



CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE HILLWOOD ETHANAC AND TRUMBLE ROAD WAREHOUSE PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE
HILLWOOD ETHANAC AND TRUMBLE ROAD WAREHOUSE
PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

Prepared by:

Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA
Gena Severen, M.A., RPA
Mike Mirro, M.A., RPA
Zackary Babineau, B.A.

Prepared for:

Albert A. Webb Associates
3788 McCray Street
Riverside, California 92506

Technical Report No.: 23-313

PaleoWest, LLC

55 East Huntington Drive, Suite 238
Arcadia, California 91006
(626) 408-8006

December 11, 2023

Keywords: CEQA; City of Perris; Romoland, CA 7.5-minute USGS Topographic Quadrangle;
Riverside County; 21.5 acres; Ethanac Road, Trumble Road, Sherman Road (P-33-020502/CA-
RIV-10403)

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Albert A. Webb Associates to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Hillwood Ethanac and Trumble Road Warehouse Project (Project) in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The Project involves the construction and operation of a warehouse building on Ethanac Road and offsite improvements, including street improvements, water and sewer connections, and storm water facilities, along Ethanac Road, Trumble Road, Sherman Road, and Illinois Avenue. The Project consists of two parts: the main Project area (warehouse building site) and offsite areas (offsite improvement areas). The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Perris is acting as the lead agency for the Project.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation that was conducted for the proposed Project area. The investigation included background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American groups, a cultural resource survey of the Project area, resource documentation and evaluation, and preparation of this report. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the proposed Project to impact archaeological and historical resources under CEQA.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside. The records search indicated that 43 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project area. No cultural resources have been documented within the Project area, but 31 cultural resources have been documented within 1 mile of the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search were negative. The NAHC suggested contacting 21 individuals representing 14 Native American tribal groups to request information on sensitive Native American resources that may be present in the Project area. PaleoWest sent informal scoping letters to the 21 tribal contacts on May 9, 2023 and followed up by telephone on May 23, 2023. To date, PaleoWest has received seven responses to the scoping effort.

As part of the cultural resource investigation, PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian survey of the main Project area and a reconnaissance survey of the offsite areas on May 4, 2023. The field survey resulted in the identification of three built environment resources (segments of Trumble Road, Ethanac Road, and Sherman Road) all within the offsite areas. No resources were identified within the main 20-acre Project area. An evaluation for historical significance indicates that none of the built environment resources (segments of Trumble Road, Ethanac Road, and Sherman Road) documented during the survey effort are eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Therefore, the documented segments of these resources are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA, and no further cultural resource management is recommended for these resources.

Two tribes did express concerns regarding the sensitivity of the Project area indicating the proximity to known Sacred Lands filings, other cultural resources, a cremation site, and finally indicating that the Project area is within a known Tribal Cultural Landscape. PaleoWest recommends that an archaeological monitor be retained to observe ground disturbing activities during the initial phases of construction. If the qualified archaeologist determines that the

construction activities have little or no potential to impact cultural resources (e.g., excavations are within previously disturbed, non-native soils, or within soil formation not expected to yield cultural resources deposits), then monitoring may be reduced or eliminated.

In the event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the CRHR. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.....	1
1.2	REPORT ORGANIZATION	2
2	REGULATORY CONTEXT	5
2.1	STATE	5
2.1.1	California Environmental Quality Act.....	5
2.1.2	California Assembly Bill 52.....	5
2.2	LOCAL	6
2.2.1	City of Perris General Plan.....	6
3	SETTING	7
3.1	ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	7
3.1.1	Bedrock Geology of the Perris Block.....	7
3.1.2	Hydrology	8
3.1.3	Climate	8
3.2	PREHISTORIC SETTING	9
3.2.1	Paleoindian Period.....	9
3.2.2	Archaic Period	9
3.2.3	Late Prehistoric Period.....	10
3.3	ETHNOHISTORIC SETTING	11
3.3.1	Luiseño	11
3.3.2	Cahuilla.....	13
3.4	HISTORICAL SETTING	14
3.4.1	Perris Valley.....	14
3.4.2	Transportation Developments within the Perris Valley	15
3.4.3	Residential Development and Economic Trends in Perris Valley	16
4	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY	19
4.1	PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS	19
4.2	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE PROJECT STUDY AREA	22
4.3	ADDITIONAL SOURCES	24
4.4	NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION	26
4.5	BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY	27
5	FIELD INVESTIGATION	28
5.1	FIELD METHODS	28
5.2	RESULTS	28
5.2.1	Ethanac Road.....	30
5.2.2	Trumble Road.....	34
5.2.3	Sherman Road (P-33-020502/CA-RIV-10403).....	35
6	MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	37
7	REFERENCES	38

FIGURES

Figure 1-1.	Project vicinity map.....	3
Figure 1-2.	Project location map including off-site areas.....	4
Figure 3-1.	Parcel Map Riverside County Assessor 2023	18

Figure 4-2. Topographic Map of Romoland and Project Area. Building/Structure Identified by Red Arrow 1953.....	25
Figure 4-3. Structure on Ethanac Road Identified by Red Arrow Circa 1967	25
Figure 5-1. Overview of the main Project area, north of Ethanac Road, facing north.....	29
Figure 5-2. Modern concrete irrigation pipeline fragments disturbed from tilling in the main Project area, facing northeast.	29
Figure 5-3. Survey Coverage Map	31
Figure 5-4. Western extent of Ethanac Road from intersection with Trumble Road, facing west.	32
Figure 5-5. Northern extent of Trumble Road from intersection with Ethanac Road, facing north.	32
Figure 5-6. Improvements made at the intersection of Ethanac and Trumble Roads, facing northeast.	33
Figure 5-7. Improvements made at intersection of Ethanac and Trumble Roads, facing east....	33
Figure 5-8. Overview of Trumble Road from northern extent at intersection with Illinois Avenue, facing south.	35
Figure 5-9. Overview of Sherman Road from northern extent at intersection with Harris Avenue, facing south toward Ethanac Road.	36

TABLES

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Investigations within the Project Study Area	19
Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Study Area.....	22

APPENDICES

- Appendix A. Native American Coordination
- Appendix B. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

1 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Albert A. Webb Associates to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Hillwood Ethanac and Trumble Road Warehouse Project (Project) in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project involves the development of a warehouse building on Ethanac Road and offsite improvements along Ethanac Road, Trumble Road, and Sherman Road. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of Perris (City) is the lead agency for the Project. This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation that was conducted within the proposed Project area.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project area is generally located east of Interstate-215 and south of Highway 74. The proposed Project footprint includes a 21-acre Project site (assessor's parcel numbers [APN] 329-240-016 through -020 and -023 through -027) (main Project area), in addition to approximately 21 acres of offsite improvements (offsite areas). The main Project area is located northwest of the intersection of Ethanac Road and Sherman Road, and the offsite improvements include segments of Ethanac Road, Trumble Road, Sherman Road, and Illinois Avenue in the city of Perris, California (Figure 1-1). The Project area is located within Sections 10 of Township 5 South and Range 3 West, as depicted on the Romoland, California (1976) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area is approximately 1,430 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

The proposed Project and offsite improvements involve the construction and operation of an approximately 412,348-square-foot (SF) building on the approximate 21-acre Project site. The offsite improvements include street improvements, water and sewer connections, and storm water facilities for the Project. Street improvements will be required along Ethanac Road (at the Ethanac Road/Trumble Road and Ethanac Road/Sherman Road intersections), the intersection of Trumble Road and Illinois Avenue, a segment of Illinois Avenue itself, and along segments of Trumble Road and Sherman Road north of their intersections with Ethanac Road. Water and sewer connections will connect to the existing lines in Trumble Road or Ethanac Road, in the vicinity of the main Project area. Additionally, construction of offsite infrastructure facilities may be necessary. Storm water facilities will connect to either the Romoland Master Drainage Plan Line A, approximately 0.5 mile south of the Project site in McLaughlin Avenue, or to a future Line A-21 in Trumble Road, approximately 0.40 mile south of Ethanac Road.

The proposed Project is planned be constructed in a single phase, and the Project site grading will balance on-site. Anticipated depth of disturbance for site development and street widening and utility/drainage improvements, are as follows:

- Onsite: 15 feet
- Sherman Road: 8.8 feet
- Trumble Road: 8.5 feet
- Illinois Avenue: 9.2 feet
- Ethanac Road: 3 feet

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation completed for the proposed Project. Section 1 introduced the Project location and description. Section 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for this Project. Section 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Section 4 presents the results of the existing cultural resource data literature and resource record review, the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of the Native American communications. Section 5 describes the field methods employed during this investigation and survey and resource evaluation findings. Section 6 presents the management recommendations based on the result of the background research and survey findings. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

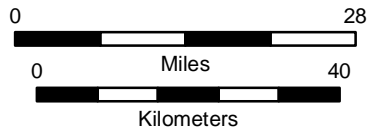
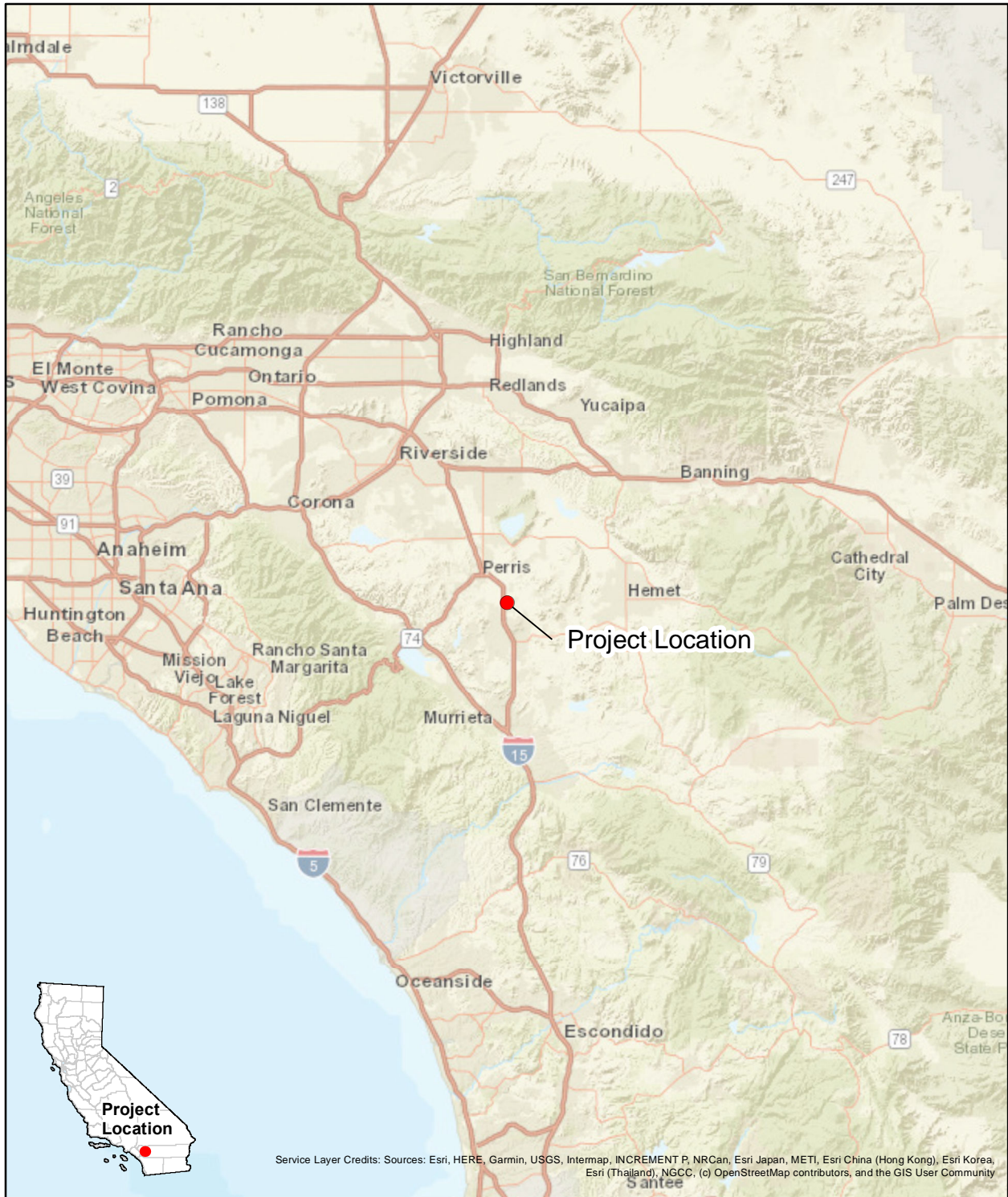


