



CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION IN SUPPORT OF PERRIS MARKETPLACE PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

September 20, 2024



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Birdseye Planning Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Perris Marketplace Project (Project). The Project will develop a commercial real estate center, which will most likely be anchored by a grocery store, on a 10.455-acre site. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of Perris is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA.

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

A cultural resource records search and literature review was conducted at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System on August 14, 2023. The records search indicated that no fewer than 37 previous studies have been conducted within 1 mile (mi) of the Project area. In addition, eight historic-era cultural resources have been recorded within 1 mi of the Project area. These resources include one archaeological site and seven built-environment resources. None of these previously documented resources are in the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Sacred Lands File from the NAHC on August 18, 2023. The NAHC responded on October 3, 2023, stating the results of the search were positive and included a list of Native American tribes to contact. Specifically, the NAHC suggested to contact the Pechanga Band of Indians (Pechanga) for additional information. Letters were sent to 21 individuals representing 14 Native American tribal groups (including Pechanga) to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project. PaleoWest sent outreach letters to tribal contacts on August 25, 2023. Individuals contacted were selected based on previous NAHC contact lists for a recent project within the same region. Individuals contacted included the 14 Native American tribal groups listed on the NAHC contact list for the current Project. These letters were followed up by phone calls to individuals who had not yet responded. To date, six responses have been received as a result of the Native American outreach efforts.

PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian survey of the proposed Project area on September 22, 2023. No archaeological or built-environment resources were identified during the survey in the Project area. However, an examination of topographic and historical aerial maps indicates that the property was developed by the early 1940s and contained nine buildings and a track or riding ring. These buildings and structures appeared to have been demolished by 1997 and the area was subsequently graded.

Based on these findings, PaleoWest concludes that no archaeological or historical resources will be impacted by the Project. However, PaleoWest recommends the following best management practices be implemented during Project construction:

- If cultural resources are encountered during Project related activities, work in the immediate area must halt and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant for listing on the CRHR,

additional work, such as data recovery excavations, may be warranted to mitigate any impacts per CEQA.

- If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of positive human identification. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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1 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Birdseye Planning Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Perris Marketplace Project (Project). The proposed Project involves the development a commercial real estate center, which will most likely be anchored by a grocery store, in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of Perris (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project area is on a vacant parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number 300-260-001) that measures 10.455 acres in size. The property lies at the southeast corner of Perris Boulevard and Placentia Avenue in the northern extent of the city. It is surrounded by modern residential housing to the east and south, modern residential housing across Placentia Avenue to the north, and commercial or industrial development across Perris Boulevard to the west (Figure 1-2). Topographically, the Project encompasses portions of Section 17, Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the *Perris, California* (1980) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1-2).

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Section 1 introduced the Project location. Section 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for the Project. Section 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the existing cultural resource data literature, resource record review, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of the Native American communications is presented in Section 4. The field methods and results are outlined in Section 5, with management recommendations provided in Section 6. This is followed by bibliographic references and an appendix detailing Native American outreach efforts.



