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**Cultural Resources Study Findings for the Ellis Logistics Center EIR Project, City of Perris,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Jewell,

This letter report documents the results of the cultural resources study conducted for the proposed Ellis Logistics Center EIR Project (Project), located in the City of Perris, Riverside County, by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM). The study was completed in support of the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Project in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements to address the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project pursuant to the required provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq., and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15063. The study included a records search conducted by the Eastern Information Center (EIC), a search of the Sacred Lands File held by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a pedestrian survey of the Project area to determine the presence or absence of historic resources. NAHC and Native American correspondence are provided in Attachment A.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The approximately 34.53-acre Project site is located in the south-central portion of the City of Perris, just northeast of the Perris Airport (Figure 1). The Project area is shown on the USGS Perris, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle in Section 5, Township 5 South, Range 3 West (Figure 2). It is bordered to the north by Ellis Avenue and on the southwest by Case Road and the railroad; a paintball club is located to the east and commercial buildings flank it to the west. The Project location itself is currently vacant (Figure 3).

The proposed project consists of the development of a warehouse facility on APNs 330-090-006 and APN 330-090-007 consisting of approximately 34.53 acres. The proposed project consists of a 40-foot-tall “high-cube” logistics warehouse building of approximately 665,355 square feet (sf). The proposed structure would be a concrete tilt up warehouse building and would have a roof line of approximately 40 feet in height but have altering parapets between 43 feet and 49 feet. The varying parapet heights are used to conceal rooftop mechanical equipment and minimize noise. The building would be painted in white, grey, and brown and would have windows and building articulation to break up the massing of the structure. Landscaping also is included and would encircle the site along the perimeter of the site and within interior parking lots. The densest plantings would occur along Ellis Avenue to soften views of the new structure from the roadway.

The interior of the warehouse would include a total of approximately 10,000 sf of a primary office space in the northeasterly corner of the building with one more secondary office space in the southeasterly corner. The proposed project would also include an approximately 455-sf fire pump house. The first floor office would include an open office set up in the middle surrounded by a break room, conference room, offices, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant mens and womens restrooms. Immediately above this area on the second floor would be the remainder of office area with an open office set up in the middle surrounded by offices, a conference room, and ADA compliant unisex restrooms. The exterior portions of the project site also would include perimeter fencing, sidewalks, and pedestrian paths to access parking areas.

METHODOLOGY

ASM began the cultural resources study by requesting a records search from the EIC on July 8, 2022, the results of which were received on August 10, 2022. A search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the NAHC was requested on July 12, 2022; the response from the NAHC was received on August 24, 2022. Letters of inquiry were sent to each of the potentially interested or affiliated tribal entities provided in the NAHC response on September 8, 2022. ASM also consulted historic maps and aerial photos to further understand the development of the area over time (Historicaerials.com; aerial images for 1966, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020; topographic maps for 1954, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1975, 1980, 2012, 2015, and 2018).

The intensive-level archaeological field survey was conducted by Associate Archaeologists Joakim Lamoy, M.Sc., and Norman Dimmick, under the direction of Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA, on October 10, 2022, to determine the presence of any previously undocumented cultural resources. All accessible portions of the parcel were walked in transects spaced approximately 15 m apart and oriented primarily north/south.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

EIC Records Search Results

The EIC records search was conducted to determine whether the Project area has been previously subject to survey as well as whether any cultural resources had been previously documented within the Project area. The search included all records and documents on file with the EIC, as well as the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Property Directory, and the OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list.

A total of 33 previous projects were identified as a result of the records search (Table 1), none of which encompass the current Project area.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Projects Conducted within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Report No. (RI-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
00146	1974	Smith, Joan R. / Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Eastern Water District, Sewage Pipeline, Mariposa Avenue to Existing Reclamation Facility, Sun City
00205	1976	Wilmoth, Stan C. / Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Case Water Systems Addition, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California
00527	1979	Barker, James P. / Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 13405, South of Perris, Riverside County, California

Report No. (RI-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
02245	1987	Bowey, Paul / Far Western Anthropological Research Group	Letter Report: Archaeological Reconnaissance - Perris, California
02306	1988	Breece, William H., and Beth Padon / LSA Associates, Inc.	An Archaeological Survey of Three Proposed Locations for the Southwest County Justice Center, Riverside County
02447	1989	Hatheway and McKenna	An Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 520 Acres of Land Proposed by Park West Associates, Located East of the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
02777	1988	De Barros, Phillip / Chambers Group, Inc.	Archival Records Search and Cultural Resources Survey of Perris Property Partners Property, Riverside County, California
03216	1991	Becker, Kenneth M. / RMW Paleo	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Riverglen Specific Plan, Approximately 332 Acres in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
03472	1992	Weber, Carmen A. / Chambers Group, Inc.	Cultural Resources Survey: Perris Marketplace, APN 310-110-001, -002, -004 through -024, -027, -028, -030, and -031
04348	2000	Love, Bruce, and Michael Hogan / CRM TECH	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Community Day School Expansion, APN 310-160-056, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
04404	2000	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV
04974	2005	Hoover, Anna M., and William R. Gillean / L&L Environmental, Inc.	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase II Perris Desalter Transmission Pipeline Project, near Perris, Riverside County, California
05361	2004	Mason, Roger D. / ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Perris 50 Project Riverside County, California
06018	2003	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester / CRM TECH	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California
06355	2004	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Matthew Wetherbee / CRM TECH	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Perris Valley RWRP Expansion, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, CA
06578	2006	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Josh Smallwood / CRM TECH	Historical/Archeological Resources Survey Report, The Venue at Perris, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA
06888	2006	Lerch, Michael K., and Marlesa A. Gray / Statistical Research, Inc.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California
06978	2007	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen / Archaeological Consulting Services	An Historical Resources Identification Investigation, of the Retail Building Project, 345 East Fourth Street, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
06997	2006	Glenn, Brian K. / BonTerra Consulting	Archaeological Survey Report for the State, Route 74/Interstate 215 Interchange Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
07131	2007	Jordan, Stacey C. / Jones and Stokes	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company: Removal of Two Poles (#1667999E and #1668000E) on Idle Facility Project on the Deacon 12kV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO#6077-6900, AI#P7988)
07302	2006	Bonner, Wayne, and Sarah Williams / MBA	Cultural Resource Record Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE24132C (Inland Boat and RV), 681 East San Jacinto Avenue, Perris, Riverside County, California
07338	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom," and Michael Hogan / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 330-070-007
07492	2007	Tsunoda, Koji, and Michael M. DeGiovine / Jones and Stokes	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company O&M – Global Plastics Project on the Deacon 12 kV Circuit, Riverside County, California