Figure 1-1. Project Vicinity Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Romoland, CA (1976)
T5S, R3W, Sec 10, 15
SBBM | UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83

Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

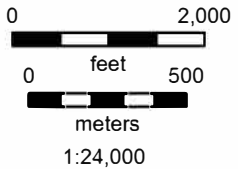
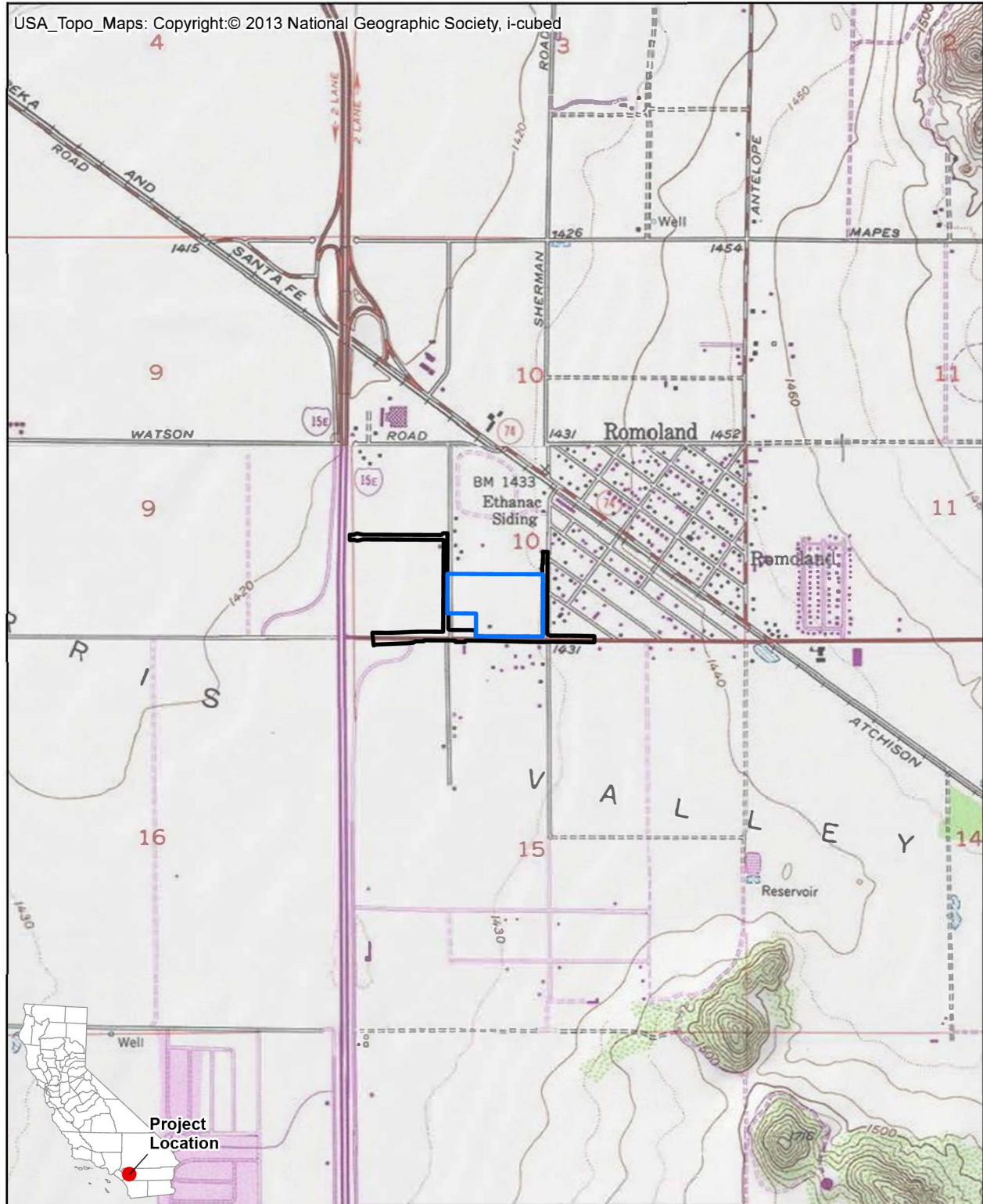


Figure 1-2. Project Location
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Romoland, CA (1976)
T5S R3W Sec. 10,15
UTM Zone 11 NAD 83
SBBM

- Project Area
- Offsite Area

Figure 1-2. Project location map including off-site areas.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 STATE

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹ In addition, it must meet at least one of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

2.1.2 California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources (tribal cultural resources [TCRs]) for consideration under CEQA. TCRs may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to California Native American tribes that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and

¹ The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

eligible for listing in the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.2 LOCAL

2.2.1 City of Perris General Plan

The City of Perris General Plan defines archaeological and cultural resources, identifies areas of cultural sensitivity within the City and the sphere of influence, and also discusses previously documented resources within the City. The General Plan includes a goal (Goal IV—Cultural Resources Protection of historical, archaeological and paleontological sites) to ensure that cultural, historic, and paleontological resources within the City and the sphere of influence are preserved and protected (City of Perris 2005). This goal and policies for cultural, historic, and paleontological resources preservation are included in the Conservation Element Goals and Policies section. The following six policies relate to cultural and historic resources.

Policy IV.A.1: For all private and public projects involving new construction, substantial grading, or demolition, including infrastructure and other public service facilities, staff shall require appropriate surveys and necessary site investigations in conjunction with the earliest environmental document prepared for a project.

Policy IV.A.2: For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the Eastern Information Center (EIC), at the University of California, Riverside.

Policy IV.A.3: Require Phase I Surveys for all projects located in areas that have not previously been surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological and/or historic sites have been recorded.

Policy IV.A.5: Identify and collect previous surveys of cultural resources. Evaluate such resource and consider preparation of a comprehensive citywide inventory of cultural resources including both prehistoric sites and man-made resources.

Policy IV.A.6: Create an archive for the City wherein all surveys, collections, records, and reports can be centrally located.

Policy IV.A.7: Strengthen efforts and coordinate the management of cultural resources with other agencies and private organizations.

3 SETTING

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the general Project region to provide a context for understanding the types, nature, and significance of the archaeological resources that could be identified within the Project area. Several factors, including topography, climate, geology, and the availability of water and biological resources, have affected the nature and distribution of prehistoric and historic human activities in the region. As such, a summary of the environmental setting of the general Project area is presented below preceding a discussion of the cultural setting. The data presented herein regarding the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts has been largely adapted from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Eastside Reservoir Project Final Report of Archaeological Investigations, which documents more than 10 years of archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake, approximately 8 mile southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001).

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is in the city of Perris, near the northern extent of the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province, an area of Cretaceous granitic rock uplifted during the Tertiary Period. This part of the province is typified by rocky highlands and intrusive batholiths separated by alluvium filled valleys. The Project is in the southern extent of Perris Valley, which is between the Lakeview Mountains, 3 to 5 kilometers (km) to the northeast, and the Temescal Hills, 4 to 6 km southwest and west. The Perris Valley is the westernmost part of the greater San Jacinto Valley and is an alluviated structural basin with a relatively flat depositional surface surrounded by granitic hills. The primary drainage for this area is the San Jacinto River, which heads in the San Jacinto Mountains. The channelized course of the river is about 3 km to the northwest of the Project area, where it crosses the valley and then cuts through the Temescal Hills via Railroad Canyon, and drains into Lake Elsinore. The valley floor here is generally low relief and slopes downward slightly to the northwest at grade of less than 1 percent.

3.1.1 Bedrock Geology of the Perris Block

Underlying geologic formations in the Project area are mapped as Old Alluvial Fan Deposits laid down in the late to middle Pleistocene (Morton and Miller 2006). These deposits generally consist of moderately to well-consolidated silt, sand, and gravel with well-developed soil horizons and, prior to agricultural plowing, some degree of surface incision. Younger deposits associated with the floodplain of the San Jacinto River are inset into these deposits to the northwest. Dibblee and Minch (2008), however, report this area as undissected Holocene alluvial sand and gravel of valley areas covered by grayish clay in places.

Soils formed in this area include the Madera and Monserate Series (Soil Survey Staff 2023a). Both soils (Soil Survey Staff 1999, 2023b) form in old alluvial fan or terrace deposits derived from granitic sources. Surfaces may be dissected or hummocky, gently undulating, to slightly sloping and with meandering surface drainage ways and closed depressions that fill with vernal pools during winter months. Both exhibit argillic horizons and silica cementation. Natural vegetation is dominated by annual grasses forbs, with occasional widely spaced oaks.

3.1.2 Hydrology

The primary drainage in the San Jacinto Valley is the San Jacinto River, which heads in the San Jacinto Mountains and flows northwesterly through the San Jacinto Valley and then to the west and southwest until it empties into Lake Elsinore. Levees built between 1919 and 1939 altered the course of the river, shifting it by as much as a mile south of its historical course. Before historical hydrological modifications, the San Jacinto River flowed perennially only in the eastern portion of the valley.