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

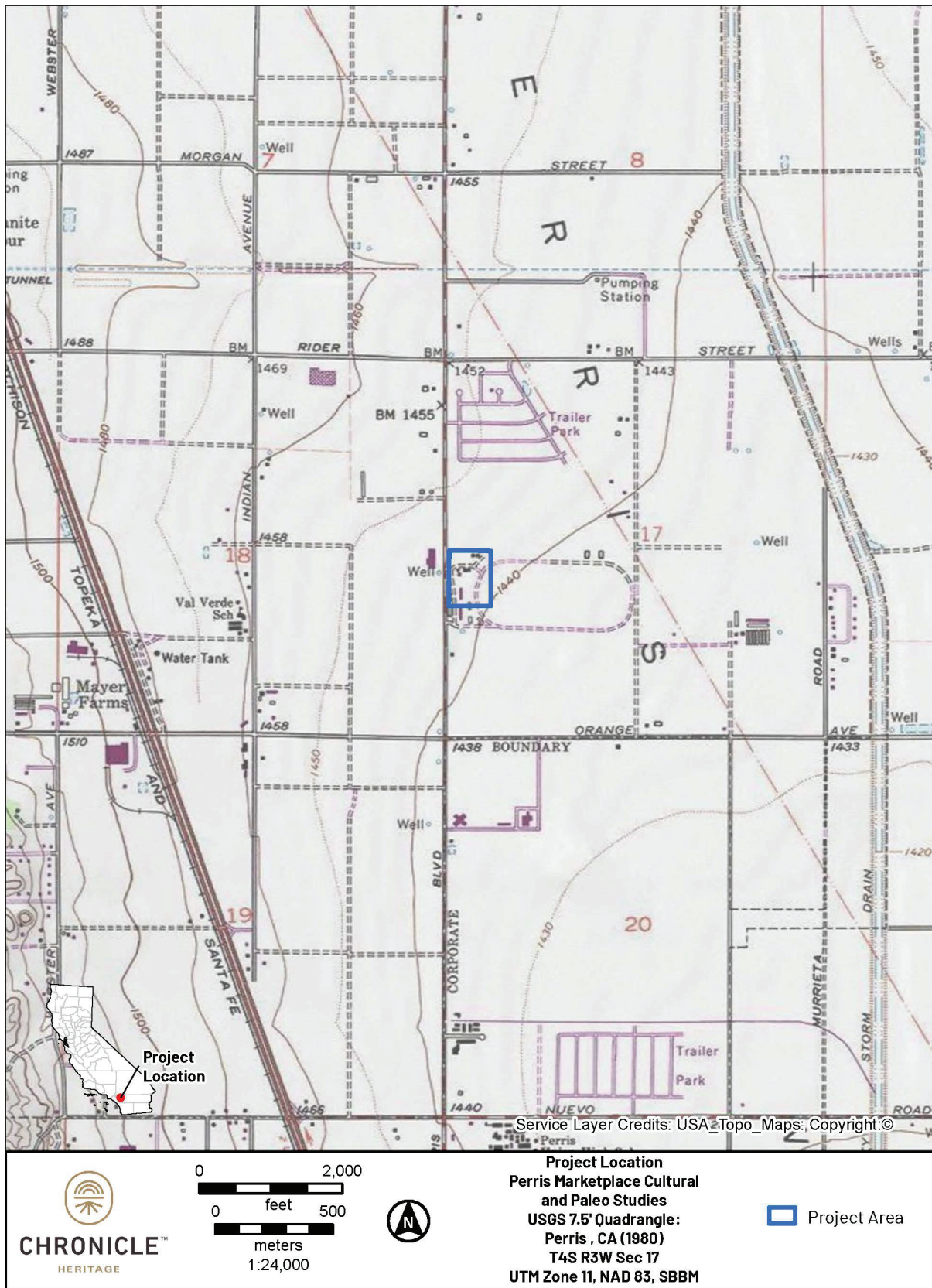


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

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

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

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

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

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 a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause

a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.2 LOCAL

2.2.1 City of Perris General Plan

The City of Perris General Plan (General Plan) defines archaeological and cultural resources, identifies areas of cultural sensitivity within the City and the sphere of influence, and 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 resources and consider the 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 section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic period contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic period

human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is in western Riverside County, within Perris Valley and the greater San Jacinto Valley, and between the Temescal Mountains to the west and Lakeview Mountains and Bernasconi Hills to the east. Perris Valley is a semi-arid, inland, alluvial valley that generally extends in a northwest–southeast direction. Several isolated granitic mountains, such as the Lakeview Mountains and the Bernasconi Hills, separate Perris Valley from the nearby Moreno, San Jacinto, and Menifee Valleys. Perris Valley is a sub-basin of the San Jacinto watershed and is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the northeast and the Santa Ana Mountains to the southwest. The San Jacinto River crosses Perris Valley flowing southwest into Railroad Canyon, cutting through the Temescal Mountains. The river heads in the San Jacinto Mountains and drains into Lake Elsinore, which formed on a sink along the Elsinore Fault, and much of the valley fill is derived from the river. The Perris Valley is the westernmost part of the greater San Jacinto Valley and is an alluviated structural valley with a relatively flat depositional surface surrounded by granitic hills. The climate and environment of the region are typical of southern California’s inland valleys, with temperatures in the region reaching over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and dipping to near freezing in the winter. The average annual precipitation is approximately 12 inches.

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

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 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 8000 and 9000 B.P. (Grenda 1997).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Heizer (1978), Horne and McDougall (2008), Moratto (1998), Schaefer (1994), and Warren (1984). 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 be very sparse across the landscape, and may either yield only meager evidence of human activity or be rich with flaked and ground stone tool kits, ecofacts, and possibly even structures;

additionally, most are 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; Moratto 1984; Roosevelt et al. 1996). These sites may be found in large, protected caves above floodplains, but near economically important resources in coastal, lake marsh, and valley/riparian environments. These sites may also be found at quarry locations, 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 a diagnostic Paleoindian marker 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. The early portion of 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 likely 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 more on their subsistence efforts to procure a wider variety of food sources.

