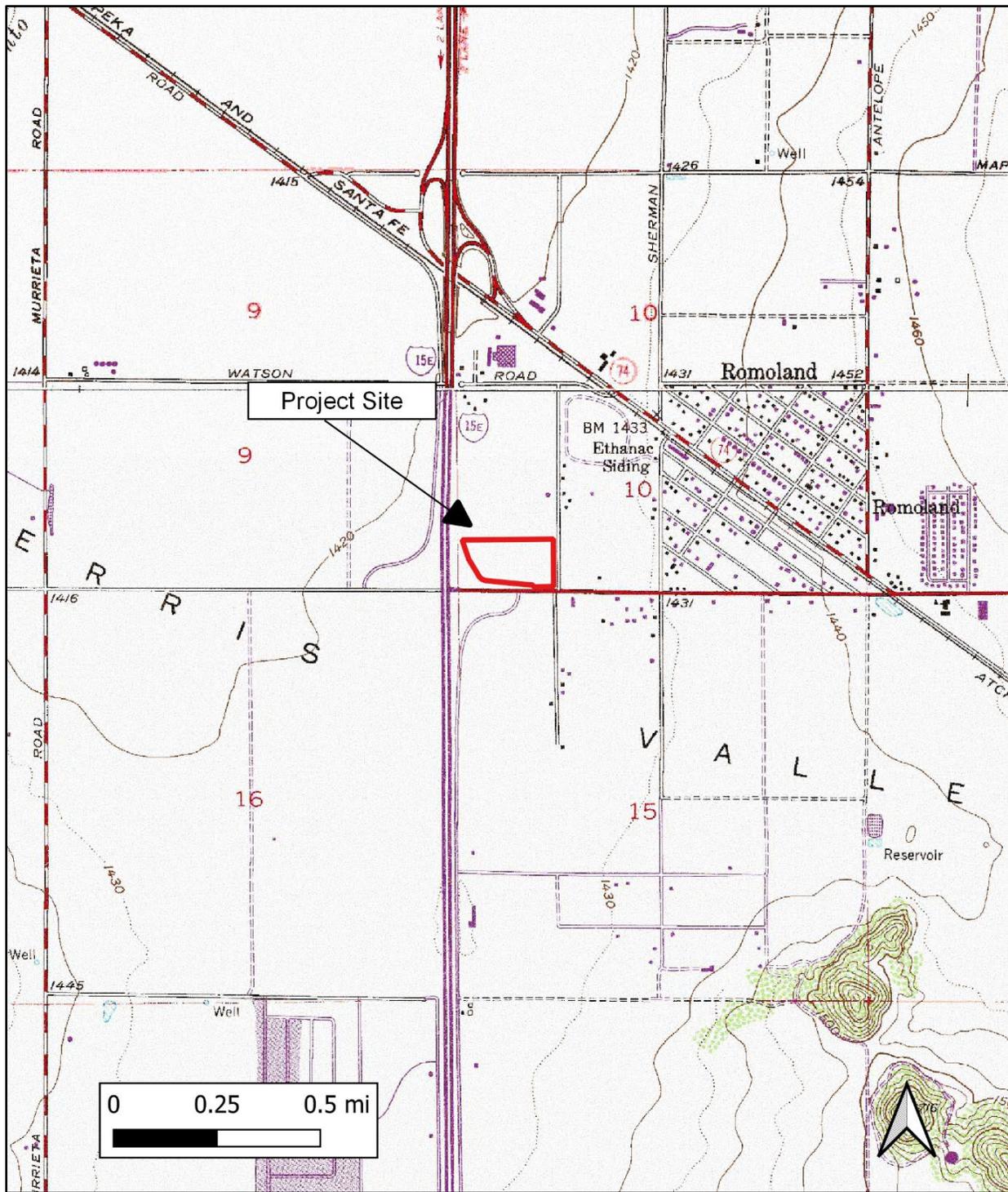
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Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Pinto:

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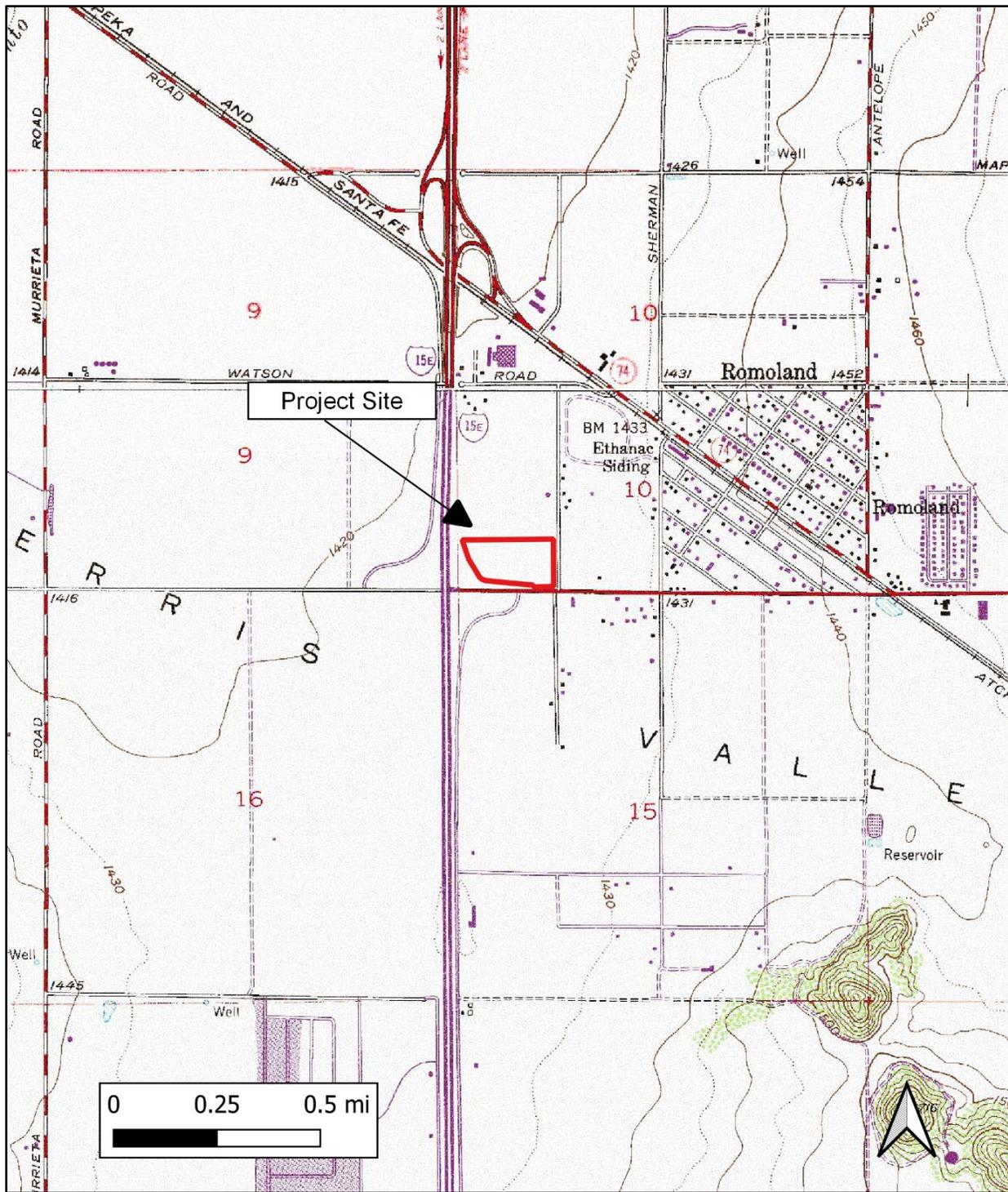
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Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: *Romoland, CA*



July 14, 2021

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Vice Chairperson Garcia:

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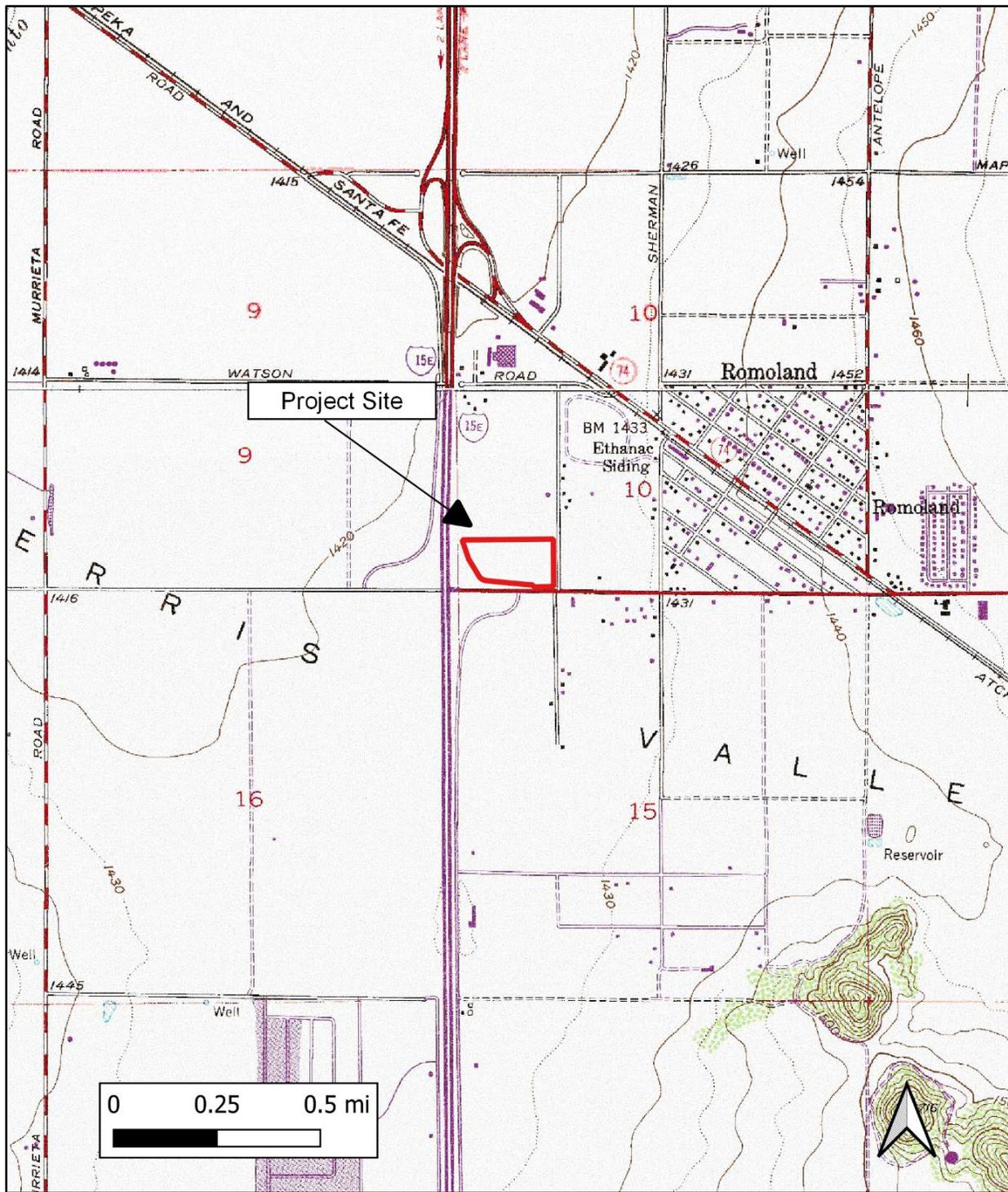
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Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Parada:

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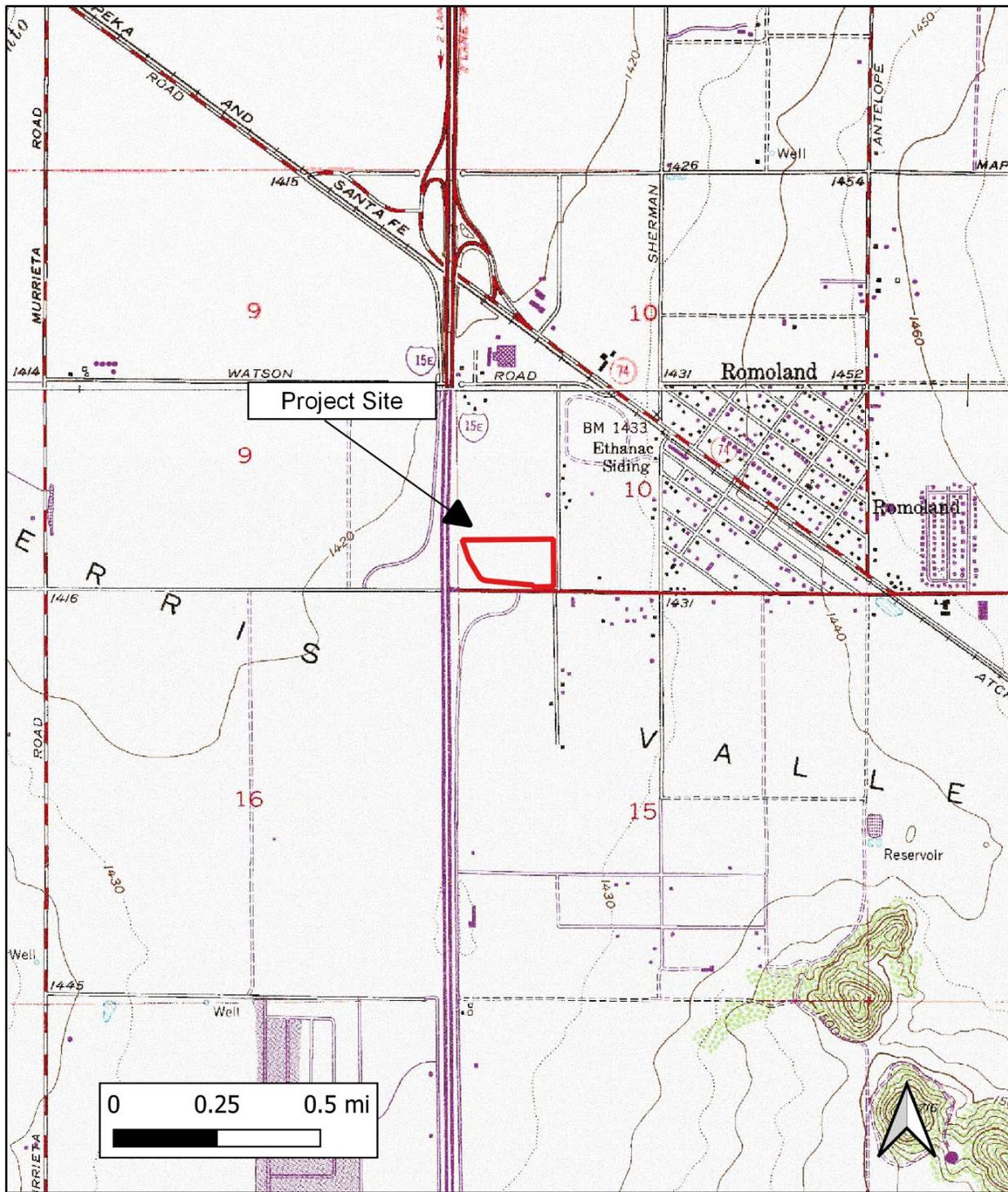
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Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: *Romoland, CA*



July 14, 2021

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

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Administrator Miller:

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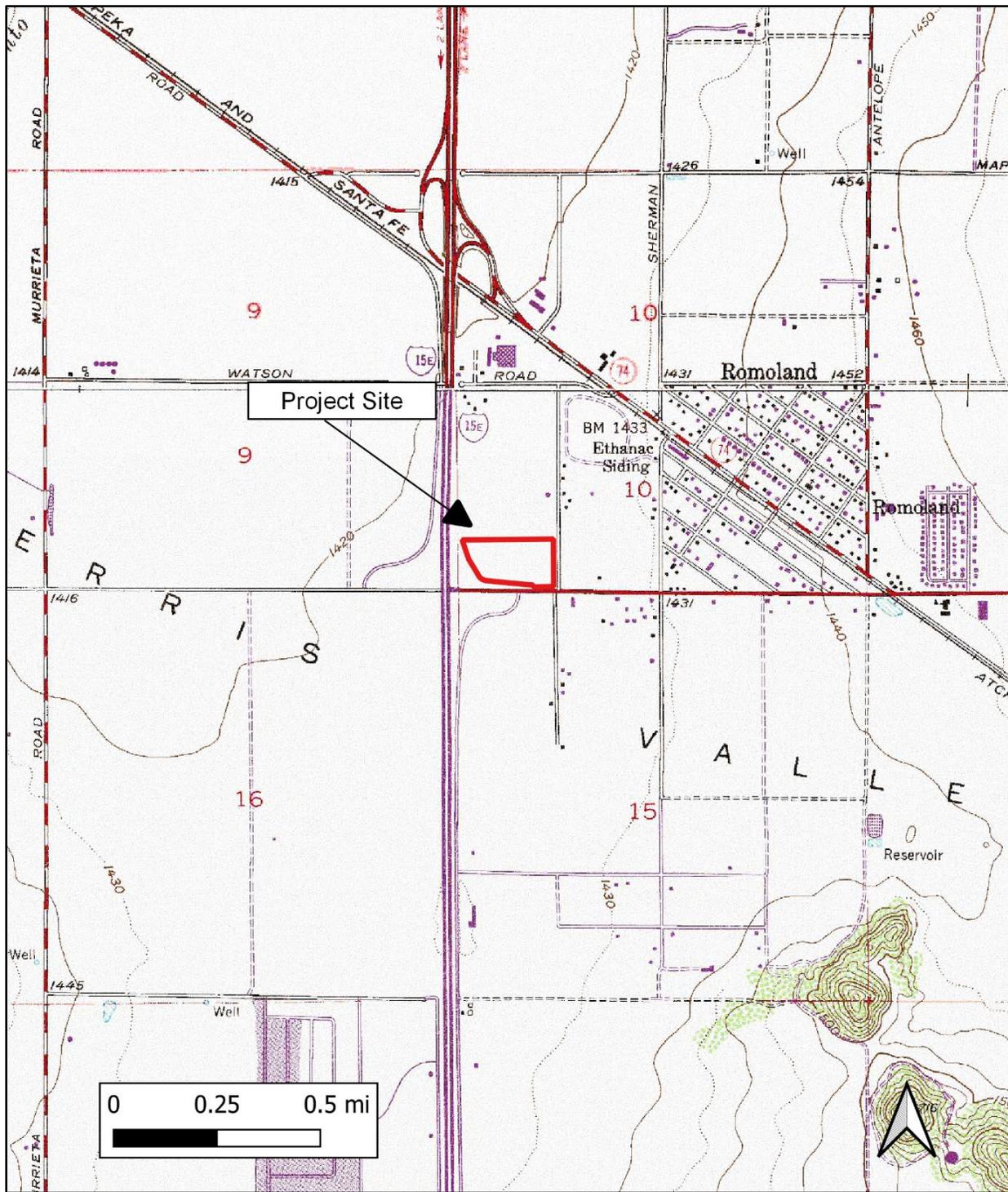
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USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Martinez:

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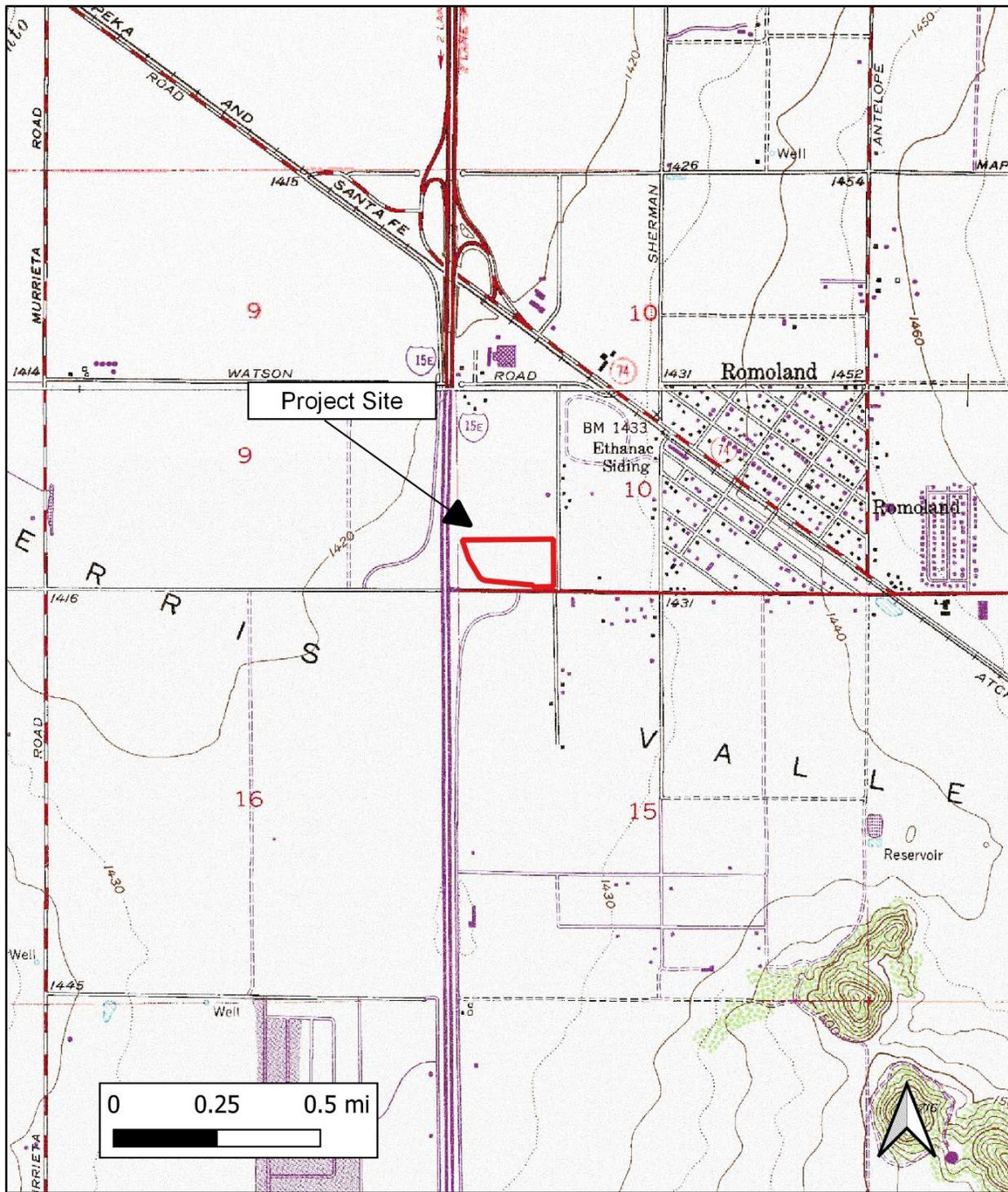
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USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA



July 14, 2021

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Thomas TorteZ, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274

RE: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson TorteZ:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project located on an approximately 14-acre site on the northwest corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in Perris (project; see attached figure). The Pilot Travel Center would include a fueling station, restaurant with drive-through, and parking spaces for 98 autos and 103 trucks. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Perris is lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The NAHC has not yet responded but we assume the NAHC will recommend we contact you directly for comment.