Prior to the construction of the Perris Reservoir in 1972, the Perris Valley area relied upon the water provided within the San Jacinto watershed within the larger Santa Ana River watershed. Even prior to the development of the dam, agricultural activities have been practiced in the valley since the late 1890s (Anonymous 1991). Agricultural activities in the valley included growing row crops and grains with the utilization of wells and irrigated water. The area was first irrigated in the late 1920s with the development of wells, and then with the water imported from the Eastern Municipal Water District in the 1950s. Several irrigation ditches and drainages have been constructed over the years and are present within the Project area.

Due to these water rerouting activities, the natural watercourses within the valley have been heavily altered. It is likely that, prior to irrigation activities for agricultural practices, runoff in the valley occurred in sheet washes, percolated into the ground water, and washed into the San Jacinto River.

3.1.3 Climate

The climate and environment of the region are typical of southern California's inland valleys, with temperatures in the region reaching over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and dipping to near freezing in the winter. The climate is considered Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cooler, wetter winters. The average annual precipitation is approximately 9 to 12 inches (in). Most of the precipitation occurs between November and March in the form of rain, with some variable snow in the higher elevations. Precipitation patterns in the region usually result in high surface water flows in the spring and early summer, followed by low surface water flows during the dry season.

The dominant plant community in the vicinity of the Project area is California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). California sagebrush is characterized by low-growing, drought-deciduous shrubs that have adapted to the semi-arid Mediterranean climate of Southern California. Chamise chaparral gradually grades upward into manzanita chaparral and woodland communities between 3,500 and 5,000 ft amsl. Additional flora in the region includes white sage (*Salvia apiana*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*).

Prehistorically, the vegetation in the region likely included representative species of three major plant communities: valley grassland, Riversidian sage scrub, and chamise chaparral (Munz and Keck 1959). Additionally, restricted riparian communities would have existed near springs or in places where groundwater was close to the surface. Dependent upon the season and the elevation, various leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, roots, and tubers from many species would have formed an important subsistence base for the Native American communities of the region.

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9500 Before Present (B.P.) (Horne and McDougall 2008).

Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997).

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

3.2.1 Paleoindian Period

During the Paleoindian period, Native groups are believed to have been highly mobile nomadic hunters and gatherers organized into small bands. Sites from this period are thought to have been very sparse across the landscape; these sites may yield only meager evidence of human activity or may be rich with flaked and ground stone tool kits, ecofacts, and possibly even structures. Most are thought to be deeply buried, based on evidence of sites found outside of California dating to this time period (Bruhns 1994; Dillehay 1989, 1997; Lynch 1980; Meltzer et al. 1997; Morato 1984; Roosevelt et al. 1996). These sites may be found in large, protected caves above floodplains and near economically important resources in coastal, lakemarsh, and valley/riparian environments. These sites may also be found at quarry sites, as well as stable landforms above high stands of pluvial lakes, along ridge systems and in mountain passes, and stable, not encroached upon, old surfaces along the coast. It is believed that Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes, serves as diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators.

3.2.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic Period is the earliest defined period in the region. This period is also expressed as the "Lake Mojave Period" or the "Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition," and is presumed to have begun somewhat earlier than 9500 B.P. and lasted to perhaps 7000 B.P. specifically in the southwestern Great Basin (Basgall and Hall 1993; Warren 1980, 1984). Wallace (1978:27) noted that the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition likely represents a portion of regional variants of an early hunting tradition that spread over a wide geographical area, including the coast. During this time, a long period of human adaptation to environmental changes brought on by the transition from the late Pleistocene to the early Holocene geologic periods occurred. As conditions became warmer and more arid, megafauna died off, and human populations responded to these environmental changes by focusing their subsistence efforts towards procuring a wider variety of food sources.

The early portion of the Archaic period was characterized by continued organization of Native groups as nomadic hunters and gatherers, although there is some evidence of semi-sedentary residential occupation. Early occupants of the region are thought to have been nomadic large-game hunters, but due to changing environmental factors over time, were forced to become more variable with their food sources. The presence of milling tools indicates the incorporation of vegetal food sources and seed preparation. An apparent decrease in population density during the second half of this period resulted in increased reliance on foraging for Native groups. Technological advances during this period resulted in increased use of milling tools for seed grinding. Archaic sites in the Project region are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size, with many biface thinning flakes, manos and milling stones, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made ground stone bowls and basin metates. Resulting from dart point production, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is an indicative feature of Archaic sites. Archaeological assemblages of this period can vary depending on the differences between subsistence processes in the inland versus coastal sites. Sites more toward the coast of southern California and outside of the Project area typically present fewer projectile points, as more focus was given towards fishing practices versus hunting game.

Additionally, some Archaic period sites in the region that present stratified cultural deposits indicate seasonal or longer-term occupation, further indicating the possibility of sedentary habitation or occupation patterns. It is thought that the general settlement-subsistence patterns in the region of the Project area during the Middle Holocene were characterized by a greater emphasis on seed gathering, and shallow midden concentrations at sites suggest seasonal camping. Based on archaeological assemblages, distribution of sites, and midden depths (or lack thereof in some cases), it is believed that Native Americans in the area followed a central-based wandering pattern that shifted based on the need to exploit seasonal floral resources (cf. Binford 1980; Warren 1968). Specifically, this semisedentary pattern involved a base camp that was occupied during a portion of the year, and other satellite camps occupied by smaller groups of people to exploit seasonal resources such as grass seeds, berries, tubers, and nuts. The exploitation of terrestrial faunal resources was also important, but the population and degree of sedentism at these camps was primarily based on the availability and reliability of water resources. For this reason, it is thought that coastal groups during this period seem to display a higher degree of sedentism compared to the inhabitants of the desert/inland regions in southern California, as a result of the more reliable and abundant resource base near the ocean.

3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by cooler temperatures and greater precipitation, resulting in more easily accessible food and water sources. A more favorable climate during this period resulted in more reliable food sources and the formation of sedentary villages. The subsistence base during this time broadened, and Native American groups in the region began producing ceramics, such as vessels, using the paddle-and-anvil technique. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may also indicate the utilization of acorns as a resource and the practice of storing food resources.

Trade and travel are also seen in the distribution of localized resources, such as obsidian from Obsidian Butte; wonderstone from the south end of the Santa Rosa Mountains and from Cerro Colorado in northern Baja California; soapstone presumed to have come from the mountains to

the west; marine shell from both the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast; and ceramic types that were not locally manufactured. Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small projectile points, expedient ground stone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and shaft straighteners. Other characteristics of this period include the appearance of bone and antler elements within the artifact assemblage and the use of asphaltum. This period also is marked by the appearance of bow and arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

The cultural patterns of the Late Prehistoric period were similar to the previous period, but the material culture at many coastal sites appears to have become more complex and elaborate. This may be indicative of an increase in sociopolitical complexity, an increased efficiency in subsistence strategies (e.g., the utilization of the bow and arrow), or progressive economic changes that included increase in trade activities with other regions. Indicative of increased trade practices during this period between coastal and inland Native groups are the presence of both *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shells, beads, and ornaments, and split-twig animal figurines at sites in the Project region.

The increased carrying capacity and intensification of resources suggests higher populations in the desert with a greater ability to adapt to the changing environmental conditions (Warren 1984:420).

The presence of sites post-dating 500 B.P., along with the high frequency of processing sites and the abundance of variety of biotic, faunal and artifacts, suggests that the use of the Perris area intensified during the Late Prehistoric period. It has been suggested that this increase in use was the result of the influx of Native American peoples from the surrounding desert region, rather than indicative of an increase in resident population (O'Connell et al. 1974). This shift in population is also believed to coincide with the evaporation of freshwater Lake Cahuilla in the Salton Basin, which could have prompted people to move to a more hospitable environment. Terminal dates for occupation at these sites in the latter half of the Late Prehistoric period are thought to be set at approximately 200 years ago (Wilke 1974:24), and it is thought that, by historical times, the Native American occupation of the Perris Region appears to have ceased.

3.3 ETHNOHISTORIC SETTING

The Project area encompasses the traditional use area of the Luiseño and the Cahuilla. Ethnographic information on each of these groups is provided below.

3.3.1 Luiseño

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

Prior to the institution of the Mission System, the Luiseño were likely divided between coastal groups and inland groups, or easterners and westerners. When Spanish settlers instituted the mission system in the 1770s, traditional social and political organization was disrupted. Luiseño villages were organized as autonomous neighboring groups loosely connected through a system of lineages and clans (Bean and Shipek 1978). Several clans or villages could be

politically autonomous or allied under one chief. Luiseño chiefs were often aided by assistants and they, along with their family, were usually considered the elite and wealthy of their society.

The Luiseño were primarily hunters, gatherers, and harvesters. The landscape within the Luiseño traditional use area varied, and methods of subsistence largely depended on the region of settlement. Hunting and gathering places were owned by individuals, families, the chief, or by the collective community (Bean and Shipek 1978). Game animals included deer, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Acorns, roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants were also common sources of food.

The material culture of the Luiseño included a wide variety of utilitarian items, such as projectile points, woven and skin mats, baskets, pottery ollas, shell and bone fishhooks, cooking slabs, digging stick weights, manos, metates, and mortars (Bean and Shipek 1978). Most Luiseño houses were constructed in a conical shape, were partially subterranean, and often featured an adjacent brush-covered ramada for domestic chores. The shelters were made of locally available material such as reeds, brush, or bark. A door within the side of the shelter of a short tunnel was used to enter the structure. Other buildings found in most villages included earth-covered sweat houses, ceremonial houses with fenced areas, and granaries for food storage (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño understand the universe in terms of power, and that this power acted as the cause for all phenomena. Therefore, natural phenomena are viewed as repositories or concentrations of power. Features such as mountain tops, springs, unusual rock formations, and rivers are revered and viewed as especially sacred to the Luiseño. Many natural features in the region of the Project are considered sacred, and either served as places where ceremonies were performed, or were incorporated into the ceremonies. Additionally, many species of birds, especially eagles and birds of prey and their symbolic representations, are held as sacred beings of great power to the Luiseño. Birds were often ritually killed for ceremonies and, for this reason, bird cremation sites are also held sacred.

Rituals and ceremonies were a constant practice of the Luiseño and some were regularly scheduled (e.g., birth, death, and puberty), though others were more sporadic (e.g., bird dance, rain rituals, and enemy songs) (Bean and Vane 2001:VII.A-3-A-10)

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages, with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population between 4,000 and 5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases like smallpox and harsh living conditions at the missions and, eventually, at ranchos, where the Native American people often worked as seasonal ranch hands. By the 1840s, many of the Native American populations in what is now southern California had experienced years of extreme social stress and had become estranged from many of their traditional cultural practices, lands, political autonomy, and had even become enslaved and killed (Bean and Vane 2001:MS-8, IX.D-21).