Report No. (RI-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
07689	2005	Clifford, James, and Brian F. Smith / Brian F. Smith and Associates	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Galvez-El Sur Townhomes Project
07993	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom," and Michael Hogan / CRM Tech	Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Studies for the Venue at Perris, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
08101	2006	McCormick, Steven, and Sherri Gust / Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Green Valley Project, Perris, California
08527	2010	Schmidt, James J. / Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	Letter Report: Lake Elsinore & Perris Vicinity Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project (WO 6077-4800; 1-4806, 1-4807, 1-4808, 1-4809, 1-4810) Riverside County, California
08771	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom" / CRM Tech	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
08980	2010	Justus, Scott C., Matthew M. DeCarlo, and William T. Eckhardt / ASM Affiliates	Final: Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed DPV2 Construction Yards, Riverside County, California
09005	2013	Goodwin, Riordan / LSA	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Mercado Park Project in the City of Perris (LSA Project No. PIS1201)
09529	2015	Grabski, David K., and Brian F. Smith / Brian F. Smith and Associates	A Class III Cultural Resource Study for the Habitat for Humanity Project
09791	2016	Smith, Brian F., and Elena C. Goralogia / Brian F. Smith and Associates	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Biogas Service Pipeline Project, Perris, California
10461	2015	Eckhardt, William T., Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach / ASM Affiliates	Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California

The search also revealed that 28 resources have been previously documented within the 1-mi. records search radius (Table 2). One of these resources, 33-000805, a sparse lithic scatter, was documented in 1974 adjacent to or slightly within the southeastern corner of the Project. Of the remaining 27 resources, eight are prehistoric, with the remaining 19 historic. Prehistoric resources are dominated by lithic scatters, while historic resources include the railroad, various structures/residences, refuse scatters, and abandoned foundations or landscaping.

Table 2. Resources Previously Recorded within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-33-)	Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	Date (Recorded by, Affiliation)	Prehistoric (P) / Historic (H)	Description	Attribute Codes*
000706	706	1993 (D. McLean, S. Schneeberger, D. Taylor, LSA)	H	-	AH4
000805	805	1974 (J. Smith, n/a)	P	-	AP2
004177	4177	1991 (K. Becker, S. Evans, E. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	P	-	AP2
004178	4178	1991 (K. Becker, S. Evans, E. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	P	-	AP2
004179	4179	1991 (K. Becker, S. Evans, E. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	P	-	AP2
004180	4180	1991 (K. Becker, S. Evans, E. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	H	-	AH4
004719	4719H	1991 (L. LeCount, Chambers Group, Inc.)	H	-	HP44
007605	-	1982 (W. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	H	127 E. 5 th	HP2
007608	-	1982 (K. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	H	Greater New Hope Missionary Baptist Church, Congregational Church, 177 E. 6 th St.	HP16
007609	-	1982 (D. Cross, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	H	132, 134, 140, and 142 E. 7 th St.	HP6
007651	-	1982 (W. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	H	196 E. 6 th St.	HP2
007669	-	1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	H	Hook's Grain Yard	HP6
009776	5667H	2003 (C. Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	H	AT&SF/BNSF Railroad	HP39
012617	-	1991 (K. Becker, S. Evans, E. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	P	-	AP2
012618	-	1991 (K. Becker, S. Evans, E. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	P	-	AP2
012619	-	1991 (K. Becker, S. Evans, E. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	P	-	AP2
012620	-	1991 (K. Becker, S. Evans, E. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	P	-	AP2
012621	-	1991 (K. Becker, S. Evans, E. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	H	-	AH4
012822	-	1991 (K. Becker, S. Evans, E. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	P	-	AP2
013494	-	1987 (R. Hatheway, Hatheway & Assoc.)	H	Piccolo Auto, 305 E. 4 th St.	HP2
013495	-	2007 (J.S. and I.C. Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services)	H	Western Land Company, 345 E. 4 th St.	AH2; AH4; HP2; HP29
014773	7863	2004 (C. Cotterman, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	H	-	AH5; AH6
014774	7864	2004 (C. Cotterman, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	H	-	AH2
014775	-	2004 (C. Cotterman, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	H	-	HP2
015386	-	2006 (M. Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	H	190 Mapes Rd.	HP2