The early portion of the Archaic period was characterized by the continued organization of Native groups as nomadic hunters and gatherers; however, there is some evidence of semi-sedentary residential occupation. Early occupants of the region were 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. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is an indicative feature of Archaic sites. Of course, 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 placed on fishing practices versus hunting game.

Additionally, some sites in the region from the Archaic period present stratified cultural deposits that indicate seasonal or longer-term occupation in some locations, further indicating possible sedentary habitation or occupation patterns. It is thought that the general settlement-subsistence patterns in the region of the Project during the Middle Holocene were characterized by a greater emphasis on seed gathering and shallow midden concentrations at

sites, which suggests 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, while other more satellite camps were 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 were, of course, 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 due to a 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 the period resulted in more reliable food sources and the formation of sedentary villages. The subsistence base during this time also broadened, and Native American groups in the region began manufacturing 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; these include obsidian from Obsidian Butte, wonderstone from the south end of the Santa Rosa Mountains and Cerro Colorado in northern Baja California, soapstone presumed to have come from Santa Catalina Island 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, and a shift from inhumation to cremation burials.

The cultural patterns of the Late Prehistoric period were similar to the previous period; however, 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 and/or increased efficiency in subsistence strategies (e.g., the utilization of the bow and arrow), or progressive economic changes that included an increase in trade activities with other regions. Indicative of increased trade practices during this period between coastal and inland Native groups is the presence of both *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shells and beads and ornaments, and non-local ceramics at sites in the Project region.

The increased carrying capacity and intensification of resources suggest 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 a variety of biotic, faunal, and artifacts, suggests that occupation in the area intensified during the Late Prehistoric period. It has been suggested that this increase in use resulted from the influx of Native American peoples from the surrounding desert region rather than indicative of an increase in a 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 approximately 200 years ago (Wilke 1974:24).

3.3 ETHNOHISTORIC SETTING

3.3.1 Luiseño

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

Prior to the institution of the Mission System, the Luiseño were likely divided between coastal and inland groups. When Spanish settlers instituted the mission system in the 1770s, traditional social and political organization was disrupted. Luiseño villages were organized as autonomous neighboring groups loosely connected through a system of lineages and clans (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño were primarily hunters, gatherers, and harvesters. The landscape within the Luiseño traditional use area varied, and methods of subsistence largely depended on the region of settlement. Hunting and gathering places were owned by individuals, families, the chief, or by the collective community (Bean and Shipek 1978). Game animals included deer, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Acorns, roots, leaves, seeds, and the fruit of many other plants were also common sources of food.

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

It is estimated that when the Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each. However, other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4000–5000 (Bean and Shipek 1978). Ultimately, the Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases, such as smallpox, and harsh living conditions at the missions and ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of California, the influx of American settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, almost all the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, and their occupants eventually

removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage are associated with the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala Reservations.

3.3.2 Cahuilla

The Cahuilla have been studied extensively by Dr. Lowell Bean, and much of the following discussion is derived from Bean's description of the Cahuilla in Volume 8 of the *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean 1978:575–587).

The Cahuilla belong to nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns, patrilineal clans, and lineages. Each clan, "political-ritual-corporate units" composed of 3–10 lineages, owned a large territory where each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, in large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Clans were apt to own land in the valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches.

In prehistoric times, Cahuilla shelters are believed to have been dome shaped and, after contact, tended to be rectangular. Cahuilla shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed. Most Cahuilla domestic activities were performed outside the shelters and within the shade of large, expansive ramadas.

The Cahuilla were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and protoagricultural peoples. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants were also used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available.

To gather and prepare these food resources, the Cahuilla had an extensive inventory of equipment, including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars. In addition, the Cahuilla also had an extensive inventory of food processing equipment, including hammers and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, winnowing shells and baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives (made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane), bone saws, and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish.

Mountain tops, unusual rock formations, springs, and streams are sacred to the Cahuilla, as are rock art sites and burial and cremation sites. In addition, various birds are revered as sacred beings of great power and were sometimes killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. As such, bird cremation sites are considered sacred by the Cahuilla.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

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

California. In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto plains with a small party of soldiers to establish an overland route through Alta California.

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

In 1842, Don Jose Antonio Estudillo was granted the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo Potrero, a 35,000-acre parcel, by Mexican Governor Juan B. Alvarado. The rancho—which included an area encompassing the present-day cities/communities of Hemet, San Jacinto, Valle Vista, and Winchester—was used for grazing 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 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 and included western Perris Valley, the Canyon Lake area, and the Lake Mathews region (City of Perris 2005). Cattle and agriculture were the economic engines that drove the ranchos' way of life, which continued until the second half of the nineteenth century with the arrival of American and European settlers into California.