After the American annexation of California, the influx of American settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, almost all the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, and their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Many of the displaced Native Americans at this time also

joined the non-missionized Native Americans in the inland mountain and deserts of the region (Bean and Vane 2001:IX.C-10). Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage are associated with the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala reservations.

3.3.2 Cahuilla

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

Prior to European contact, population estimates for the Cahuilla range from 3,600 to 10,000. Villages were located near canyons that received substantial rain, or were adjacent to streams and springs (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Cahuilla were socially organized based on a system of lineages or clans, composed of three to 10 lineages, that were all named, distinctly different, and claimed a common genitor or founding lineage (Bean 1978:580; Bean and Vane 2001:V.A-2). Clans would often own a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site or resource areas, and would cooperate in large, communal subsistence activities and perform rituals together. Founding lineages often owned the role of ceremonial leader within their village, the ceremonial house, and a ceremonial bundle (Bean and Vane 2001:V.A-2-A-5).

Like the Luiseño, the Cahuilla were also hunters, gatherers, and harvesters. Common sources of food included acorns, screw beans, mesquite, pinyon, cactus fruits, seeds, wild berries, tubers, roots, and greens. Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, and wood rats (Bean 1978). The main difference between the subsistence patterns of the Cahuilla and Luiseño is that the Cahuilla did not have the access to the fishing and additional gathering sites along the coast, as their traditional territories were limited to the inland desert foothills, mountain areas, ancient Lake Cahuilla, and the surrounding valleys.

The material culture of the Cahuilla included a wide variety of utilitarian items, including projectile points, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, shaft straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. The Cahuilla also manufactured pottery for items such as ollas and cooking pots. House structures of the Cahuilla ranged from brush shelters, some wattled and plastered with adobe mud, or dome-shaped structures during the pre-contact period, to rectangular structures measuring 15 to 20 ft (4.5 to 6 meters [m]) long in the post-contact period (Bean 1978). The entry into the shelters were often covered by hides or woven mats. The chief's house was usually the largest of the village and built next to the ceremonial house. Oftentimes, domestic activities took place outside of the shelters under shaded ramada structures. Cahuilla village sites also included a men's sweat house and several granaries (Bean 1978:578; Bean and Vane 2001:VI.D-1).

Like the Luiseño, the Cahuilla understand the universe in terms of power, and that this power causes all phenomena. Therefore, natural phenomena are viewed as repositories or concentrations of power. Features such as mountain tops, springs, unusual rock formations, and rivers are revered and viewed as especially sacred to the Cahuilla. Many natural features in the region of the Project are considered sacred, and either served as places where ceremonies were performed, or were incorporated into the ceremonies. Additionally, many species of birds, especially eagles and birds of prey and their symbolic representations, are held as sacred

beings of great power to the Cahuilla. Birds were often ritually killed for ceremonies and, for this reason, bird cremation sites are also held sacred.

Rituals and ceremonies were a constant practice of the Cahuilla and some were regularly scheduled (e.g., birth, death, and puberty), though others were more sporadic (e.g., bird dance, rain rituals, and enemy songs) (Bean and Vane 2001:VII.A-3-A-10)

As a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, the Cahuilla population was decimated during the nineteenth century. The Cahuilla experienced similar conditions to the Luiseño and were also displaced from their traditional cultural practices and lands, enslaved, killed, and forced into the mission system. After the establishment of ranchos and property grants, many Cahuilla also became ranch hands after being forced to leave the mission. Many individuals were left to fend for themselves, and often either joined non-missionized Native American in the region or were sent to nearby reservations. Today, Native Americans with Cahuilla affiliation are associated with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

3.4.1 Perris Valley

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

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

In 1842, Don Jose Antonio Estudillo was granted the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo Potrero, a 35,000-acre parcel, by Mexican Governor Juan B. Alvarado. The rancho, which included an area encompassing the present areas of Hemet, San Jacinto, Valle Vista, and Winchester, was used to graze cattle. After a son of Don Estudillo inherited the rancho, the division and sale of the rancho to immigrant American pioneers began. The western half of Perris was located within the Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto, which was granted to Maria del Rosario and Estudillo de Aguirre by Governor Pio Pico on May 9, 1846. This rancho amounted to 48,847 acres. The area included western Perris Valley, the Canyon Lake area and the Lake Mathews region (Holmes 1912). The upper portions of the Perris Valley were granted to Miguel de Pedrona as

Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. Cattle and agriculture were the economic engine that drove the ranchos way of life, which continued until the second half of the nineteenth century with the arrival of Euro-American settlers into California.

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

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

3.4.2 Transportation Developments within the Perris Valley

The earliest transportation routes through the Perris Valley date to the mid-1800s and consist of wagon roads that connected the community of Riverside to San Jacinto to the east, Temescal to the west, and Temecula to the south (BLM 1855, 1865). Settlement within the area received a major boost in the 1880s when the California Southern Railway was constructed through the Perris Valley. The route, which was eventually connected to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, resulted in the establishment of the town of Perris in 1886 (Gunther 1984). Riverside County was incorporated in 1893, and Perris was designated as one of the official judiciary townships. Perris was incorporated as a city on May 16, 1911.

Agriculture was the primary economic force within the Perris Valley through the end of the nineteenth century and spurred the development of local transportation networks. Historical maps indicate that by the turn of the century, a regional road system had developed that linked communities in western Riverside County (USGS 1901a). Within the Perris Valley, a road was constructed running adjacent to the Southern California Railway that served to link the towns of Elsinore and Riverside. The Perris town site had been constructed by this time, and a dispersed network of north-south and east-west running roads radiated out from the town center to connect outlying agricultural areas. These early roads, which include Nuevo Road, San Jacinto Avenue, Ellis Avenue, Perris Boulevard, and Murrieta Road, ran along section and half-section lines.

In the 1930s, the roads running parallel to Southern California Railway were improved and became U.S. Route 395 and State Route 74. The expansion of the highway system served to further connect Perris to nearby communities and resulted in increased agricultural development. By the early 1940s, Nuevo Road and Perris Boulevard had been improved and each consisted of a two-laned, paved roadway (USGS 1942a). A number of smaller dirt roads were also constructed by this time in the northern and western portions of the valley, and served to link the dispersed farmsteads that were established in the area.

Like much of California, the Perris Valley enjoyed a boom after World War II due to commercial, industrial, and residential development. Improvements to U.S. Route 395 occurred in the following decades, eventually upgrading to Interstate Highway standards and becoming part of Interstate 215. During the latter portion of the twentieth century, urban/suburban development became the driving force behind the growth in the Perris area, with much of the former farmlands turned into residential tracts and commercial development. This trend resulted in the improvement and expansion of the local road systems, which were built to provide access to these newly developed areas. Today, large housing tracts have transformed the region into a bedroom community for Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.

3.4.3 Residential Development and Economic Trends in Perris Valley

3.4.3.1 Residential Development in the Perris Valley

Settlement of the Perris Valley began following the completion of the California Southern Railroad (CSRR) in 1882. Early settlement was concentrated in Pinacate, where settlers staked out homesteads or purchased land from the railroad. By 1885 there was demand for a more conveniently located town with a railroad station. Land was purchased from the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Perris train station was in operation by 1887, around which the city of Perris quickly grew. Perris was named after Fred T. Perris, who surveyed most of the area the CSRR transected, including the Perris city site (City of Perris 2023).

By the time Perris was incorporated in 1911, the population was approximately 300 residents. Newspapers, including the Perris Progress, encouraged additional settlement in Perris and the surrounding area. A headline published just three years after Perris was incorporated, in November 1914, advertised “land in plenty for more than 1,000 settlers.” These articles touted low investment costs for land in the area, rich soil, and abundant agricultural yields (City of Perris 2023). By 1920, the population of Perris had grown to 499 residents, and doubled to over 1,000 residents by 1940. The population continued to grow rapidly, reaching over 1,800 residents by 1950 and over 2,900 residents in 1960. The most rapid change in population occurred between 1980 and 1990, when the population more than tripled from approximately 6,800 residents to over 21,000. By 2020, population in Perris reached over 78,000 (US Census 1920–2020).

3.4.3.2 Economic and Agricultural Trends in the Perris Valley

Early industries in the Perris Valley included mining, which began after gold deposits were identified in the surrounding hills in the late nineteenth century. Mining in the Perris Valley expanded to include the extraction of tin, coal, and clay (City of Perris 2023). Early topographic maps indicate significant development, including roads and buildings surrounding the Gavilan Mine to the northwest of Perris and the Good Hope Mine to the southwest (USGS 1901b).

The Good Hope gold mine was opened in 1889 and produced approximately a third of all the gold mined in Southern California during the peak of its production, with a value of over two million dollars. Initially, the mine processed ore using an arrastra, a manually powered grinding apparatus. The first stamp mill, a water or steam powered machine for crushing ore, was introduced in 1891. By 1895, a larger steam powered stamp mill was installed, which enabled the Good Hope Mine to quadruple its gold production. During this peak in the mine's production, the mine employed over 60 people and the mining complex consisted of 20 buildings, including a school for the children of miners. Production in the mine slowed down in the early twentieth century, and the mine was shut down by 1935 (Ammenheuser 2012).

The relatively moderate climate, rich soil, flat topography, and low cost of land in the Perris Valley attracted pioneering farmers to the area. Early crops included grain, fruits, and vegetables. Due to limited groundwater in the Perris Valley, dry grain farming was the main crop until the early 1950s, when the Eastern Municipal Water District brought water to the valley. After the establishment of the water district, more water intensive crops, including nuts, alfalfa, potatoes, onions, sugar beets, and grapes, flourished in the valley (City of Perris 2023).

The Motte family was a significant farming family in the Perris Valley from the early twentieth century through present day. The Motte Brothers farming operation was established in the 1930s and included John Victor Motte and his two brothers, Frank and Charles. The primary crops produced by the Motte Brothers were potatoes, onions, and grains. The farming operation quickly spread to include parts of Perris, Romoland, Nuevo, and Lakeview. In the 1960s, John Victor Motte established an additional farming operation, Motte and Sons, with his sons Leon and John. Motte and Sons would become involved in real estate and development opportunities, in addition to agriculture (Motte Museum 2023).

3.4.3.3 Romola Farms No.6A and Romoland

The Project area is composed of 10 undeveloped parcels in the Romola Farms and Romoland area (Figure 3-1). A review of historical newspaper articles indicated that the Romola Farms was made up of several acres of agricultural parcels. Based on the parcel map associated with the area, the Project area is in Romola Farms No.6A (Riverside County Assessor 2023a-i).

According to the Motte Museum website, the community of Romola Farms was established in 1925 and was owned by the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company (Motte Museum 2023). In 1925, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company offered small ranches of four to five acres for the cultivation of fig trees. Over the course of time the area became so popular the community's name of Ethanac was changed to Romoland (Motte Museum 2023). Romoland was officially voted in as a part of the City of Menifee (Gunther 1984).