Primary # (P-33-)	Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	Date (Recorded by, Affiliation)	Prehistoric (P) / Historic (H)	Description	Attribute Codes*
015743	8196	2005 (P. Easter and P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2006 (P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2007 (T. Cooley, Jones & Stokes); 2007 (A. Craft, Jones & Stokes); 2008 (D. Ballester, CRM TECH); 2009 (M.C. Hamilton, J. George, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2010 (S. Justus and A. Giacinto, ASM Affiliates); 2011 (J. Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2012 (S. Wilson and J. Gibson, AECOM); 2012 (C. Cotterman, E. Denniston, ECORP Consulting); 2015 (D. Ballester, CRM TECH); 2016 (M. Hogan, CRM TECH)	H	BNSF Railroad; San Jacinto Valley Railway; Santa Fe Valley Railroad; Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad	AH7
017253	-	2008 (J. Smallwood, CRM TECH)	H	-	AH2, AH3
028792	-	2003 (C. Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	H	Stewart Building	HP6

*AP2. Lithic scatter; AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH3. Landscaping/orchard; AH4. Refuse scatter; AH5. Well; AH6. Water conveyance system; HP2. Single family property; HP6. 1-3 story commercial building; HP16. Religious building; HP29. Landscape architecture; HP39. Other; HP44. Adobe building/structure

Historical Imagery

Historic topographic maps from 1954, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1975, 1980, 2012, 2015, and 2018 were analyzed on historicaerials.com, as were historic aerials dated 1966, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020.

The earliest topographic map dating from 1954 shows Ellis Avenue and the railroad in their current locations, with no other development evident nearby. A building appears on the parcel to the west of the Project area in 1969 with another small building appearing in 1975. Nothing appears on the Project parcel at any point. Similarly, the parcel appears as vacant land from the 1966 aerial to present. The building that appears to the west of the Project on the 1969 topographic quadrangle is visible on the 1966 aerial and the parcel to the north across Ellis Avenue appears to be cleared and possibly cultivated. The 1997 aerial shows additional development on the parcel to the west, while the Project parcel appears to have been cleared and possibly graded. There are no significant changes until the paintball facility appears on the 2016 aerial.

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

ASM requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 12, 2022, the results of which were received on August 24, 2022. This search was undertaken to supplement the EIC records search to inquire as to whether resources important to local Native American groups may exist within the proposed Project area that may not appear within the CHRIS system. The NAHC response was positive and suggested that the Pechanga Band of Indians be contacted. A list of 24 additional tribal contacts who may have interest in the Project area was provided with the NAHC response. Query letters were sent to each of the contacts. Responses have been received from the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians (no comment on Project), the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (requesting cultural report and monitoring during ground disturbance), and the Rincon Band of Luiseño

Indians (requesting cultural report). The NAHC response, sample query letter, and any responses received to date are provided with this memo as Attachment A.

CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Natural Setting

The City of Perris (City) is located in western Riverside County within Perris Valley, approximately 71 miles east-southeast of Los Angeles and 81 miles north of San Diego. It is bounded on the west by Mead Valley and Meadowbrook, on the south by Canyon Lake and Menifee, Nuevo and Lakeview to the east, and Moreno Valley to the north; Lake Perris is just to the northeast. Perris Valley is a semi-arid alluvial valley that lies in a northwest-southeast orientation, bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the northeast and the Santa Ana Mountains to the southwest. The Project site is flat, but slightly sloping to the southeast, with an elevation of approximately 1415 ft. above mean sea level. The City is largely urbanized and surrounded by other developed and developing cities; the setting surrounding the Project area is developing commercial.

Prehistoric Background

Archaeological investigations in Riverside County and elsewhere in southern California have documented a diverse range of prehistoric human occupations, extending from the terminal Pleistocene down to the time of European contact (Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason 1984; McKenna 1986; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). To describe and discuss this diversity, local investigators have proposed a variety of different chronologies and conceptual categories (periods, horizons, stages, phases, traditions, cultures, peoples, industries, complexes, and patterns), often with confusingly overlapping or vague terminology. The prehistory of the Project area is most frequently divided chronologically into four periods: the Paleoindian period, prior to 6000 B.C.; the Milling Stone Horizon (Middle / Late Holocene Period) from 6000 B.C. to A.D. 750 A.D.; the Late Prehistoric Period, from A.D. 750 to 1750; and the Ethnohistoric Period, after 1750.

Paleoindian (pre-6000 B.C.)

Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. These tools suggest a reliance on hunting rather than gathering. In general, hunting-related tools are more common during this period and are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

Milling Stone Horizon, Late/Middle Holocene (6000 B.C. – 750 A.D.)

The Milling Stone Horizon is characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scrapers. These tools are thought to be associated with seed gathering and processing and limited hunting activities. The artifacts from this period show a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources. Adaptations during this period apparently emphasized gathering, in particular the harvesting of hard plant seeds, as well as small-game hunting. Distinctive characteristics from this period include extensive shell middens, near the coast, portable ground stone metates and manos, crudely flaked cobble tools, occasional large expanding-stemmed projectile points (Pinto and Elko forms), and flexed human burials. Investigators have called attention to the apparent stability and conservatism throughout this long period, as contrasted with less conservative patterns observed elsewhere in coastal southern California.

