



August 23, 2021

Mary McKenna Lanier
McKenna Lanier Group, Inc.
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Re: Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Service Station Project #20-05173, 27278
Ethanac Road, Perris, California

Dear Ms. McKenna Lanier:

This report presents the results of a cultural resources study conducted by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) for the proposed Perris Service Station Project #20-05173 (Project), located at 27278 Ethanac Road, Perris, California, within APNs 329-240-021 and 329-240-022. The study was performed in compliance with the Project's 2nd Review for Preliminary Review Application dated March 10, 2021, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Perris General Plan Conservation Elements, Goals, Policies and Implementation Measures: Goal IV Cultural Resources, Implementation Measure IV. A. 1-3 (City of Perris 2005).

This study was conducted to identify all cultural resources and historic properties within the Project area and to determine project-related effects on these resources. The study consisted of a review of relevant site records and reports on file with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at University of California, Riverside within a 1/2-mile (mi.) search radius, a pedestrian survey of the Project area by an archaeologist, and a review of the Sacred Lands File held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). This report includes the results of the study, as well as a brief historic background sketch for the area and archaeological recommendations.

The record search at the EIC, correspondence with the NAHC, and additional archival research indicated that no cultural resources or historic properties had been previously recorded within the Project area. The pedestrian archaeological survey of the Project area did not encounter any previously unrecorded cultural resources or historic properties. However, correspondence received from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that sensitive cultural resources were present within one mile of the Project area. Therefore, due to the potential for previously unrecorded buried resources within the Project area, cultural resource monitoring is recommended.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project proposes to construct a 7,250 sq. ft. convenience store, 3,978 sq. ft. fueling station canopy and a 2,500 sq. ft. automated carwash facility on a 2.5-acre site. The Project site is vacant but may have been previously associated with historic agricultural land-use within the surrounding vicinity.

The Project area is characterized as a large rolling level field bordered by Ethanac Road to the south, Trumble Road to the west, Sherman Road to the east, and Illinois Road and State Route 74 to the north. The vicinity surrounding the Project area is a mixture of developed and undeveloped lands, with modern commercial developments present on the south side of Ethanac Road, residential and commercial developments along Illinois Road, and residential developments east of Sherman Road. Areas located west of Trumble Road are largely undeveloped with the exception of Interstate 215, which lies approximately ¼-mile west of the Project area. The majority of the project area can be characterized as an alluvial plain along the south bank of the San Jacinto River watershed. Elevations within the open areas surrounding the San Jacinto River range between 1,415 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to upwards of 1,455 feet AMSL.

The Project is located at the northeast corner of Ethanac Road and Trumble Road within APNs 329-240-021 and 329-240-022. The Project area is shown on the on the USGS 7.5' *Romoland, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle within Township 5 South Range 3 West, within Section 10 (Figures 1 and 2). The Project area is located within an area that was identified as a "Low Density Site Probability" in the City's Conservation Element Exhibit CN-6: Cultural Resource Sensitivity (City of Perris 2005).

REGULATORY SETTING

California Environmental Quality Act

This Phase I archaeological inventory was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which requires that before approving discretionary projects the lead agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental effects which may result from that project. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Sections 15064.5(b) and 21084). A substantial adverse change is defined as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities which would impair historical significance (Sections 15064.5(b)(1) and 5020.1). Any historical resources listed in or eligible to be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), including archaeological resources, is considered to be historically or culturally significant. Resources which are listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey as provided under Section 5024.1(g) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless "the preponderance of evidence" demonstrates they are not. Finally, a resource that is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant, pursuant to Section 21084.1.

City of Perris

The City's General Plan Conservation Element addresses Cultural Resources, including providing a Cultural Resources Sensitivity map. The protection of historical, archaeological and paleontological sites is stated as the City's Goal IV- Cultural Resources. Policy IV.A. states that the City will comply with state and federal regulations and ensure preservation of significant historical, archaeological and paleontological resources. The following Implementation Measures are applicable to the Project:

- 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.

- 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, at the University of California, Riverside.
- 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.