4 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

PaleoWest completed a series of literature reviews and records searches at the EIC at University of California, Riverside, on November 1, 2022, and March 18, 2023. This inventory effort included the Project area (including the main Project area and offsite areas) and a 1-mile radius around the Project area, collectively termed the study area. The objective of these records searches was to identify prehistoric or historic period cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project area and surrounding area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that 43 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within the study area between 1976 and 2018 (Table 4-1). Of these 43 studies, two include portions of the Project area. As a result of the records searches, it appears that 100 percent of the Project area has been previously inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Investigations within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-00076	1978	Brown, La Verna A.	An Archaeological, Historical and Cultural Resources Assessment for Tract 12738, Sun-City Perris Area
RI-00205	1976	Wilmoth, Stan C.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Case Water Systems Addition, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California
RI-01237	1980	Wlodarski, Robert J., and John M. Foster	Cultural Resource Overview for the Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way
RI-01660	1983	McCarthy, Daniel F.	Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Homeland-Green Acres Pollution Project No. C-06-2886, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California
RI-01837	1984	Bouscaren, Stephen, and Daniel McCarthy	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
RI-01958	1974	Smith, Gerald	Archaeological Assessment—83 Acre Site Near Romoland
RI-02223	1988	Swope, Karen K.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Homeland/Green Acres Sewer Facility Project Located Near Perris in Riverside County
RI-02475	1989	Drover, Christopher E.	A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Meniffee North Project, Near Hemet, California
RI-02476	1990	Drover, Christopher E.	A Cultural Resource Inventory: An Addendum to the Meniffee North Project near Hemet, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-02803	1990	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25529 Sun City, Riverside County, California
RI-02804	1990	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25530 Sun City, Riverside County, California
RI-03189	1990	Peak and Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California
RI-03216	1991	Becker, Kenneth M.	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Riverglen Specific Plan, Approximately 332 Acres in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-03259	1991	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 26482, a 5.0-acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Hull Street in Sun City, Riverside County
RI-03342	1991	Hogan, Michael	Cultural Resource Assessment: Tentative Tract 25901/CZ 6014, Perris Area of Riverside County, California
RI-04130	1998	Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, And Wayne H. Bonner	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 125-21 City of Perris, California
RI-04375	1999	White, Robert S. And Laurie S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of the Eastern Municipal Water District Menifee Desalter Project, Sun City and Menifee, Riverside County
RI-04474	2001	Robinson, Mark C.	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Approximately 2.0 Acres: HCI Incorporated 25201a Trumble Road Project, Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-04606	2002	Smith, Brian F.	A Cultural Resources Study for Tract No. 30161, Menifee West PGA Project, Perris Valley, County of Riverside, Romoland Quad 29.90 Acres CPA #00594 Coz #06637
RI-04894	2005	Hoover, Anna M. And William R. Gillean	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report on APNS 327-220-005 & -012 To -016, +68 Acres, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-05254	2005	Dice, Michael	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, California
RI-05406	2005	Keller, Jean	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 33648, +/- 14.8 Acres of Land Near Sun City, Riverside County, California
RI-05432	2005	Lange, Fredrick W.	Cultural Resource Assessment: The Country Cafe, Near Romoland, Riverside County, California
RI-05799	2004	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-031-034a, Located At 25110 Trumble Road, City of Romoland, Riverside County, California
RI-06018	2003	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-06239	2004	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, And Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor Parcel Number 329-030-051, Near the Unincorporated Community of Romoland, Riverside County, California
RI-06355	2004	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, And Matthew Wetherbee	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Perris Valley RWRP Expansion, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-06473	2005	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Julianne Toenjes, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 33143, near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-06736	2005	Lange, Fredrick W.	Cultural Resource Assessment, Country Corner Center, near Romoland, Riverside County, California
RI-06794	2006	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resources Assessment, Romoland Phase I, in the Community of Romoland, Riverside County, California
RI-06795	2006	Marken, Mitch W., Marcy H. Rockman, Kyle H. Garcia, and J.D. Stewart	Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Assessment of the Motte Menifee North Project, County of Riverside, California
RI-06888	2006	Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California
RI-07011	2005	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 32748, a 17.30-Acre Parcel Located at the Northeast Corner of Antelope and Mapes Road, Romoland, Unincorporated Riverside County
RI-07395	2006	Dice, Michael and Lord, Kenneth J.	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Negative Results Tentative Tract #33419 (APN #331-080-005, -006, -007, -009, -010, -011, - 012, -018, -019, -020, -021, -024, -025, -027, -028) Sun City Area, County of Riverside, California
RI-07397	2006	Lord, Kenneth J.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment with Paleontological Records Review CP Business Center Romoland Area, Riverside County, California
RI-07407	2007	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 329-030-012 Thru 016, +- 5.0 Acres of Land in Romoland Riverside County, California
RI-07509	2007	Hogan, Michael and Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological Mitigation Report Site 33-011466 (CA-RIV-6844/H) Tract No. 29777, near the Community of Romoland, Riverside County, California
RI-07628	2002	Smith, Brian F. and Johnna L. Buysse	An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835 Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, County of Riverside
RI-07633	2006	Lorenzen, Karl James	Letter Report: Terra Fiore Archaeological Assessment, City of Perris, California
RI-07966	2008	Clowery-Moreno, Sara and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Retaining Walls Project, Riverside County, California APNs 331-210-019, -020, and -021; CUP 03560
RI-08101	2006	McCormick, Steven and Sherri Gust	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Green Valley Project, Perris, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-08396	2010	George, Joan and Dennis McDougall	Cultural Resources Report for the Sun City Force Main and Recycled Water Project, Riverside County, California
RI-08646	2010	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090
RI-08648	2011	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Record Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE2491-A
RI-08771	2010	Tang, Bai 'Tom'	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
RI-08981	2013	DeCarlo, Matthew M., Scott C. Justus, and William T. Eckhardt	Summary Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 2 500kV Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California
RI-09002	2014	Tang, Bai "Tom"	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
RI-09437	2015	George, Joan and Vanessa Mirro	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the TTLC Talavera, LLC Project, Tentative Tract No. 29777, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California
RI-10461	2015	Eckhardt, William T., Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach	Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California
RI-10771	2018	Smith, Brian F.	Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the Talavera Project (Tract No. 29777), City of Menifee, California (Negative Archaeological Monitoring Report)

Note: Cultural Resources Studies in **bold** are within the Project area.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE PROJECT STUDY AREA

The records search results indicated that 31 cultural resources have been previously documented within the Project study area (Table 4-2; Appendix A). These 31 resources include six prehistoric archaeological sites, three historic period archaeological sites, five multicomponent archaeological sites, one prehistoric isolated artifact, and 16 historic period built environment resources. Of the 31 resources, none are mapped within the Project area.

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Study Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Period	Type	Description
P-33-007701	—	Historic	Built	25632 Sherman Road; Single residence/bungalow

Primary No.	Trinomial	Period	Type	Description
P-33-007702	–	Historic	Built	24950 Antelope Road; Single residence/vernacular ranch house
P-33-007705	–	Historic	Built	Yoder Ranch
P-33-011464	CA-RIV-6842H	Historic	Site	Refuse scatter
P-33-011465	CA-RIV-6843	Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling features
P-33-011466	CA-RIV-6844/H	Multicomponent	Site	Prehistoric milling features and historic period refuse
P-33-011467	CA-RIV-6845	Prehistoric	Site	Five bedrock milling features with a total of seven slicks; a sparse lithic scatter
P-33-011468	CA-RIV-6846/H	Multicomponent	Site	Menifee West Temp 5; historic domestic refuse scatter and prehistoric seven bedrock milling features with a total 10 slicks
P-33-011469	CA-RIV-6847	Prehistoric	Site	Menifee West Temp 6; two bedrock milling features with a total of four slicks
P-33-011470	CA-RIV-6848/H	Multicomponent	Site	Prehistoric milling features and historic period refuse
P-33-011471	CA-RIV-6849/H	Multicomponent	Site	Prehistoric milling features and historic period refuse
P-33-011472	CA-RIV-6850	Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling features
P-33-015381	–	Historic	Built	28050 Highway 74; single family residence and second structure; no longer extant according to 2011 update
P-33-015382	–	Historic	Built	27912 Ethanac Road; single family residence
P-33-015383	–	Historic	Built	27546 Ethanac Road; single family residence
P-33-015389	–	Historic	Built	27625 Ethanac Road; single family residence
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-8196	Historic	Built	Segment of historic Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad
P-33-018085	CA-RIV-9288	Multicomponent	Site	Prehistoric milling slick and historic refuse scatter
P-33-018086	CA-RIV-9289	Historic	Site	Prehistoric milling slick and historic refuse scatter
P-33-020448	CA-RIV-10349	Historic	Built	Segment of 4th Street
P-33-020449	CA-RIV-10350	Historic	Built	Segment of 2nd Street
P-33-020450	CA-RIV-10351	Historic	Built	Segment of 1st Street
P-33-020502	CA-RIV-10403	Historic	Built	Segment of Sherman Road
P-33-020503	CA-RIV-10404	Historic	Built	Segment of 3rd Street
P-33-020504	CA-RIV-10405	Historic	Built	Segment of Palomar Road
P-33-020640	CA-RIV-10543	Historic	Built	Segment of Antelope Road
P-33-021493	CA-RIV-11281	Historic	Built	Segment of Watson Road

Primary No.	Trinomial	Period	Type	Description
P-33-024206	–	Prehistoric	Isolate	Single unidirectional metasedimentary core
P-33-028203	–	Historic	Site	Eucalyptus trees planted along Sherman Road
P-33-028165	–	Prehistoric	Site	Bowl-shaped carvings in a boulder, similar to bedrock mortars
P-33-029126	CA-RIV-13019	Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling features and lithic scatter

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Historical maps and aerial images were also consulted as part of the background research. Maps that were examined as part of this effort include Southern California Sheet No. 1, California 1 by 3-degree (1901b, 1904), Santa Ana, California 1 by 3-degree (1947, 1949, 1956, 1959, 1960, 1965) USGS series maps (TopoView 2023). Historical aerial images were available on NETROnline dating to 1966, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1996, 2002, and 2020. Results of the archival review indicate that the Project area remained primarily undeveloped and used for agricultural purposes as late as the mid-twentieth century. The topographic maps review identified one building/structure in the Project as early as 1953 (Figure 3-2). Then, by 1966, a single structure, possibly a roadside stand or single-family residence and a pull-through driveway, along Ethanac Road was constructed within the southwest corner of the Project area (Figure 3-3). The structure and driveway appear to have been demolished sometime between 1996 and 2002; some of the trees associated with the property remained visibly extant as late as 2020 (NETROnline 2022; TopoView 2023).

The Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records indicated that land patents were granted to three individuals between 1889 and 1891 for parcels of land in the Project area. These patents were granted to Joseph Condon in 1889, Charles L. Schellenger 1890, and Arthur Beardsley in 1891. Based on Ancestry records, Joseph Condon (1828-1902) resided in Riverside, was retired by 1900, and passed away in 1902 (Ancestry.com 2023a). No additional information specific to Condon and the Project site was found.

Ancestry records indicated that Charles L. Schellenger resided in the city of Anaheim by 1930 (Ancestry.com 2023b). No information was found regarding the life of Charles Schellenger in historical newspaper articles.

In 1894, Arthur Beardsley was identified in one issue of the *Lake Elsinore Valley Tribune* as a nominee for Constable in the Perris township (Lake Elsinore Valley Sun-Tribune 1894). No additional information regarding Beardsley was found beyond the article in the *Valley Tribune* and Land Office records. Based on the limited information regarding the lives of Condon, Beardsley, and Schellenger, they do not appear to be of historical significance in the City of Perris, and the County of Riverside.

Based on information that was available for review beyond the land patents, it appears that the Project area has not been developed over the course of time. The Riverside County Assessor records did not provide any information to assert that buildings or structures were ever constructed or permitted in the Project area.

Based on the information available for review that included the County of Riverside Assessor records, Motte Museum information, historical newspaper articles specific to Riverside County,

Perris, Lake Elsinore, and Menifee areas, Government Land Office Patents, and Ancestry records, the Project area does not appear to be associated with any significant individuals, groups, events, or buildings or structures and appears to have gone undeveloped over the course of 134 years.

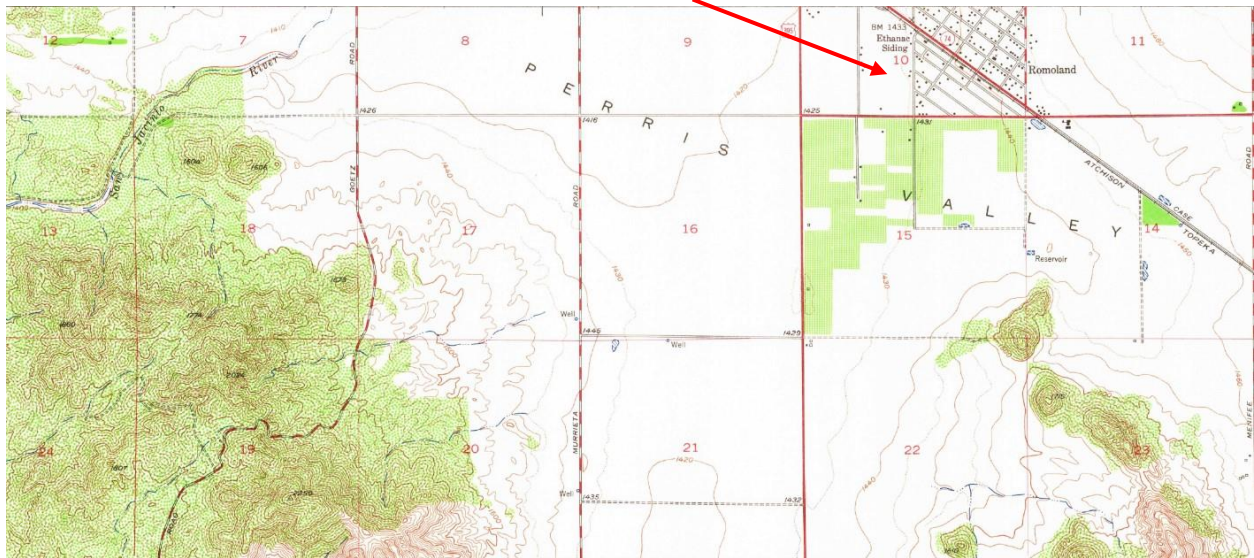


Figure 4-1. Topographic Map of Romoland and Project Area. Building/Structure Identified by Red Arrow 1953



Figure 4-2. Structure on Ethanac Road Identified by Red Arrow Circa 1967

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 17, 2023, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on February 2, 2023, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results. The NAHC suggested that 21 individuals representing 14 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information on sensitive Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area (Appendix A). PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 21 recommended tribal group representatives on May 9, 2023. Follow-up phone calls were conducted on May 23, 2023.

To date, PaleoWest has received seven responses:

- Ana Rios, of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, responded with a letter signed by Geramy Martin, the Tribal Secretary. The letter stated that the Tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed Project, but if any cultural resources are discovered during the development of the Project, the Tribe requests that their office be contacted immediately for further evaluation.
- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, stated that the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and defer to more local Tribes and support their determinations.
- Shuuluk Linton, Tribal Historic Preservation Office Coordinator for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, stated that the Project is within Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and within the Tribe's specific Area of Historic Interest; however, the Tribe has no cultural resource information to share. The Tribe recommends that local tribes be contacted and requests that a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion be forwarded to the Tribe.
- Tribal Administrative Assistant from the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians staff stated that if Ms. Lovina Redner, Tribal Chairperson, had not responded to the letter, it is likely that she does not have any comment.
- Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, stated the Project is within a known Tribal Cultural Landscape and the area is highly sensitive. The Tribe is willing to provide details to the City regarding potential and known cultural resources during formal consultation.
- Paul Macarro, Pechanga Band of Indians' Cultural Resources Coordinator, stated that the Project is not within Reservation Lands, but it is located within the heart of the Tribe's Ancestral Territory. The Tribe is interested in participating in the Project based on the Tribe's Traditional knowledge of the area and the understanding that it is near three distinct Sacred Lands filings. Additionally, the Tribe states that there are upwards of 31 recorded cultural-archaeological/historic sites between 550 yards to 1 mile away from the Project area. It is also near an ancestral cremation that is very concerning to the Tribe. The Tribe believes that the possibility of recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project area is extremely high. The Tribe is dedicated to sharing comprehensive cultural

information with PaleoWest and the Lead Agency for CEQA review, and requests the following:

- Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
 - Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc.);
 - Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
 - The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendation once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed.
 - In the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.
- Luz Salazar, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) Cultural Resources Analyst, stated that Project is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation, but it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Additionally, a records check of the Tribe's registry indicates this area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources but none were identified. The Tribe requests the following:
 - 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.

4.5 BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY

The Project area has low potential for deeply buried prehistoric resources. Geologic mapping by Morton and Miller (2006) and soils data indicate the deposits with the Project area are old, predating human habitation in the area. In its natural state, the Project area may have possessed potential for burial of site features in the upper 20 centimeters of soil beneath clay and silt deposits of vernal pools; however, the previous agricultural use of the land would likely have resulted in disturbance and exposed any shallowly buried sites.

5 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resource survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest archaeologists Earl Morales and Taylah Graham on May 4, 2023. The survey methods included a combination pedestrian survey and reconnaissance/windshield survey. The pedestrian survey followed standard archaeological methods consisting of parallel pedestrian transects spaced at 10-m (33-ft) intervals, when allowed by terrain and vegetation. Crew members also opportunistically examined any subsurface exposures, including rodent burrows and cut banks. The reconnaissance/windshield survey included driving the length of the offsite areas and opportunistically surveying areas along the roads within the right-of-way (ROW) that were wide enough to transect. Survey crews navigated the transects using georeferenced maps on iPad tablets and handheld global position system (GPS) units. Field iPads included all Project maps and relevant site forms. Field iPads with the ArcGIS web application were used to record and document resources.

The Project area was documented with digital photographs that included general views of the topography and vegetation density, and isolate images. A photograph log was maintained to include photograph number, date, orientation, photograph description, and comments. The surveyors carefully inspected all areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area. Materials and features that could not be accurately dated in the field were also recorded. Historic period indicators include standing buildings, objects, structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, and leather shoes), refuse from isolated pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, and horseshoes), or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass windowpanes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, and railroad spurs). Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, pottery, or even human bone.

5.2 RESULTS

A pedestrian survey was conducted within the 20-acre main Project area, north of Ethanac Road, in east/west transects spaced approximately 10 m apart, by the crew of two beginning at the northeast corner of property. The terrain was flat, with a dense cover of recent and old growth vegetation, including grasses and weeds ranging from 12-in tall to chest high (Figure 5-1). Ground visibility within the center portion of the property was nearly zero percent due to the dense vegetation growth. Along the northern property line and within the southeast corner of the lot near the intersection of Ethanac Road and Sherman Road, ground visibility ranged from zero to approximately 100 percent; these areas around the edges of the property appear to have been tilled recently. Modern disturbances to the property include the recent tilling activity. No cultural constituents were observed within the main Project area, except for fragments of modern concrete water conveyance pipes within the tilled area of the southwest corner (Figure 5-2).



Figure 5-1. Overview of the main Project area, north of Ethanac Road, facing north.



Figure 5-2. Modern concrete irrigation pipeline fragments disturbed from tilling in the main Project area, facing northeast.

Windshield survey and reconnaissance pedestrian survey methods were employed within the offsite areas of the Project along Illinois Avenue and Ethanac Road, Trumble Road, Sherman Road. The limited pedestrian survey of the offsite areas was conducted within the roads' ROWs, where the offsite areas widened. Access was not provided to the offsite areas extending beyond the roads' ROWs and, as such, those areas were visually inspected from the public ROW, but not intensively surveyed during this field effort (Figure 5-3).

As a result of the survey, three historic period road segments (Ethanac Road, Trumble Road, Sherman Road) were documented and evaluated for listing on the CRHR as part of the current study. The records search identified that a nearby segment of Sherman Road (P-33-020502/CA-RIV-10403) had previously been recorded. As such, the segment of Sherman Road within the current Project area was included with that record as a resource update. These resources and their evaluations are described in the sections below. Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms for these resources are included in Appendix B. No prehistoric or historic period archaeological resources were identified during the survey.

5.2.1 Ethanac Road

The segment of Ethanac Road within the offsite area of the Project site is a paved, mostly two-lane road that appears somewhat well maintained. The portion of Ethanac Road within the current Project area is approximately 0.55 mile in length. This segment of the road begins at the on and off ramps on the east side of Interstate 215 and continues east to approximately 0.12 mile east of the intersection at Sherman Road (Figure 5-4).

The segment of Ethanac Road was documented as a historic period resource, as the road at large is depicted as early as 1901 as an east to west-oriented road extending from the San Jacinto River to the west to the valley north of Double Butte to the east (USGS 1901b). A 1942 USGS map indicates that Ethanac Road was unpaved to the west of the present-day Escondido Highway and paved to the east. East of Antelope Road, Ethanac Road becomes Route 74 (USGS 1942b). By 1953 Ethanac Road was paved between Goetz Road and Highway 74, and the entire length of Ethanac Road was paved by 1983 (USGS 1953, 1983).

Furthermore, Ethanac Road was named after Ethan Allen Chase, with the name derived from his first name and the initials of his middle and last names. Ethan Allen Chase settled in the area in 1898, having purchased 1,200 acres of land in the Perris Valley with plans to create a colony of alfalfa farms and a small town named Ethanac (Johnson 2013).