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 750-1750)

Like much of southern California, this period in the general Project area is characterized primarily on the basis of three major innovations: the use of small projectile points (Desert Side-notched, Cottonwood Triangular, and Dos Cabezas forms), associated with the adoption of the bow and arrow in place of the atlatl as a primary hunting tool and weapon; brownware pottery, presumably supplementing some of the continued use of basketry and other containers; and the practice of human cremation in place of inhumation. In addition, steatite containers, asphaltum items, mortars and pestles, and bedrock mortars are also common artifacts.

Traits characterizing the Late Prehistoric period include greater reliance on acorns as an abundant but labor-expensive food resource, a greater emphasis on hunting of both large and small game (particularly deer and rabbits), a greater amount of interregional exchange (seen notably in more use of obsidian), more elaboration of nonutilitarian culture (manifested in more frequent use of shell beads, decorated pottery and rock art), and possibly denser regional populations. Settlement may have become more sedentary during this period, as compared with the preceding period.

Ethnohistoric Period (Post A.D. 1750)

The Project area is within the ethnohistoric territory of the Luiseño, although proximity to the territories typically associated with the Gabrielino to the north and west, the Cahuilla in the desert to the east, and the Juaneño to the southwest may have meant the area was occasionally shared by different groups. In ethnohistoric times Luiseño territory extended from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Escondido, and Lake Henshaw in San Diego County northward into southern Orange and Riverside counties.

Linguistic evidence links Luiseño and Cahuilla with the Uto-Aztecan family of languages (e.g., Golla 2007; Laylander 2010). A hierarchy of relationships within that family likely mirror a sequence of separations reflecting territorial expansions or migrations, leading the linguistic ancestors of the Luiseño and Cahuilla from a still-debated Uto-Aztecan homeland to a northern Uto-Aztecan base somewhere in western North America and ultimately south to their ethnohistoric homes. Splits within the ancestral family included the differentiation of Takic (also termed Southern California Shoshonean) (ca. 1000 B.C.?), the separation of Luiseño from Cahuilla-Cupeño (ca. A.D. 1?), and the separation of Cahuilla and Cupeño (ca. A.D. 1000?).

While Luiseño and Cahuilla cultural patterns, as recorded subsequent to European contact, cannot necessarily be equated with Late Prehistoric patterns, at a minimum they provide indispensable clues to cultural elements that would be difficult or impossible to extract unaided from the archaeological record alone. A few important ethnohistoric accounts are available from Franciscan missionaries and others (Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1933, 1934; Henshaw 1972; Laylander 2000). Many accounts by ethnographers, primarily recorded during the early and middle twentieth century, are available (Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978; Drucker 1937; Gifford 1918; Hicks 1963; Hooper 1920; Kroeber 1908, 1925; Laylander 2004; Sparkman 1908; Strong 1929; White 1953, 1957, 1963).

The Luiseño inhabited a diverse environment that included littoral, valley, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Because of the early incorporation of coastal Luiseño into the mission system, most of the available twentieth-century ethnographic information relates to inland groups that lived in the Peninsular Range and the Colorado Desert. Acorns were a key resource for inland groups, but a wide range of other mineral, plant, and animal resources were exploited (Bean and Saubel 1972; Sparkman 1908). Some degree of residential mobility seems to have been practiced. The fundamental Luiseño social units above the family were patrilineal, patrilocal clans, the latter ideally coinciding with the winter-spring village communities. The Cahuilla and Cupeño also had patrilineal Coyote and Wildcat moieties, serving primarily to impose exogamous marriage and to conduct ceremonies. Hereditary leaders performed ceremonial, advisory, and diplomatic functions, rather than judicial, redistributive, or military ones. There seems to have been no

national level of political unity among the Luiseño or Cahuilla, and perhaps little sense of commonality within the language group.

Luiseño material culture was effective, but it was not highly elaborated. Structures included houses with excavated floors, ramadas, sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries. Hunting equipment included bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Processing and storage equipment included a variety of flaked stone tools, milling implements, ceramic vessels, and baskets.

Nonutilitarian culture was not neglected. A range of community ceremonies were performed, with particular emphases placed on marking individuals' coming of age and on death and mourning. Oral literature included, in particular, an elaborate creation myth that was shared with the Takic-speaking Serrano as well as with Yuman speakers (Kroeber 1925; Laylander 2001; Waterman 1909).

Historic Period

Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo first discovered California in 1542, claiming it for the King of Spain. However, Spanish contact within the vicinity of the Project area did not take place until the 1770s when Father Garces traveled across the Mojave Desert and entered coastal southern California through the Cajon Pass. The Mission San Gabriel de Archangel was established in 1771 and claimed what are now the San Gabriel and San Bernardino valleys. In 1819, a mission outpost, or *asistencia*, was established in the area of present-day Redlands (Dumke 1944; McWilliams 1973). This outpost, part of Mission San Gabriel's Rancho San Bernardino, was established in order to expand the agricultural holdings of Mission San Gabriel. The *asistencia* was later moved to its current location, where construction was begun in 1830; it was abandoned soon after in 1834 (Lugo 1950).