The Mexican American War ended in 1848 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 was 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 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 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.

4 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

On August 14, 2023, a literature review and records search were conducted at the EIC, housed at the University of California, Riverside. This inventory effort included the Project area and a 1-mile (mi) radius around the Project area, collectively termed the Project study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historical cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

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 no fewer than 37 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within the Project study area since 1979 (Table 4-1). Four studies encompass or intersect the Project. As such, it appears that the Project area in its entirety 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-00572	1979	Breece, William H.	Cultural Resource Survey of the Metro Park Project Proposed Racetrack, Riverside County, California
RI-00573	1984	Dover, Christopher E.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 20,538 Near Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-00574	1984	Dover, Christopher E.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 20,524 Near Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-01886	1984	Dover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of a Planned Residential Development at The Intersection of Orange Avenue and Murrieta Road, Perris, California
RI-01887	1984	Dover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tt 20124, Near Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-04649	2003	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Perris 53, 52.91 Acres of Land in The City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-05023	2004	Mckenna et al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of The Proposed City of Perris Southeast High School Site (68.57 Acres) Riverside County, California
RI-05549	2004	Applied Earthworks	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of The Rider Street Improvements Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA
RI-05798	2004	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-

Report No.*	Year	Author(s)	Title
			031-040a, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-06137	2004	Taniguchi, Christeen	Letter Report: Records Search Results And Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate Rv60xc848d (Dominguez Pharmacy) 2055 North Perris Boulevard, Perris, Riverside County, Ca
RI-06577	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Thomas Shackford, And John J. Eddy	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel No. 30-050-002, In the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-06727	2006	McClean, Roderic	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Study for The Replacement of Four Deteriorated So Ca Edison Wooden Utility Poles on The Corsair 12 KV Circuit, The Sprague 12 KV Circuit, The Palmer 12 KV Circuit, And the Carbine 12 KV Circuit, California
RI-06747	2005	Ewers, Daniel	Cultural Resource Assessment: Perris Marketplace, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-06837	2006	Hooper, Anna M., Kristie R. Blevins, Leslie Nay Irish, and William R. Gillean	A phase I Archaeological Records Search and Survey Report on APN 306-380-023, +-2.5 Acres, Wilson Avenue, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-06898	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources, Investigation of the Perris 2, Project Area in the City, of Perris, Riverside, Co., California
RI-06914	2003	Harrison, Jim	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California
RI-06956	2007	Bholat, Sara	Cultural Resources Survey, of a 1.9 Acre Parcel, (APN-303-275-036), Perris, Riverside County, California.
RI-07133	2007	Moreno, Adrian Sanchez	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company: Sentrex Street Light Relocation Project Located on the Harrier 12kV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO#6677-4054, AI#R6733)
RI-07491	2007	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed West End Middle School in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-07538	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-07690	2006	Rosenburg, Seth A. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the La Corona Market Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-08013	2005	Gust, Sherri and Kim Scott	Archaeological And Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for Harvest Landing, City of Perris, California
RI-08265	2009	Billat, Lorna	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): CA-2972/

Report No.*	Year	Author(s)	Title
			Dominguez Pharmacy
RI-08290	2009	Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC Candidate LA3123A (Perris Palm-Tower Co Colo CA2972), 2055 North Perris Boulevard, Perris, Riverside County, California.
RI-08351	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom", Thomas Shackford, Terri Jacquemain, and John Eddy	Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel Number 303-050-002, in the City of Perris County of Riverside, California.
RI-08696	2011	Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said	Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24163-B
RI-08793	2011	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate RV75XC117 (Bunker Hill Sub)
RI-09471	2016	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resource Assessment Perris Estates Project City of Perris County of Riverside, California
RI-09621	2014	Puckett, Heather R.	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Periwinkle Site, 57 Business Park Drive, Perris, Riverside County, California 92571
RI-09727	2015	George, Joan and Josh Smallwood	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Perris Apartments Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-09756	2015	Haas, Hannah, Robert Ramirez, and Kevin Hunt	City of Perris Valley Storm Channel Trail Project Cultural Resource Study
RI-10199	2014	Fulton, Phil	Discovery And Monitoring Plan for The Mid County Parkway
RI-10712	2018	Porras, P. and B. Vargas	Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Mobile Home Park, Perris, California
RI-10787	2018	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center I Project, DPR No. 06-0635, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-10788	2018	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center III Project, PM 35268, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-10866	2021	Kaiser, Kate, Jessica Colston, and Samantha Murray	Cultural Resources Report for the Perries Boulevard and Morgan Street Industrial Park Project City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-10898	2021	Garrison, Andrew J. and Briam F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the 3175 Wilson Avenue Project, Perris California