CULTURAL SETTING

The prehistoric and historic cultural setting for the vicinity of the APE is briefly outlined below. For a wider context see more detailed discussions within Moratto (1984), Wallace (1955, 1962), and Warren (1984).

Prehistoric Setting

Several chronological theories exist for prehistoric subsistence traditions within Southern California. These have been summarized below into the early, middle, and late Holocene.

EARLY HOLOCENE

The Early Holocene is generally characterized as a hunting tradition within Southern California, and dates from approximately 10,000 BCE to 6500 BCE. Occupations within this period focused upon the hunting of large game, and the Early Holocene is the earliest period cited for coastal (Wallace 1955) and California high desert populations (Warren 1984). This period is viewed as contemporary to Clovis occupation, however only the desert region has been documented as containing physical representations of this subsistence strategy. The Lake Mojave Period, associated with now-dry lake beds in the California deserts, existed between 7000 and 5000 BCE and is contemporaneous with the Early Holocene. During this period the desert interior may have been more suitable to prehistoric occupation than the interior valleys of southern California and it is more likely that Paleoindian populations in southern California were centered on the coastal or interior desert regions or around the few large, reliable, drought-resistant water sources present within the inland valley areas (Horne and McDougall 2007). The earliest reliably dated site within the vicinity of the Project area is the Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798-B), which has deposits dating as early as 8,580 YBP (Grenda 1997:260). Lake Mojave Period material culture is typically dominated by stylized Lake Mojave and Silver Lake series dart points, as well as bifacial knives and other cutting tools, and keeled or large domed scrapers. Ground stone tool technology is typically rare or absent at most sites (Warren 1984).

MIDDLE HOLOCENE

The Middle Holocene marked a series of climatic changes for Southern California's interior biotic environments. Climatic changes within Southern California Deserts between 5000 and 2000 BCE led to several cultural adaptations and is referred to as the Millingstone Horizon or the Archaic Period. During this time desert lakes and rivers dried, resulting in changes in local flora and fauna populations. Warren postulated that human populations adapted to these arid conditions by either moving to the fringes of desert environments or by moving to nearby oases (1984). This dry period was later followed by a moister climate, resulting in the migration of local human populations as they followed the returning flora and faunal resources to the once-dry deserts (Wallace 1962, Warren 1984). There is little archaeological evidence for group size and type and use of habitation structures within Riverside County for the middle Holocene.

During this lengthy period very little technological changes are identified within the archaeological record until approximately 5,000 years ago when there was an increase in sedimentation along the coast. This transformed the estuaries into shallow wetlands, closed several of the lagoons, transformed the coastal areas into sand and mudflats, and limited the kelp forests, causing the coastal region to have a lower level of subsistence resources than in the past. During this time the deserts became more arid, and there was an increase in use of the inland valleys within the vicinity of the Project Area (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2017, Masters and Aiello 2007). Mortuary practices consist of flexed inhumations which are often accompanied by grave goods of milling stones and other artifacts. This seems to represent a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources than identified during the Paleoindian Period. Research indicates that residential bases or camps were moved in a seasonal round (de Barros 1996, Mason 1997, Koerper 2002), with some sites occupied year-round, with portions of the village population leaving at certain times of the year to exploit seasonally available resources.

The Millingstone Horizon or Archaic Period tool kit at inland sites focused on collection and processing of small plant seeds and hunting of a variety of medium and small game animals; while along the coast there was a reliance on marine resources (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Rogers 1945, Warren 1968). Middle Holocene cultural assemblages reflected the adaptation of human populations to changing climatic conditions. Milling equipment became more prevalent, although the overall assemblage was still dominated by dart points, especially Pinto series points. Other elements included heavy keeled scrapers, flat millingsstones, and manos (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Rogers 1945, Warren 1968).