During the pedestrian survey, PaleoWest archaeologists noted improvements along this segment of Ethanac Road, including developed and landscaped curbs along the south side of the road and ROW; however, no improvements along the north side of the ROW were observed (Figure 5-5). PaleoWest archaeologists observed that the intersection of Ethanac Road at Trumble Road has been partially developed to include modern stop lights, center median, curbs, and pedestrian safety crosswalks (Figure 5-6 and Figure 5-7). East of Trumble Road, both sides of the ROW have remained undeveloped through the intersection with Sherman Road and extending to the end of the offsite area boundary.

Hybrid Reference Layer: Esri Community Maps Contributors, Loma Linda

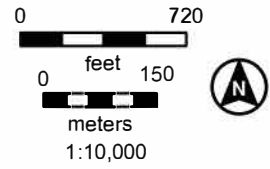
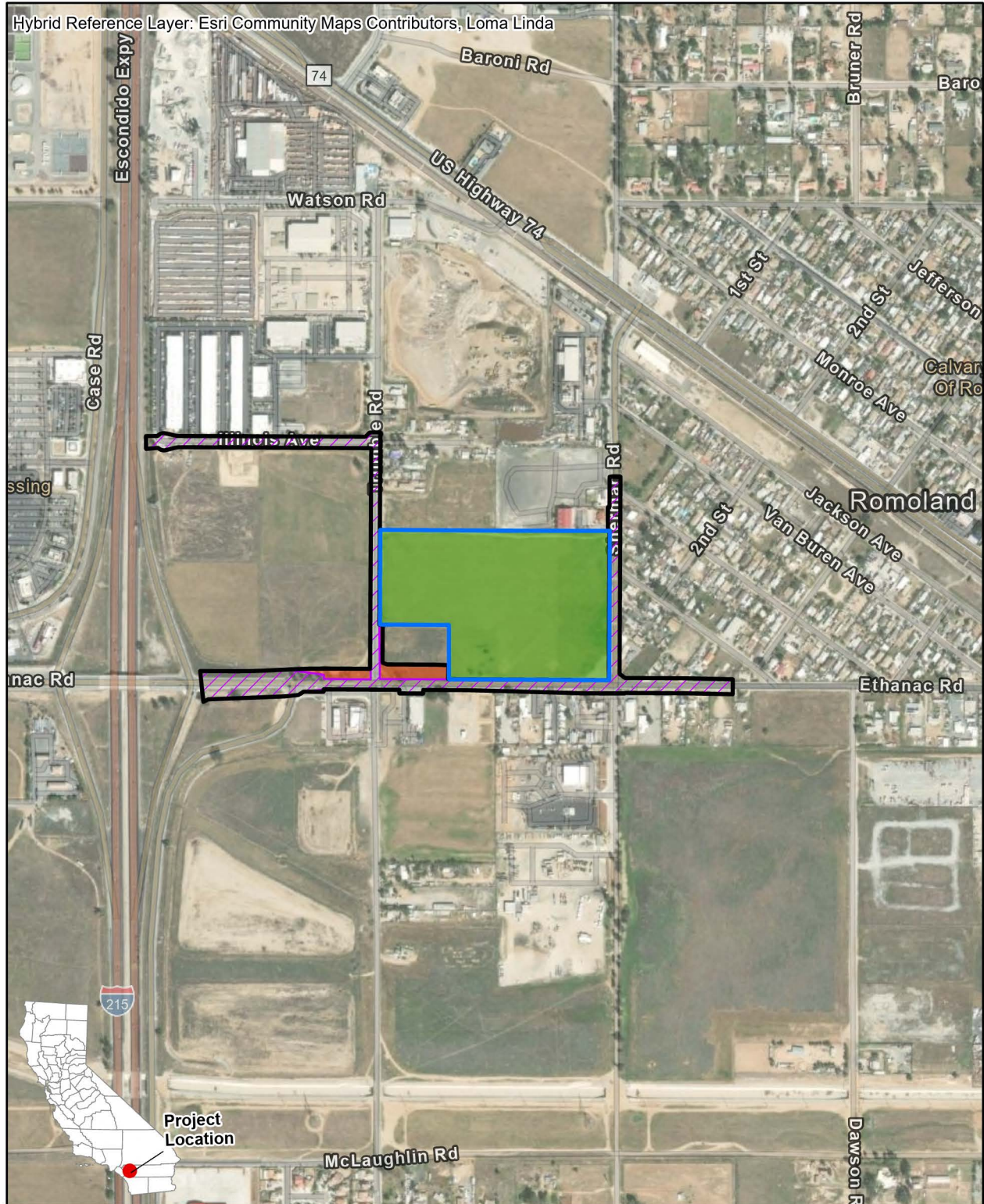


Figure 5-3. Survey Coverage
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Romoland, CA (1976)
T5S R3W Sec. 10, 15
UTM Zone 11 NAD 83
SBBM

- Project Area
- Offsite Area
- Pedestrian Survey
- Windshield/Recon Survey
- No Survey (Private Property)

Figure 5-3. Survey Coverage Map



Figure 5-4. Western extent of Ethanac Road from intersection with Trumble Road, facing west.



Figure 5-5. Northern extent of Trumble Road from intersection with Ethanac Road, facing north.



Figure 5-6. Improvements made at the intersection of Ethanac and Trumble Roads, facing northeast.



Figure 5-7. Improvements made at intersection of Ethanac and Trumble Roads, facing east.

CRHR Eligibility

This segment of Ethanac Road does not appear to meet any criterion for listing in the CRHR. As previously stated, the street was in use as early as 1901, partially paved as early as 1942, and named after Ethan Allen Chase, an early settler of what would become a small town named Ethanac; however, there is no apparent association with any significant event in the history of the City or Riverside County. The street can be linked to Ethan Allen Chase, but Chase is not a significant person in history. Thus, Ethanac Road does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 2. This segment of the street does not appear to be a major departure from road construction or an impressive or unique feat of engineering. Therefore, the recorded segment of Ethanac Road does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3. Finally, Ethanac Road does not appear to have the potential to yield any information important to the study of our local, state, or national history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion 4.

5.2.2 Trumble Road

The recorded segment of Trumble Road within the offsite areas of the Project area is approximately 0.25 mile long. It extends north from the intersection with Ethanac Road and terminates at the partially developed intersection with Illinois Avenue (Figure 5-8). Trumble Road is to the west of the main Project area, and both sides of the recorded segment of Trumble Road's ROW are unimproved.

The segment of Trumble Road was documented as a historic period resource, as the road at large is depicted as early as 1938 in aerial photographs as a north to south oriented unpaved road. On the 1938 aerial, the road extends northward from Ethanac Road and connects with Watson Road to the north (NETRonline 2023). A 1942 USGS map shows Trumble Road as extending north from Mclaughlin Street and stopping at a group of three structures before reaching Watson Road to the north. This discrepancy between the historic aerial photographs, which illustrates the road as extending farther north, and the topographic maps could be due to informal roads being used for agriculture appearing on the aerial photographs. By 1953, USGS maps indicate that Trumble Road did extend northward and terminate at Watson Road (USGS 1953).

Aerial photographs reveal that the recorded segment of Trumble Road was unpaved as late as 2006, but by 2009 Trumble Road was a two-lane paved road.

CRHR Eligibility

This segment of Trumble Road does not appear to meet any criterion for listing in the CRHR. As previously stated, the street was in use as early as 1938, but the segment which was recorded was unpaved until sometime between 2006 and 2009. Despite the early use of the road, there is no apparent association with any significant event in the history of the City or Riverside County. The street cannot be linked to a significant person in history. Thus, Trumble Road does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 2. This segment of the road does not appear to be a major departure from road construction or an impressive or unique feat of engineering. Therefore, the recorded segment of Trumble Road does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3. Finally, Trumble Road does not appear to have the potential to yield any information important to the study of our local, state, or national history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion 4.



Figure 5-8. Overview of Trumble Road from northern extent at intersection with Illinois Avenue, facing south.

5.2.3 Sherman Road (P-33-020502/CA-RIV-10403)

P-33-020502/CA-RIV-10403 was originally recorded in 2011 by Joshua Trampier as two segments of an asphalt-paved, marked, two-lane historical period road that is now known as Sherman Road. The segment of Sherman Road documented in 2011 only included the first 49 feet from the edge of pavement corresponding to the Caltrans ROW of Highway 74. The northern portion of the road segment is oriented north to south of Highway 74, and the southern portion of the segment is oriented northeast and southwest for the initial 164 feet before turning south. At the time of documentation, no artifacts or disturbances were observed.

During the current survey, the segment of Sherman Road within the offsite areas of the Project area was recorded by PaleoWest archaeologists. This newly documented segment of Sherman Road is south of the original segment documented in 2011 and is approximately 0.22 mile long. This segment extends north from the intersection with Ethanac Road and terminates just north of the intersection with Harrison Avenue. This segment of Sherman Road also has a mostly unimproved eastern ROW (Figure 5-9).

Sherman Road at large is indicated on a 1901 USGS map as a north/south oriented road extending from Ethanac Road to the south and north to Ellis Avenue (USGS 1901b). A 1942 USGS map indicates that Sherman Road was unpaved south of Ethanac Road and paved between Ethanac and Mapes Road, with pavement ending partway between Mapes Road and Ellis Avenue (USGS 1942b).



Figure 5-9. Overview of Sherman Road from northern extent at intersection with Harris Avenue, facing south toward Ethanac Road.

A 1953 USGS topographic map indicates Ethanac Siding, where the train stopped in Ethanac, was located on the west side of Sherman Road (south of the newly recorded segment) near the intersection with the Atchison, Topeka, and Sante Fe Railroad (USGS 1953). Due to the indicated location of Ethanac Siding and the train stop in 1953, Sherman Road was likely used as the primary road for bringing agricultural goods from the surrounding area to the train station for export.

CRHR Eligibility

The segment of Sherman Road within the current Project area does not appear to meet any criterion for listing in the CRHR. As previously stated, the street was in use prior to 1901; however, the newly recorded segment remained unpaved until at least 1942. This segment does not have any apparent association with any significant event in the history of the City or Riverside County. Additionally, the segment of road cannot be linked to a significant person in history. Thus, Sherman Road does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 2. This segment of the street does not appear to be a major departure from road construction or an impressive or unique feat of engineering. Therefore, the newly recorded segment of Sherman Road does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3. Finally, Sherman Road does not appear to have the potential to yield any information important to the study of our local, state, or national history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion 4.

6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource assessment included a records search, background research, Native American outreach, and a survey of the Project area. As a result of these efforts, three built environment resources (segments of Trumble Road, Ethanac Road, and Sherman Road), all within the offsite areas of the Project area, were documented. A significance evaluation conducted by PaleoWest indicates that none of these resources meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. As such, none of them are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA and no further cultural resource management is recommended for these resources. No prehistoric or historic period archaeological resources were identified within the Project area.