***Bold** text designates previous investigation intersecting or lying within the Project area

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN 1 MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

The records search indicated that no fewer than eight historic-era cultural resources have been previously documented within the Project study area. These resources include one archaeological site and seven built-environment resources (Table 4-2). No prehistoric resources have been documented within 1-mi of the Project area. None of the previously documented historic-era resources are within the Project area.

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

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-007641	–	Historic	Building	J.B. Mayer Ranch; wood structure frame, shed, and barn
P-33-007648	–	Historic	Building	Camp Haan Barracks
P-33-007659	–	Historic	Structure	Possible Camp Haan Base buildings: two metal structures in “Quonset hut” style
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-6726H	Historic	District, Element of district	Segment of Colorado River Aqueduct
P-33-016238	CA-RIV-8389	Historic	Site	Farming equipment remnants
P-33-028896	–	Historic	Object	Concrete irrigation feature
P-33-029117	–	Historic	Object	15 by 8-foot concrete slab with two wells that have been filled in
P-33-029118	CA-RIV-13010	Historic	Object	Segment of Perris Valley Storm Drain

4.3 ADDITIONAL HISTORIC RESEARCH ON THE PROJECT SITE

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory. There are no listed cultural resources recorded within the Project area or within 1 mi of the Project area.

Archival research conducted on the Project site includes a review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records, a Riverside County assessor’s parcel search, and historical topographic maps and aerial images. The GLO records indicate that the Project area was part of the 1883 San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero land grant, which included more than 48,000 acres of land given to members of the Pedronena family (BLM 2023). Additionally, a second land patent for the area including the Project area was granted from the state to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1894. The Riverside County assessor’s parcel search indicated that the parcel is vacant commercial land and did not indicate any persons of note as past owners (Riverside County Assessor 2023).

Historical maps were consulted, including Elsinore, California (1901), Southern California (1901) 30-minute; Perris, California (1942) 15-minute; and Perris, California (1953, 1967) 7.5-minute

USGS quadrangles (TopoView 2023). Historical aerial photographs from NETROnline dated to 1959, 1966, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1997, 2002, and 2020 were also examined. As depicted on the topographic maps and aerial photographs, it appears that there were approximately eight buildings and a track or riding ring present within the Project area as early as 1942. By 1967, a ninth building had been constructed; the track or riding ring appears to have been demolished by this time and is no longer extant. Sometime between 1985 and 1997, all nine buildings on the property were removed and the area was graded (NETROnline 2023). The Project area has remained vacant since at least 1997.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC on August 18, 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 October 3, 2023, stating the results of the search were positive and included a list of Native American tribes to contact. Specifically, the NAHC suggested to contact the Pechanga Band of Indians (Pechanga) for additional information. Letters were sent to 21 individuals representing 14 Native American groups (including Pechanga) to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (Appendix A). PaleoWest sent outreach letters to tribal contacts on August 25, 2023. Individuals contacted were selected based on previous NAHC contact lists for a recent project within the same region. Individuals contacted included the 14 Native American tribal groups listed on the NAHC contact list for the current Project. These letters were followed up by phone calls to individuals who had not responded on October 3, 2023.

To date, six responses have been received as a result of the Native American outreach efforts conducted for the Project (Appendix A).

- The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians sent an email requesting the following documentation related to the Project:
 - A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
 - A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
 - Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- The EPA Department of Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians responded via phone on October 3, 2023, stating they have reviewed the outreach letter, and they have no further comments.
- Pechanga Band of Indians sent an email requesting the following documentation related to the Project:
 - 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
 - 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (ENIS/MND/EIR, etc);

- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
 - 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed.
 - 5) 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.
- Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians sent an email stating that the Project is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and within the Tribe's specific Area of Historic Interest and as such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area. The Tribe, however, does not have cultural resource information to share, and requested a final copy of the report.
 - Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians responded via phone on October 3, 2023, stating that the entire area of Perris has numerous village sites that have been identified and the Tribe has significant information to share regarding the area. Soboba is more than willing to disclose the significant information they have to the agency during consultation.
 - Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians responded via phone on October 3, 2023, stating that the Tribe does not have any comments or concerns for the City of Perris.