The Mexican War of Independence ended in 1821, severing the Spanish hold on the Californias and secularizing former mission lands. A series of ranchos was granted throughout the County of Riverside and much of the land was used for ranching activities. Although some land had been granted to Native Americans, most of the land went to military men or merchants. Granting large ranch lands or ranchos remained as both a Spanish and a Mexican legacy in California. Land granted to Mexicans between 1833 and 1846 amounted to 500 ranchos primarily granted near the coast from San Francisco to San Diego. Hand-drawn maps or *diseños* indicated the often-vague boundaries of the grants where dons and *doñas* constructed adobe houses on their vast lands, cultivating the land, and grazing cattle, often with the aid of *vaqueros*. Mexican Governor Pío Pico granted a great number of those ranchos prior to 1846, quickly carving up Alta California to ensure Mexican land titles survived a U.S. victory in the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) (Christenson and Sweet 2008:7; Engstrand 2005:64-66).

BRIEF HISTORY OF PERRIS

This summary of the history of Perris is adapted in large part from the history provided on the City's website (City of Perris n.d.). Before the 1880s, the Perris Valley was known as the San Jacinto Plains after the river that crosses it. When Spanish and Mexican miners found gold deposits in the surrounding hills, things changed. Sheep roamed the valley, but, as the mines expanded to include tin, coal and even clay, more people discovered that Perris Valley had much to offer: moderate climate, rich soil, and plenty of flat land.

In 1881, the California Southern Railroad (CSRR) decided to lay their tracks through the valley thereby terminating the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway (SFRR) at San Diego. Mr. Fredrick Thomas Perris was put in personal charge of all surveying and construction of the route. With the completion of the railroad in 1882, settlers began flocking to the valley, staking out homesteads and buying railroad land at Pinacate. At one point, Pinacate was reported to have a population of 400 people.

In 1885, people in the central and northern parts of the valley discussed the desirability of a more conveniently located town. Land for the project was purchased from the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) and Fred T. Perris, CSRR's new Chief Engineer, returned to the valley to study the citizens' proposal. The citizens offered to erect a depot, dig a well, and donate a number of lots to the railroad in exchange for establishing a station at the new town.

Notably, Fred T. Perris never actually lived within Perris municipal limits; however, he is credited with surveying or supervising the surveying of much of the Perris Valley where the railroad eventually became reality. A restored surveying wagon used by Perris or one of his crews is on display in the historic Depot Building on 4th Street.

The town site of Perris was officially named a station on the Transcontinental Route of the Sante Fe on April 1, 1886, and by 1887, six passenger trains and two freight trains stopped at Perris daily. This rapid growth proved short-lived when heavy storms repeatedly washed out the tracks in the Temecula Gorge in the early 1890s, causing the railroad to abandon service to San Diego by way of Perris. But while the railroad may have provided the location on which Perris was to build, it was the need for a water system that prompted the impetus for local government.

In early 1911, residents of the then unincorporated community of Perris submitted a petition to Riverside County supervisors seeking incorporation. On April 18, 1911, the community voted on the petition; 101 votes were cast, a majority for cityhood. On May 26, 1911, Perris officially incorporated as a city in 1911. The best guess of the City's population at incorporation is about 300. By 1920, when the next U.S. Census took place, the City had grown to 499 residents. While the railroad had played an important part in establishing the new town, the people now turned to agriculture for their future development.

Three years later, a Nov. 12, 1914, headline in the Perris Progress spoke of "Land in plenty for more than 1,000 settlers," calling "Perris Valley a Prosperous Ranching Community with Many Special Inducements for Colonists." The newspaper explained further: "The special inducement for colonizing in Perris Valley is that it will appeal to a man with \$2,000 to \$3,000 to invest. With that amount of money, any man of average intelligence can take his family into this valley merely by imitating the world of the prosperous farmers already located there, build for himself a comfortable home, establish a lucrative business with a permanent, substantial income and do it without breaking his neck."

An article in the "New Era" magazine noted that Perris was "the acme of perfection is found, whether it be in the red orange soil of the foothills, the rich vegetable mold in the watered canyons, the gravelly loam of the uplands...or the mild adobe soil of the lowlands." Yields of crops like barley, wheat, rye, alfalfa, oats, and a variety of fruits were abundant. "The orange here attains its most perfect state," New Era wrote. "The peach, apricot and prune attain their highest excellence in a region like Perris valley where the climate and soil are exactly suited to their culture, and this is the home of the luscious nectarine."

Business owners, merchants, entrepreneurs, and homesteaders were drawn to the fledgling community. Some of their names, like Mapes, Bernasconi, McCanna, Hook, and Motte, are reminders of the City's century-old past and remain in City archives and on street corners.

Because of limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop before water was brought to the valley by the Eastern Municipal Water district in the early 1950s. Alfalfa, the King potato (which would produce two crops a year), and later sugar beets became the mainstay of farming the Perris Valley. The annual Rods, Rails and Potato festival in June celebrates the region's agricultural past.

With the construction of Lake Perris in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Perris once again became attractive, this time as a recreational area. In addition to the lake's activities, Perris' hot air ballooning, Orange Empire Railway Museum, and skydiving activities attract international recognition.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The Project area has been modified over time and appears to have been recently graded and mowed. Pedestrian survey of the entire parcel was undertaken by two archaeologists with a 15-m transect interval. Vegetation was dense in places but low throughout due to the apparent mowing for weed abatement (Figures 2 and 3). The entire Project area was carefully inspected for any sign of the presence of any cultural materials, with particular attention paid to the southeast corner where 33-000805 had been documented. No previously undocumented resources were encountered during the intensive pedestrian archaeological survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the records search indicate a low archaeological sensitivity for the Project area. In addition, historic aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate a great deal of disturbance to the Project area and a lack of historical habitation. No resources were found during the current survey; as such, no historical resources were identified within the project area that would require further consideration under CEQA.