As the Middle Holocene transitioned into the Late Holocene, factors such as subsistence diversification and increased regional and interregional exchange aided cultural stability. Within inland areas, Elko series points are considered diagnostic for the start of the Little Pluvial and Gypsum Period (2000 BCE to 500 CE) (Warren 1984). Milling technologies increase in prevalence with the growing reliance of acorn crops, and it is during this time that the mortar and pestle are introduced. Utilized flake scrapers also see increased use, however large scraper planes are still used although not as prevalent as before. At the beginning of the Gypsum Period, the first usage of the bow and arrow appears, and was used alongside the atlatl (Warren 1984). Regional and interregional trade was represented through the exchange of goods such as beads and ornaments created from *Haliotis* sp. and *Olivella* sp. shells. Moratto theorized that it is during this time that the earliest Takic migrations may have crossed the deserts as they headed to coastal territories (1984). This influx of new populations is visible in the change from flexed burials to cremations (a Takic cultural trait), in addition to the production of Z-twist cordage, basketry, and sea grass fabrics (Moratto 1984).

LATE HOLOCENE

The introduction of small projectile points within Southern California coastal regions is considered as the temporally diagnostic beginning of the Late Holocene. This period, generally referred to as the Late Prehistoric Period, began around 500 – 600 CE, and continued until first contact with Europeans with the establishment of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá in San Diego in 1769.

Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1500 to 1,350 YBP, Takic speaking (speakers of Uto-Aztecan languages) groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period, known as the Shoshonean Wedge (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2017). In addition, during this period Lake Cahuilla began to recede, and the large

populations of people living along the lake shores transitioned into the Colorado River basin to the east or the inland valleys to the west. The Late Prehistoric Period is identified as a continuation of the cultural practices that were present during the initial Euro-American exploration of Southern California and that were recorded during the Ethno-Historic Period (Byrd and Raab 2007).

The Late Prehistoric Period is defined by the introduction of the bow and arrow after approximately A.D. 500 and by A.D. 1000 ceramic vessels begin to appear at some sites (Meighan 1954, Warren 1961). Also, during this time mortuary practices changed from inhumations to cremations. It is thought that this practice came from the north or east, and it is unknown if the transition from inhumations to cremations was adopted for religious or population reasons, or to control the spread of disease (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009, Gallegos 2017). Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include an increase in the reliance on plant food sources, small projectile points, increase use of mortars and pestles, the use of obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source and overall an increase in the complexity and diversity of material cultural (SWCA 2018).

Many of the Late Prehistoric Period archaeological sites are located inland and contain bedrock milling features, thought to relate to acorn or other seed processing. People lived in larger coastal and lower valley villages, that were located near permanent water sources. These villages acted as ceremonial and political centers, and may have been occupied, at least partially, year-round. Smaller villages and residential areas were inhabited seasonally and were located near subsistence resources or were used for specialized activities, especially in inland areas (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). This may have led to an increase in community size, longer stays at the major residences and different societal organization.

Archaeological remains have identified over four dozen plant types were used in Southern California during this period (Byrd and Raab 2007). Grass seeds had the highest frequencies of use with a gradual increase in acorn usage (Hale 2009). Little is known about plant cultivation during the Late Holocene. There is evidence that a high number of plants that follow fires were used, but no major research projects have focused on proto-agriculture. Changes in lithic artifacts show a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggesting an increased utilization of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl and dart for hunting. Common lithic materials for formed tools, primarily projectile points include chert, jasper, agate, silicified wood, rhyolite, wonderstone, quartz, obsidian from Obsidian Butte, and Santiago Peak metavolcanics (Shackley 2004, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Other items include steatite cooking vessels and containers, the increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. There is also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive (SWCA 2018).

During the Late Prehistoric Period villages acted as ceremonial and political centers, and may have been occupied, at least partially, year-round. Smaller residential areas were inhabited seasonally and were located near subsistence resources or were used for specialized activities, especially in inland areas (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). This may have led to an increase in community size, longer stays at the major residences and different societal organization. Most of the rock art in Riverside County, as in the rest of Southern California has been attributed to the Late Prehistoric Period. Ceramic use included a variety of vessel types as well as clay smoking pipes. While ceramic use is present in the Lake Cahuilla region as early as 800 YBP and there were at least five ceramic types present in the desert

(Shackley 2004), it is not present in the vicinity of the Project area until circa 350 YBP (Horne and McDougall 2007, Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Ceramic types consisted of brownwares, graywares, and buffwares.