5 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resource survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest Archaeologist Diana Cleveland on September 22, 2023. The fieldwork effort included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area, totaling 10.455 acres. The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a series of parallel transects spaced at 10–15-meter (m) (33–49-feet [ft]) intervals. The archaeologist carefully inspected all areas within the Project area likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area.

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

5.2 FIELD RESULTS

The Project area is a vacant parcel of land surrounded by residential, commercial, and industrial development. Ground visibility was poor (5–20%) across the survey area with annual weeds and tall grasses obscuring portions of the property (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). Although the perimeter



Figure 5-1. Overview from center of the Project area, facing north.



Figure 5-2. Overview from north of Project area toward center of lot, facing south.

of the parcel showed evidence of having been recently mowed, a dense concentration of vegetation was observed in the center of the Project area (Figure 5-3).

Exposed surface sediments consisted of fine, brown to light brown sandy silt with minimal gravels. Evidence of previous agricultural activity was found throughout the Project area with planting rows formed in the dirt and patches of parsley growing wild. No cultural resources were identified in the Project area during the survey.



Figure 5-3. Overview from the center of the Project area, facing west.

6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource assessment identified no archaeological or historical resources in the Project area. However, an examination of topographic and historical aerial maps indicates that the property was developed by the early 1940s and contained nine buildings and a track or riding ring. These buildings and structures appeared to have been demolished by 1997 and the area was subsequently graded. The NAHC responded to the SLF request stating the results of the search were positive and included a list of Native American tribes to contact. Specifically, the NAHC suggested to contact the Pechanga Band of Indians (Pechanga) for additional information. Letters were sent to 21 individuals representing 14 Native American groups (including Pechanga) to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (Appendix A).

Based on these results, PaleoWest concludes that no archaeological or historical resources will be impacted by the Project. However, PaleoWest recommends the following best management practices be implemented during Project construction.

- If cultural resources are encountered during Project related activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the Project Archaeologist should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant for listing on the CRHR, additional work such as data recovery excavations may be warranted to mitigate any impacts per CEQA.

- If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of positive identification as human. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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Appendix A. Native American Coordination

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 3, 2023

Joy Vyhmeister
Chronicle Heritage, LLC / PaleoWest, LLCVia Email to: jvyhmeister@chronicleheritage.comCHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
VacantEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov**Re: Perris Marketplace Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Vyhmeister:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/3/2023**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/20/2023
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	F	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	(760) 369-7161	hhaines@augustinetribe.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseño	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/23/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515	(760) 742-3189	sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseño	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/23/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdill, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdill@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	lgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseño	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseño	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Cultural Committee,	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	Cultural-Committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	

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

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

Record: PROJ-2023-004706
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
55 E. Huntington Drive, Suite 238
Arcadia, CA 91006

August 25, 2023

Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Study in Support of the Perris Marketplace Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ann Brierty,

On behalf of the Birdseye Planning Group (BPG), PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource study in support of the Perris Marketplace Project (Project), in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The Project is located on the southeast corner of Perris Boulevard and Placentia Avenue in Perris, California (Assessor Parcel Number 306-030-022) as depicted on the Perris, California (1980) USGS 7.5-minute topographic map (see attached map). The Project would develop a commercial real estate center most likely anchored by a grocery store on an approximately 10.455-acre site. The Project site is currently vacant land with modern residential housing to the east and south, modern residential housing across Placentia Avenue to the north, and commercial or industrial development across Perris Boulevard to the west.

The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Perris (City) is the lead agency.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at University of California, Riverside on August 8, 2023. The records search indicated that eight cultural resources were identified within one mile of the Project area. Of the eight resources, one is a historic-period archaeological resource, and seven are historic period built-environment resources. None of the eight previously documented cultural resources lie within or immediately adjacent to the Project area.

Additionally, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File (SLF)* on August 18, 2023. The NAHC has not yet responded with results of the SLF, however we are writing as part of the cultural resources investigation to find out if you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. Please note, this letter **does not** constitute government-to-government consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52.

Completion of a pedestrian survey of the Project by PaleoWest archaeologists is anticipated for late August or early September.



Please contact me at (626) 221-9857 or joyvyhmeister@paleowest.com if you have any information or concerns pertaining to the proposed Project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joy L. Vyhmeister". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "J" and "V".