However, while, the proximity of a potentially significant prehistoric site as well as the previously documented presence of a buried site within the Project parcel indicate that the area has the potential to contain other undocumented resources. ASM recommends that the Project be monitored by a qualified archaeologist during ground-disturbing activities.

Please feel free to contact me as needed if you have questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Sherri Andrews
Senior Archaeologist
(626) 793-7395
sandrews@asmaffiliates.com

Attachments:

- Figure 1. Project location.
- Figure 2. Overview toward northeast.
- Figure 3. Overview toward south.
- Appendix A. NAHC response including tribal contact list.

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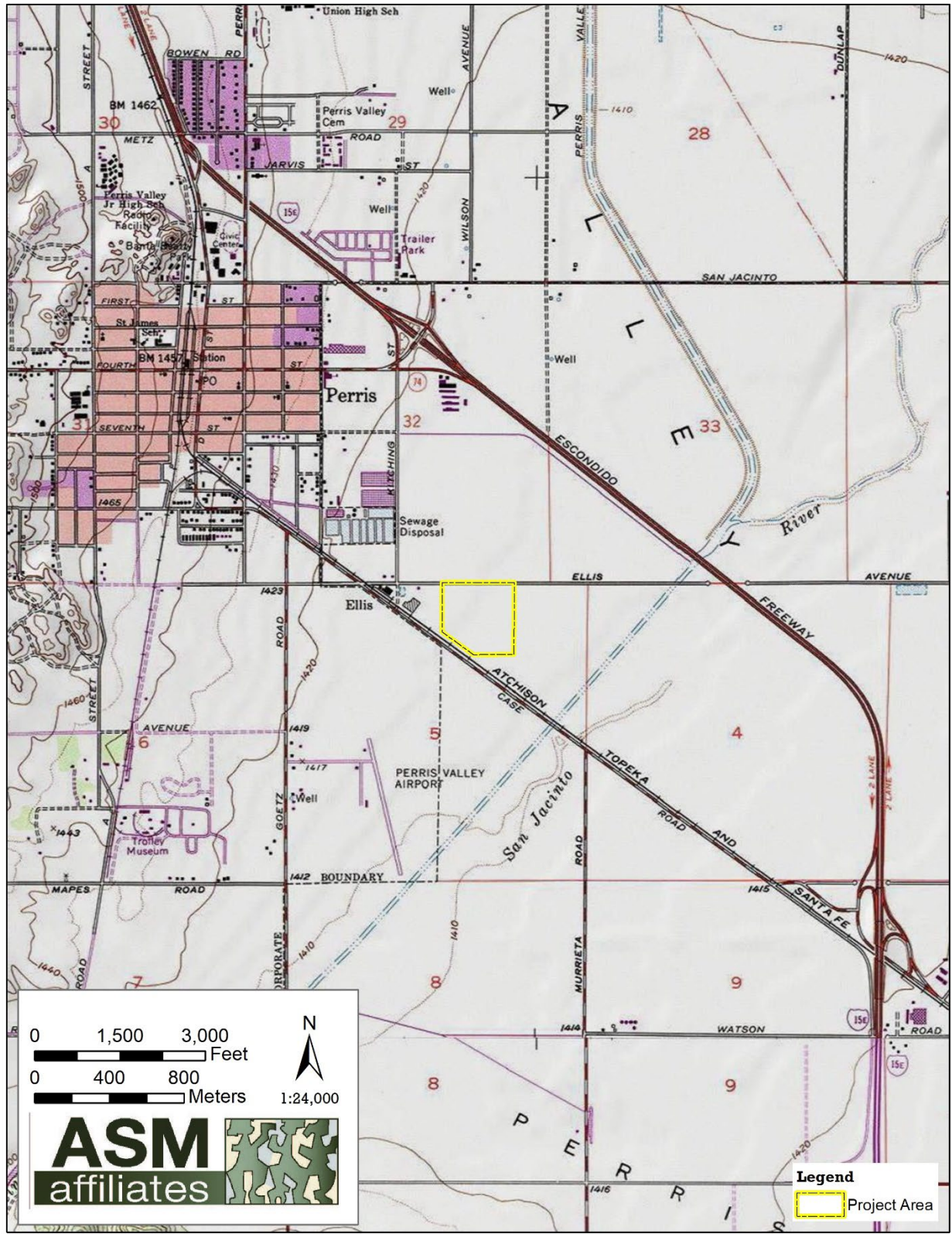


Figure 1. Project location.



Figure 2. Overview toward northeast.



Figure 3. Overview toward south.

ATTACHMENT A: NAHC AND NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE



ASM

affiliates

archaeology
history
ethnography
architectural history

July 12, 2022

California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691
Via email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Sacred Lands File Search Request for the Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

To whom it may concern,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project, Perris, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project is located on the USGS Perris, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

A records search has been ordered from the Eastern Information Center. I am writing to request a search of your Sacred Lands File and to inquire if you have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within this proposed project area. Please send the results of this search to me at our Pasadena office, listed below, and feel free to call, write, fax (626) 793-2008, or e-mail (sandrews@asmaffiliates.com) if you have any questions. We appreciate any information you can provide on this project.