Ethnographic Setting

The project area lies along the border between the ethnographic territories of the Luiseño and the Cahuilla.

LUISEÑO

The Luiseño language is part of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which also includes Serrano and Kitanemuk, and is considered a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan family (Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseño culture has been recognized as an independent culture through locally distinct archaeological patternings, and is divided into Sun Luis Rey I (1400-1750 CE) and San Luis Rey II (1750-1850 CE). As an independent culture, the Luiseño were conservative with external relations with neighboring tribes, and preferred isolationism unless when expanding, which was achieved through either warfare or marriage (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeno, Gabrielino, and Ipai peoples.

The Luiseño inhabited a territory along the Southern California coast extending from about Agua Hedionda Creek to the south to near Aliso Creek to the northwest, expanding inland to Santiago Peak, across the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley to the east of Palomar Mountain, and around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose. In all, the territory comprised approximately 1,500 square miles, and included most of the San Luis Rey River and Santa Margarita River drainages. Settlements were typically located within valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were often located in sheltered areas near good water supplies, in a defensive location, or on the side of warm thermal zone slopes. Each village contained named places associated with food products, raw materials, or sacred beings (Bean and Shipek 1978). Named places were owned by either an individual, a family, a chief, or the collective group. Group economic activities were restricted to areas owned by the village as a whole, whereas familial gatherings were limited to family-owned areas, unless given express permission to hold such gatherings in areas other than their own (Bean and Shipek 1978). The concept of private property was important to the Luiseño, and trespassing upon private areas was punished severely. Private property also included houses, capital equipment, treasure goods and ritual equipment, trade and ceremonial beads, eagle nests, songs, and other nonmaterial possessions. Privately owned property was either inherited patrilineally or transferred to another owner (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The diverse ecological zones within the Luiseño territory provided a wide array of subsistence products. Principal game animals included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, valley and mountain quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. (Bean and Shipek 1978). The most important gathered resource were acorns, and village locations were typically located near water sources for use in acorn leeching. Grass seeds were the next most abundant resource, in addition to manzanita, sunflower, chia, sage, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and pine nuts. Fire was used as a crop management technique as well as for community rabbit drives. Tools for the acquisition, storage, or preparation of food were highly varied and constructed from locally derived materials, with a few items acquired via trade from specific localities (steatite bowls from Santa Catalina Island, obsidian blanks or tools from either eastern or northern neighbors) (Bean and Shipek 1978). Hunting activities used either individual or group

participation, using bows and arrows for larger game or curved throwing sticks, slings, traps, or pit type deadfalls for smaller animals.

CAHUILLA

The Cahuilla traditional use area included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountains, and the Chocolate Mountains to the east, the Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north (Bean 1978, Kroeber 1908). The Cahuilla traditionally inhabited areas from the desert and valley floors to the mountain areas, which included drastically different environmental areas and resources. Subsistence practices were similar to the Luiseño and Gabrielino, with a focus on hunting medium and small game, such as rabbits, with bow and arrow. At least six kinds of acorns, mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, cacti, variety of seeds, wild fruits and berries and succulents were collected. Granaries were used to store items such as acorns and mesquite beans. Additional plants were used for medicine and construction materials. Within the desert region the Cahuilla practiced proto-agriculture with the cultivation of corn, beans, squashes, and melons (Bean 1978). Baskets were used for a variety of purposes and forms primarily for food production and storage. Ceramic pottery, was generally a redware with five main vessel types: small mouthed jars, cooking pots, open bowls, dishes, and pipes (Bean 1978).

The Cahuilla were organized into two major groups of patrilineal, totemic clans: the Wildcats and the Coyotes (Bean 1978, Gifford 1918). Within the clans, either an entire clan, or family groups had ownership over important resources, such as mesquite or agave areas. Members of the clan could split into smaller family groups during certain times of the year and come together for resource collection or defense. The acorn collecting season caused the most dispersal outside of villages and family groups left for several weeks to collect at various acorn groves (Bean 1978). Within Cahuilla villages structures ranged from brush shelters to dome shaped and rectangular houses.