Joy Vyhmeister, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Team Lead
PaleoWest

SAMPLE



Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact	Comments/Notes
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919 laviles@aguacaliente.net	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Received response via email on 8/29/2023	Luz Salazar, Cultural Resources Analyst with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office responded via email on August 29, 2023, stating that "the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Perris Marketplace project. We have reviewed the documents and have the following comments: - A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in the area - A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center - Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project. Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 883-1137. You may also email ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net."
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Received response via email on 8/29/2023	See above comment.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians 84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	Phone: (760) 398 - 4722 Fax: (760) 369-7161 hhaines@augustinetribe.com	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Spoke to receptionist in Tribal Office on 10/3/23	Spoke to receptionist in the Tribal Office who requested that the letter sent via email previously be forwarded to jkirkey@augustinetribe.com. Resent letter on October 3, 2023.
Doug Velmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	Phone: (760) 342 - 2593 Fax: (760) 347-7880 jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Left voicemail on 10/3/2023	
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 5549 Fax: (951) 763-2808 Chairman@cahuilla.net ask for Bobby Ray Esparza, Tribal Cultural Director when calling	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Unable to leave voicemail because User's mailbox cannot accept new messages on 10/3/23	
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	Phone: (760) 782 - 0711 Fax: (760) 782-0712 EPA Dept: (760) 782-0712 rchapparosa@loscoyotesband.org	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Spoke with EPA Department on 10/3/23	Spoke with EPA Department of Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians on October 3, 2023. The Department stated that the letter has been reviewed and they have no further comments.
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5110 Fax: (951) 755-5177 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Left voicemail on 10/3/2023	
Ann Brierty, THPO Morongo Band of Mission Indians Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5259 Fax: (951) 572-6004 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Left voicemail on 10/3/2023	

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Pala, CA, 92059	Phone: (760) 891 - 3515 Fax: (760) 742-3189 sgaughen@palatribe.com	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Left voicemail on 10/3/2023	
Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	Phone: (951) 770 - 6000 Fax: (951) 695-1778 epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Received response via email on 8/29/2023	See below comment.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	Phone: (951) 770 - 6306 Fax: (951) 506-9491 pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Received response via email on 8/29/2023	<p>Paul E. Macarro, Cultural Coordinator for the Pechanga Reservation, responded via email on August 29, 2023, stating that "The Pechanga Band of Indians ('the Tribe') appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents we have determined that the Project area is not within Reservation land's, although it is located in Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon Our 'Ayelekwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area and its location, which is within hail of three Sacred Land's Filings. The first of these Traditional Cultural Properties is located 562 yards to the southwest, the second a Traditional Cultural Landscape is 1.44 miles due east, and the third another TCL, is located north-northwest of this proposed-Project. At 1.05-1.10 miles due west of the Project was a prominent Ancestral Trail. Characterized as historic trail, it is depicted on the 1874 USGS Plat Map as "The Road to Timicula" (sic). Further northeast, this same trail becomes recognized as the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail. Aerial imagery-records only go back to 1989 but</p> <p>reveal much of this Development's-envelope being utilized as a horse training facility. This Property s-version of a mid-20th Century horse-facility, followed a similar-pattern as horse facilities in the Temecula-area namely, these facilities/tracks were developed from very level and former farmland soils; so only minor scarification was often needed. The Tribe asserts a majority of the Project's native soils still remain intact below the plow-zone. This Project is situated .94 of- a-mile from the main feeder into the San Jacinto River. This River once tied together, many of our Ancestral Villages spanning from Mystic Lake to Lake Elsinore. Although formally channelized in</p> <p>the mid-20th Century, it is this close proximity to these Regional-waterways which is highly concerning to the Tribe. When considering Our Culture's burial practices, such an adjacency to perennial waterways often increases impacts to our Ancestral sacred sites."</p>
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'its'an Cultural Committee Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (928) 210 - 8739 culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Forwarded email to additional addresses on 10/3/23	Using information gained from outreach for another Project, we forwarded the original email to scottmanfred@yahoo.com and tribaladministrator@quechantribe.com as well.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (928) 261 - 0254 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Email returned 8/25/2023; sent via USPS 8/26/2023	Left voicemail on 10/3/2023	