The Pechanga Band of Indians expressed concerns for the Project due to its proximity to three distinct Sacred Lands filings as well as a number of previously recorded cultural resources. In addition, the Tribe pointed out the Project is near an ancestral cremation that is very concerning to the Tribe. For these reasons, the Tribe believes that the area is highly sensitive and that an archaeological monitor and Tribal monitor should be present during earthmoving activities. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians also stated the Project is within a known Tribal Cultural Landscape and the area is highly sensitive. As such, the Project area appears to be sensitive for cultural or tribal cultural resources. PaleoWest recommends that an archaeological monitor be retained to observe ground-disturbing activities during the initial phases of construction within the Project area and off-site improvement areas. If the qualified archaeologist determines that the construction activities have little or no potential to impact cultural resources (e.g., excavations are within previously disturbed, non-native soils, or within soil formation not expected to yield cultural resources deposits), then monitoring may be reduced or eliminated.

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

7 REFERENCES

Ammenheuser, M.

- 2012 PERRIS: City once had the top gold mine in Southern California. The Press Enterprise. Available at: <https://www.pressenterprise.com/2012/06/15/perris-city-once-had-the-top-gold-mine-in-southern-california/>. Accessed May 2023.

Ancestry.com

- 2023a Ancestry.com. *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004
- 2023b Ancestry.com. *U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011

Anonymous

- 1991 Main Report. In *Evaluation of 404 Jurisdiction by the Corps of Engineers*, vol. I. Dames & Moore, Inc., Las Vegas, Nevada. Prepared for Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Basgall, M.E., and M.C. Hall

- 1993 Archaeology of the Awl Site (CA-SBR-4562), Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California: An Early Holocene Residential Base in the North-Central Mojave Desert. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California. Submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.

Bean, Lowell J., and Florence C. Shipek

- 1978 "Luiseño." California, edited by Robert Heizer. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, pp. 550–563. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.

Bean, L. J., and S.B. Vane

- 2001 Eastside Reservoir Project Phase III: Ethnography and Ethnohistory. Cultural Systems Research, Inc., Menlo Park, California. Submitted to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

- 1855 General Lands Office General Survey Plat for Township 3 South, Range 3 West. Surveyors General's Office, San Francisco.
- 1865 General Lands Office General Survey Plat for Township 5B South, Range 3 West. Surveyors General's Office, San Francisco.
- 2023 Records for Township 5 South, Range 3 West, Sections 10 and 15. Accessed online May 2023.
https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=CA0620__.307&docClass=STA&sid=3doao1ww.pbs#patentDetailsTabIndex=1

BLM continued

- 2023 Records for Township 5 South, Range 3 West, Sections 10 and 15. Accessed online May 2023.
<https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=CACAAA%20082311&docClass=SER&sid=nlpgbcgv.s5y#patentDetailsTabIndex=0>
- 2023 Records for Township 5 South, Range 3 West, Sections 10 and 15. Accessed online May 2023.
<https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=CACAAA%20082341&docClass=SER&sid=nlpgbcgv.s5y#patentDetailsTabIndex=0>

Binford, L.R.

- 1980 Willow Smoke and Dogs' Tails: Hunter Gatherer Settlement Systems and Archaeological Site Formation. *American Antiquity* 45:4–20.

Bruhns, K. O.

- 1994 *Ancient South America*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Chartkoff, Joseph L., and Kerry Kona Chartkoff

- 1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

City of Perris

- 2005 Perris General Plan Conservation Element. Document accessed June 3, 2022 at <https://www.cityofperris.org/home/showpublisheddocument/449/63720313969337000>.
- 2023 History. Available at: <https://www.cityofperris.org/our-city/about-perris/history#:~:text=Before%20the%201880's%2C%20the%20Perris,the%20surrounding%20hills%2C%20things%20changed>. Accessed May 2023.

Dillehay, T. D.

- 1989 Paleoenvironment and Site Context. *Monte Verde: A Late Pleistocene Settlement in Chile*, vol. I. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- 1997 Archaeological Context. *Monte Verde: A Late Pleistocene Settlement in Chile*, vol. II. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Dibblee, T.W., and J.A. Minch

- 2008 Geologic map of the Murrieta 15 minute quadrangle, Riverside County, California. Dibblee Geological Foundation, Dibblee Foundation Map DF-417. Scale 1:62,500.

Goldberg, Susan, Michael Mirro, and Dennis McDougall

- 2001 Archaeological Buried Site Testing Report for CA-RIV-805 for the Perris Valley Rail Line Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Kleinfelder West, Inc., and Riverside County Transportation Commission. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Grenda, Donn

- 1997 Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore. *Statistical Research Technical Series 59*. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

Gunther, Jane Davies

- 1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J. D. Gunther, Riverside.

Heizer, Robert F. (editor)

- 1978 California. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Holmes, Elmer Wallace

- 1912 *History of Riverside County, California*. Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, California.

Horne, Melinda C., and Dennis P. McDougall

- 2008 CA-RIV-6069: Early Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the San Jacinto Valley, Western Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Johnson, K. J.

- 2013 Back in the Day: Ethanac Name Was Original. *The Press Enterprise*. Available at: <https://www.pressenterprise.com/2013/06/28/back-in-the-day-ethanac-name-was-original/>. Accessed May 2023.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.

Lake Elsinore Valley Sun Tribune

- 1894 "Republican State Ticket: Perris Township Nominees," *Lake Elsinore Valley Sun Tribune*, September 8, 1894. 2. Accessed on December 9, 2023.

Lynch, T. F. (editor)

- 1980 *Guitarrero Cave: Early Man in the Andes*. Academic Press, New York.

Meltzer, D. J., D. K. Grayson, G. Ardila, A. W. Barker, D. F. Dincauze, C. V. Hanes, Jr., F. Mena, L. Nuñez, and D. J. Stanford

- 1997 On the Pleistocene Antiquity of Monte Verde, Southern Chile. *American Antiquity* 62: 659-663.

Moratto, Michael J.

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York and London. Reprinted, with new Introduction, 2004, Coyote Press, Salinas, California.

Morton, Douglas M. and Fred K. Miller

2006 Geological Map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' x 60' Quadrangles, California. US Geological Survey, Open File Report 2006-1217.

Motte Museum

2023 About the Mottes. Available at: <https://www.mottemuseum.com/about/>. Accessed May 2023.

Munz, P. A., and D. D. Keck

1959 *A California Flora*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

NETROnline

2023 Ethanac Road, Perris, CA. Historic Aerial imagery (1966-2020). Accessed May 2023, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

O'Connell, J. F., P.J. Wilke, T.F. King, and C.L. Mix (editors)

1974 Perris Reservoir Archaeology, Late Demographic Change in Southeastern California. State of California Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report No. 14. Sacramento.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

1995 Instructions for Recording Historical Resources. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Riverside County Assessor

2023a Riverside County Assessor, Property ID Number (PIN/APN): 329240016, accessed December 9, 2023 available at <https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/329240016>

2023b Riverside County Assessor, Property ID Number (PIN/APN): 329240017, accessed December 9, 2023 available at <https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/329240017>

2023c Riverside County Assessor, Property ID Number (PIN/APN): 329240018, accessed December 9, 2023 available at <https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/329240018>

2023d Riverside County Assessor, Property ID Number (PIN/APN): 329240019, accessed December 9, 2023 available at <https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/329240019>

2023e Riverside County Assessor, Property ID Number (PIN/APN): 329240020, accessed December 9, 2023 available at <https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/329240020>

Riverside County Assessor continued

- 2023f Riverside County Assessor, Property ID Number (PIN/APN): 329240023, accessed December 9, 2023 available at <https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/329240023>
- 2023g Riverside County Assessor, Property ID Number (PIN/APN): 329240025, accessed December 9, 2023 available at <https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/329240025>
- 2023h Riverside County Assessor, Property ID Number (PIN/APN): 329240026, accessed December 9, 2023 available at <https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/329240026>
- 2023i Riverside County Assessor, Property ID Number (PIN/APN): 329240027, accessed December 9, 2023 available at <https://rivcoview.rivcoacr.org/#/Property-Search/329240027>

Roosevelt, A.C., M. Lima da Costa, C. Lopes Machado, M. Michab, N. Mercier, H. Valladas, J. Feathers, W. Barnett, M. Imazio da Silveira, A. Henderson, J. Silva, B. Chernoff, D. S. Reese, J.A. Holman, N. Toth, and K. Schick

- 1996 Paleoindian Cave Dwellers in the Amazon: The Peopling of the Americas. *Science* 272:73–384.

Schaefer, Jerry

- 1994 The Challenge of Archaeological Research in the Colorado Desert: Recent Approaches and Discoveries. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 16(1).

Soil Survey Staff

- 1999 Soil Taxonomy: A basic System of Soil Classification for Making and Interpreting Soil Surveys. *U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Agriculture Handbook Number 436*, Second Edition.
- 2022a Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Riverside, California. Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Available online. Accessed 2022-05-18.
- 2022b Official Soils Description, US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Available online: <https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/>

Strong, William D.

- 1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1):1–358. Berkeley, CA.

TopoView

- 2023 Map Records. National Geological Map Database project, USGS National Geospatial Program. <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>

U.S. Census

1920–2020 Decennial Census of Population and Housing. Available at:
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census.html>. Accessed
May 2023.

U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. (USGS)

1901a Elsinore, California (1:125,000) topographic quadrangle.

1901b Elsinore, California (1:125,000) topographic quadrangle.

1942a Perris, California (1:50,000) topographic quadrangle.

1942b Murrieta, California (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle.

1953 Romoland, California (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle.

1983 Santa Ana, California (1:100,000) topographic quadrangle

Wallace, William J.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *California Indians*, edited by R.F. Heizer and M.A. Whipple, pp. 186–210. University of California Press, Los Angeles.

Warren, Claude N.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1–15. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Archaeology 1(3).

1980 The Archaeology and Archaeological Resources of the Amargosa-Mojave Basin Planning Units. In *A Cultural Resources Overview for the Amargosa-Mojave Basin Planning Units*, edited by C.N. Warren, M. Knack, and E. von Till Warren. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Cultural Resources Publications, Anthropology/History, Riverside, California.

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by Michael J. Moratto, pp. 339–430. Academic Press, Orlando, California.

Wilke, P. J.

1974 Settlement and Subsistence at Perris Reservoir: A Summary of Archaeological Investigations. In *Perris Reservoir Archaeology, Late Demographic Change in Southeastern California*, edited by J.F. O'Connell, P.J. Wilke, T. F. King, and C.L. Mix, pp 20–29. State of California Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report No. 14. Sacramento.

Appendix A. Native American Coordination

Appendix B. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

This page intentionally left blank.