In the mid-1800s the Cahuilla began to be more directly affected by European-American migrants moving into the area in response to the California Gold Rush. In addition, a smallpox epidemic in 1863 took a large toll on the native population (Hooper 1920:340).

City of Perris

The city of Perris grew from humble beginnings during the latter portion of the 19th century. Initially, the region was known as the San Jacinto Plains after the San Jacinto River, which crosses from the northeast to the southwest as it winds to Lake Elsinore (City of Perris, n.d.). Early Spanish and Mexican miners discovered gold deposits within the surrounding hills, and additional mines were incorporated for minerals such as tin, coal, and clay. Following the American Civil War, the region's high potential for agriculture did not go unnoticed, and pioneering farmers, women, and businessmen were attracted to Perris for its cheap land, moderate climate, rich soil, and plenty of flat land (City of Perris, n.d.).

Officially, Perris is named in honor of Fred T. Perris, a chief engineer of the California Southern Railroad, who oversaw the surveying and construction of the route through the region. The railroad, which was part of the Transcontinental Route, connected the present-day cities of San Diego and Barstow in the 1880s (City of Perris, n.d.). The community was constructed upon land purchased from Southern Pacific Railroad, with local citizens pitching in to construct a train depot and a well. Several private lots were also donated in exchange for establishing the train depot. The Perris depot was officially named a station on the Transcontinental Route of the Santa Fe Railroad on April 1, 1886 (City of Perris, n.d.). Once established,

the Perris station grew rapidly for several years, with two trains stopping daily at the new depot. However, the line was later discontinued after a several storms repeatedly washed out tracks within Temecula Gorge.

In 1911, the residents of Perris voted in favor of becoming an incorporated city within Riverside County, and on May 26, 1911, Perris was officially incorporated. At the time, the United States Census estimated that the population of Perris was approximately 300 residents, and by the 1920 Census the population had grown to 499 residents (City of Perris, n.d.).

Although the railroad sparked the formation of the city, the need for local water resources and infrastructure drove the creation of the local government. The agricultural potential of the region was highly touted in the early 20th century (City of Perris, n.d.). During the early 20th century, dry grain farming became the main crop due to limited groundwater supplies. In the early 1950's, the Eastern Municipal Water District brought water to the Perris valley, and agriculture became the backbone of the community (City of Perris, n.d.). Crops such as alfalfa, the King potato, and sugar beets became high yield crops, and were cultivated alongside barley, wheat, rye, oats, and a variety of fruits. Additional water became available in the latter portion of the 20th century with the construction of Lake Perris in the late 1960s/ early 1970s (City of Perris, n.d.).

METHODS

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project area included a search of existing records, archival research, and an intensive pedestrian field survey. The records search was conducted at the EIC on July 19, 2021 (Appendix A). The search included the Project area and a radius of one-half mi. around it. A records search of the Sacred Lands File held by the NAHC was requested on June 2, 2021 (Appendix B). Historic aerial photographs and maps, provided by historicaerials.com, of the Project area were examined.

The field survey was conducted on August 13, 2021. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of the Project area by the archaeologist in transects spaced at 10-m intervals. The Project area was photographed, and all visible soils were examined for cultural resources. Upon discovery of an artifact or feature, the crew halted while the person who made the discovery scouted the area to determine whether the item was isolated, associated with only a few other items, or part of a larger site deposit. Any isolates and sites were recorded during sweeps. Archaeological isolates were distinguished from sites on the basis that isolates consist of three or fewer artifacts within a 50-m radius. All site and isolate locations were recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using handheld GPS units with sub-meter accuracy. Sites were plotted on Proposed Project maps using NAD 83 UTM feet coordinates. Site information was recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms. While the process of site documentation varied slightly depending on what kinds of artifacts and features were identified, at all sites the spatial boundaries were delineated, site maps were drawn, artifacts were plotted, artifact inventories were completed, and material types were noted.