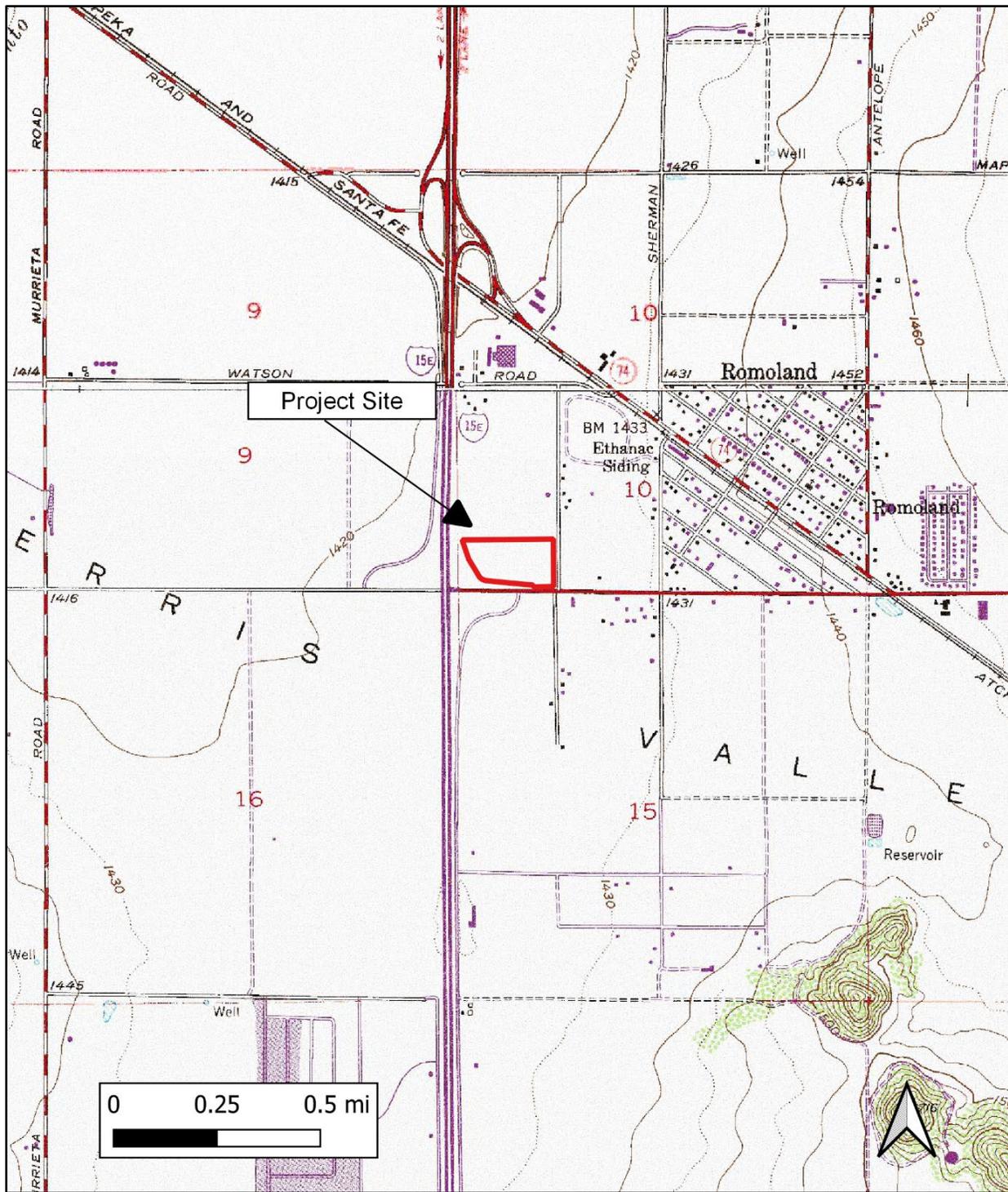
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, CA

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



July 19, 2021

Sent only via email to: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Anza Resource Consultants
Kevin Hunt
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Hunt,

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 do not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749-1092 ext. 323 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@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

From: [Quechan Historic Preservation Officer](#)
To: [Kevin Hunt](#)
Subject: Perris Piot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California
Date: Wednesday, July 21, 2021 9:19:06 AM

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

Thank you,

H. Jill McCormick, M.A.

Quechan Indian Tribe
Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254
E-mail: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com



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From: [BobbyRay Esparza](#)
To: [Kevin Hunt](#)
Cc: [anthony madrigal](#)
Subject: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, CA
Date: Friday, August 6, 2021 12:03:39 PM

Hello Mr. Hunt,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians 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 Cahuilla's traditional land use area. Therefore, we do have an interest in this project. We believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. We request that a tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present for all ground disturbing activities including survey's 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

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03-041-2021-012

August 11, 2021

[VIA EMAIL TO:kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com]

Mr. Kevin Hunt
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, California 92054

Re: Perris Pilot Travel Center Project

Dear Mr. Kevin Hunt,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Pilot Travel Center project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6956. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Lacy Padilla
Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

**Appendix C.
Paleontological Locality Search
Results**



Anza Resource Consultants
Kevin Hunt
603 Seagaze Drive, #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

August 24, 2021

Dear Mr. Hunt,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The project site is located east of Interstate 215, west of Trumble Road, and north of Encanto Drive in Section 10 of Township 5 South and Range 3 West on the *Romoland, CA* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

The geologic unit underlying the project area is mapped entirely as old alluvial fan deposits dating from the middle to late Pleistocene epoch (Morton, Bovard & Morton, 2003). Pleistocene sedimentary units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or a one mile radius, but does have numerous localities associated with the Diamond Valley Lake Project to the east within 6 miles and in similarly mapped sediments. The Diamond Valley Lake Project produced hundreds of fossil localities and over two hundred thousand Pleistocene fossil specimens associated with mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*) sabertooth cats (*Smilodon fatalis*), ancient horse (*Equus sp.*) and many other Pleistocene megafauna and microfauna.

Any fossils recovered from the Perris Pilot Travel Center Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information about the Diamond Valley Lake Project, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darla Radford', written in a cursive style.

Darla Radford
Collections Manager



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For General Inquiries:

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