Sincerely,

Sherri Andrews, M.A., J.D., RPA
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments:

Figure 1. Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project area shown on the USGS Perris, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

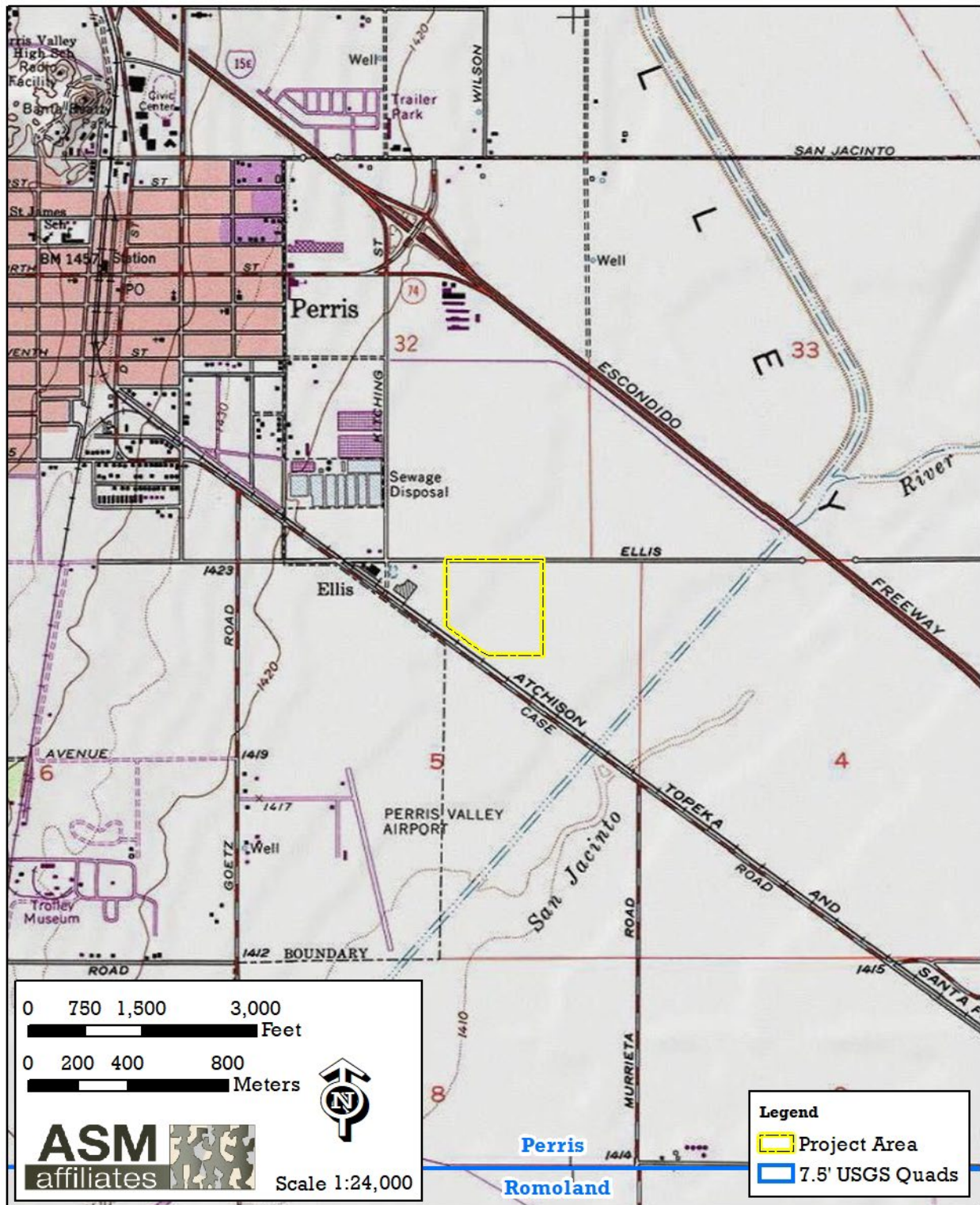


Figure 1. Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project area shown on the USGS Perris, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 24, 2022

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.

Via Email to: sandrews@asmaffiliates.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, Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Andrews:

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

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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 positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Indians on the attached list for more information.

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
8/24/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

**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

**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

**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

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

**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

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-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

**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 Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
8/24/2022**

**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 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**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
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**

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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 Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
8/24/2022**

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

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

Cahuilla

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
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jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

Thomas Torte, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
thomas.tortez@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

Cahuilla

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public 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 Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project, Riverside County.



ASM

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archaeology
history
ethnography
architectural history

September 8, 2022

Pechanga Band of Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, California 92593
Via email: epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Re: Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Macarro,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project, Perris, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project is located on the USGS Perris, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has been undertaken with positive results. The NAHC response also included a list of contacts, upon which you appear. As a result, we would appreciate any information you may wish to share regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed Project location or concerns you may have regarding the proposed Project. This query is for informational purposes only. Any information concerning the location, identity, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified will be considered strictly confidential.