Red Tail Principal Investigator Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA served as the primary author of this report, and managed the study. Red Tail Field Director Spencer Bietz conducted the archaeological survey and contributed to the report.

RESULTS

Record Search Results

The EIC record search results indicated that a total of thirteen cultural resources studies have been completed within the ½ mi. record search radius (Table 1). One of the previously conducted studies intersected the Project area.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Studies within ½ Mi. of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
RI-00205	1976	WILMOTH, STAN C.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CASE WATER SYSTEMS ADDITION, EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	OUTSIDE
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	OUTSIDE
RI-02475	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF THE MENIFEE NORTH PROJECT, NEAR HEMET, CALIFORNIA	INTERSECT
RI-02476	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY: AN ADDENDUM TO THE MENIFEE NORTH PROJECT NEAR HEMET, CALIFORNIA.	OUTSIDE
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	OUTSIDE
RI-06018	2003	TANG, BAI, 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	OUTSIDE
RI-06888	2006	LERCH, MICHAEL K. AND GRAY, MARLESA A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE VALLEY-IVYGLEN TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
RI-07397	2006	LORD, KENNETH J.	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT WITH PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS REVIEW CP BUSINESS CENTER ROMOLAND AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
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, USGS ROMOLAND, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES	OUTSIDE
RI-07633	2006	LORENZEN, KARL JAMES	LETTER REPORT: TERRA FIORE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, CITY OF PERRIS, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
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	OUTSIDE
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	OUTSIDE
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	OUTSIDE

No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the Project area. Nine previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the ½-mi. record search radius (Table 2). No previously

recorded historic addresses were identified both within the Project area and within the ½-mile search radius.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within ½ Mi. of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-33-007701	-	HP2 Single Family Property	W. Hedges (1982)	5D	Outside
P-33-015383	-	HP2 Single Family property	M. Rees (2006)	6	Outside
P-33-015389	-	HP2 Single Family property	M. Rees (2006)	6	Outside
P-33-015743/ P-33-021493	CA-RIV-8196/ CA-RIV-11281	AH7 Railroad Grade	M. Hogan (2016) D. Ballester (2015) C. Cotterman, E. Denniston (2012) AECOM (2012) J. Trampier (2011) S. Justus, A. Giacinto (2010) M.C. Hamilton, J. George (2009) D. Ballester (2008) A. Craft (2008) T. Cooley (2007) P. Beedle (2006) P. Easter, P. Beedle (2005)	3CS, 6Z	Outside
P-33-020450	CA-RIV-10351	AH7 Road, HP37 Highway	J. Trampier (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-33-020502	CA-RIV-10403	AH7 Road, HP37 Highway	J. Trampier (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-33-020503	CA-RIV-10404	AH7 Road, HP37 Highway	J. Trampier (2011)	Unknown	Outside
P-33-015743/ P-33-021493	CA-RIV-8196/ CA-RIV-11281	AH7 Railroad Grade	M. Hogan (2016) D. Ballester (2015) C. Cotterman, E. Denniston (2012) AECOM (2012) J. Trampier (2011) S. Justus, A. Giacinto (2010) M.C. Hamilton, J. George (2009) D. Ballester (2008) A. Craft (2008) T. Cooley (2007) P. Beedle (2006) P. Easter, P. Beedle (2005)	3CS, 6Z	Outside
P-33-028203	-	HP30 Trees/Vegetation	J. Keller (2018)	6Z	Outside