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahulla P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Mailbox is full and unable to accept new messages on 10/3/23	
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahulla P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Cell: 951-941-4943 Fax: (951) 763-4325 jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Left voicemail on 10/3/2023	
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	Phone: (760) 749 - 1051 Fax: (760) 749-5144 bomazzetti@aol.com	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Received response via email on 9/27/2023	See below comment.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	Phone: (760) 297 - 2635 crd@rincon-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Received response via email on 9/27/2023	Shuuluk Linton, Tribal Historic Preservation Office Coordinator for the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, responded via email on September 27, 2023, stating "This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Tribe"), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project, and we thank you for the opportunity to consult on the project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseno people and within the Tribe's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI). As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area. After reviewing the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. The Tribe therefore has no comments, we recommend that you contact local tribes as they are closer to the project and may have pertinent information. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at slinton@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets."
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahulla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 659 - 2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Spoke with Tribal Office and left message on 10/3/23	
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	Spoke with Joseph Ontiveros on 10/3/23	Spoke with Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Department on October 3, 2023, who stated that the entire area of Perris has numerous village sites that have been identified and the Tribe has significant information to share regarding the area. Soboba is more than willing to disclose this significant information to the agency during consultation.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 654 - 5544 (951) 654-4198 ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 8/25/2023	N/A	

<p>Cultural Committee Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 9227</p>	<p>Phone: (760) 397-0300 Fax: (760) 397-8146 Cultural- Committee@torresmartinezsn- Gov Abraham Becerra 760-234-2363, abecerra@xmdci.org, Cultural Resource Coordinator and Bennae Calac Board President Tribal Advisor/Business Development (760) 617-2872 Nativegrounds@aol.com</p>	<p>Letter sent via email 8/25/2023</p>	<p>Spoke with Abraham Becerra on 10/3/23</p>	<p>Spoke with Cultural Resource Coordinator and Board President for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Abraham Becerra on October 3, 2023, who stated that the Tribe does not have any comments or concerns for the City of Perris.</p>
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03-041-2023-012

August 29, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO: jvyhmeister@paleowest.com]
PaleoWest Archaeology
Ms. Joy Vyhmeister
301 9th Street
Redlands, California 92374

Re: Perris Marketplace Project

Dear Ms. Joy Vyhmeister,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Perris Marketplace project. We have reviewed the documents and have the following comments:

*A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.

*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 883-1137. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Luz Salazar
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

Chairperson:
Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:
Bridgett Barcello

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

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

August 29, 2023

VIA E-Mail and USPS

Joy Vyhmeister, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Team Lead
Chronicle Heritage
301 9th Street
Suite 114
Redlands, CA, 92374

RE: Request for Information for the Perris Marketplace Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Vyhmeister,

The Pechanga Band of Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents we have determined that the Project area is not within Reservation land's, although it is located in the Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon Our 'Ayékwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area and its location, which is within hail of three Sacred Land's Filings. The first of these Traditional Cultural Properties is located 562 yards to the southwest, the second a Traditional Cultural Landscape is 1.44 miles due east, and the third another TCL, is located north-northwest of this proposed-Project. At 1.05-1.10 miles due west of the Project was a prominent Ancestral Trail. Characterized as historic trail, it is depicted on the 1874 USGS Plat Map as "*The Road to Timicula*" (sic). Further northeast, this same trail becomes recognized as the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail. Aerial imagery-records only go back to 1959 but reveal much of this Development's-envelope being utilized as a horse training facility. This Property's-version of a mid-20th Century horse-facility, followed a similar-pattern as horse facilities in the Temecula-area namely, these facilities/tracks were developed from very level and former farmland soils; so only minor scarification was often needed. The Tribe asserts a majority of the Project's native soils still remain intact below the plow-zone. This Project is situated .94 of-a-mile from the main feeder into the San Jacinto River. This River once tied together, many of our Ancestral Villages spanning from Mystic Lake to Lake Elsinore. Although formally channelized in the mid-20th Century, it is this close proximity to these Regional-waterways which is highly concerning to the Tribe. When considering Our Culture's burial practices, such an adjacency to perennial waterways often increases impacts to our Ancestral sacred sites.

Considering this Project's proximity to known Ancestral human-remains, recalling the nearness to three Traditional Cultural Properties, in light of the adjacency of the nearby bluelines, and because of Pechanga's longstanding project experience within this Project's vicinity the Tribe

therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. The Tribe believes that the possibility of recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for this Project is extremely high.

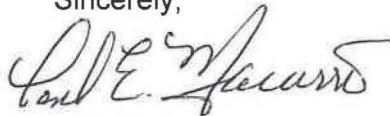
The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate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

- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
- 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed.
- 5) In the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

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

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

Sincerely,



Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation

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

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

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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



September 27, 2023

Sent via email: joyvyhmeister@paleowest.com

Re: Perris Marketplace Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Joy Vyhmeister,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project, and we thank you for the opportunity to consult on the project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and within the Tribe’s specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI). As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After reviewing the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. The Tribe therefore has no comments, we recommend that you contact local tribes as they are closer to the project and may have pertinent information. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at slinton@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,



Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Office Coordinator
Cultural Resources Department