You may contact me at sandrews@asmaffiliates.com, (626) 793-7395, or the Pasadena office address provided below. Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Sherri Andrews, M.A., J.D., RPA
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments:

Figure 1. Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project area shown on the USGS Perris, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

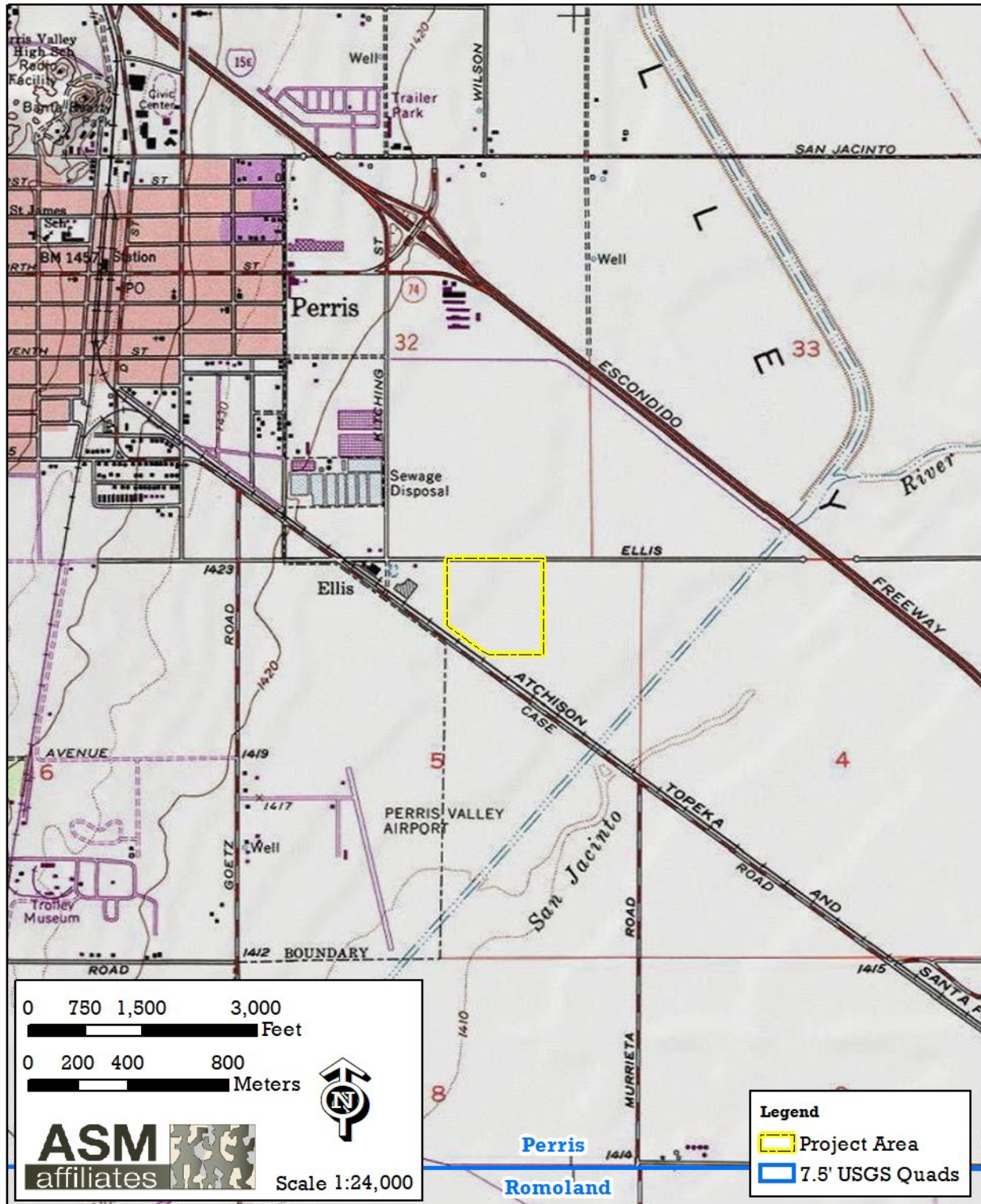


Figure 1. Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project area shown on the USGS Perris, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin

Date: September 19, 2022

RE: Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear: Sherri Andrews,
Senior Archaeologist

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

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Victoria Martin

Victoria Martin, Tribal Vice-Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians



03-041-2022-026

October 04, 2022

[VIA EMAIL TO:sandrews@asmaffiliates.com]
ASM Affiliates
Ms. Sherri Andrews
20 N. Raymond Ave., Suite 220
Pasadena, California 91103

Re: Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project, Perris, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Sherri Andrews,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Ellis Avenue Warehouse 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.
- *The presence of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of Interior's standards during any ground disturbing activities.
- *The presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 883-1134. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



Nicole Raslich
Archaeological Technician
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

Sherri Andrews

From: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, October 17, 2022 12:42 PM
To: Sherri Andrews
Cc: Deneen Pelton
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Ellis Avenue Warehouse Project

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Caution: This email is from an EXTERNAL sender. Be safe and verify links and/or attachments prior to opening.

Sherri,

This email is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to your request for information pertaining to cultural and tribal cultural resources on the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Rincon Band has no information on specific Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the project area to share. However, this does not mean that none exist. The Tribe believes that the potential exists for cultural resources to be identified during further research and survey work. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion 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. Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl

Cheryl Madrigal

Cultural Resources Manager

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Cultural Resources Department

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082

Office: (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 | Cell: 760-648-3000

Fax: 760-749-8901

Email: cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov



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