Native American Heritage Commission

A record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was requested on June 2, 2021. On June 14, 2021, the NAHC responded that the record search was negative. The NAHC provided a list of 21 tribal contacts which may have additional information on the Project area. Letters were sent to the 21 tribal contacts on June 16, 2021, requesting additional information on the Project area. On June 16, 2021, Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, responded via a phone call that two cremations and associated grave goods were identified during construction monitoring for a housing development, approximately 0.9 miles to the south of the project area. He stated that Pechanga would likely respond with a letter but wanted us to be aware that there is a potential for the area to contain cultural resources. On June 16, 2021, the Quechan Historic Preservation Officer responded that they have

no comments on the Project and defer to more local Tribes. On Jun 28, 2021, Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded that the Project is within their area of Historic interest and although they have no knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project, they recommended an archaeological record search be conducted and the results be provided to the Rincon Band. On July 30, 2021 Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist, Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded that the Project is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and they request a cultural resources survey, a copy of the record search and survey report, and a copy of any cultural resource documentation generated in connection with the project. On August 3, 2021, Paul Macarro, Cultural Coordinator of the Pechanga Tribal Historic Preservation Office, responded that the project is located within the Tribe's Ancestral Territory and Pechanga is interested in participating in the Project as it is located in close proximity to a nearby Traditional Cultural Property and to known Ancestral-remains. Pechanga requests notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, copies of all applicable reports, grading plans, and environmental documents, government to government consultation with the Lead Agency, and monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and professional Pechanga Tribal monitor during earthmoving activities.

As of August 23, 2021 no additional responses have been received. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC is included in Appendix B.

Archival Research Results

In addition to historical documents reviewed at the Eastern Information Center, Red Tail reviewed historic United States Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic maps and aerial photographs. Historical topographic maps were reviewed using USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, and aerial imagery was accessed via HistoricaAerials.com, part of NETROnline.com.

The earliest historic map for the project area is the 1943 USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle which shows Ethanac Road and Trumble Road in their current alignment, although Trumble Road is unpaved, and no development in the Project area. The 1954 USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle shows a building to the east, outside of the Project area, and that Trumble Road has been paved. Additional USGS maps from 1962, 1968, 1975, 1979, 1985, 2012, 2015, and 2018 show no changes and no development within the Project area.

However, the 1966 aerial photograph of the Project area shows a structure, possibly a fence line, and several trees present within the southwest corner of the Project Area. The 1967 aerial photograph shows a clearer view of the property, which may include several outbuildings. The area appears cleared, but it is not visible if it is being used for agriculture. The 1978 aerial shows the Project area in the same condition. By 2002 the building has been removed and only some of the trees remain. The 2005 aerial shows that all but two of the trees have been removed.

Field Survey Results

The project site is located on the north side of Ethanac Road and is bordered on the west by Trumble Road. The Project site was mostly level and is bordered by a large undeveloped field to the north, northeast, and east. The large field bordering the Project appeared to have recently been disked, although the Project site did not appear to have been altered. The Project area was covered in moderately dense annual grasses with several larger trees and bushes located along the south parcel edge, adjacent to an existing utility pole and street light pole. An alignment of chain-link fence was also present within the

central portion of the property, proceeding north from an existing utility pole for approximately 35 feet. Ground visibility was limited due to the moderately dense undergrowth to between 15 percent and 25 percent. Sediments, when observed, consisted of brown and light brown silty sands. No bedrock outcroppings were present.

No prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources were observed. One small concrete foundation was present within the southern portion of the Project area, located just north of a large bush/tree. The foundation measured approximately 7 feet by 10 feet. The foundation contained a border composed of lumber measuring approximately 4 inches wide. The wood frame was in moderate to good condition, showing few signs of decomposition. The cement composing the foundation appeared to contain little aggregate, suggesting that the foundation was constructed within the modern era. Several small push piles were present upon the property, each containing a mix of dumped modern-era building debris, including concrete pipe fragments, discarded concrete footings, and consumer refuse.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although avoidance is always the best course of action to take to protect cultural resources it may not be feasible in all project designs. In order to comply with CEQA project-related effects/impacts must be avoided, reduced, or mitigated to a level that is acceptable under CEQA.

The study was negative for cultural resources. No archaeological resources were identified within the Project area during the survey. Archival research from the EIC indicated that no previously recorded cultural resources are documented as existing within the Project area. Historic imagery and topographic maps suggest that a single residence formerly occupied the Project site from the mid-1960s until at least 1978, although the structures appeared to have been entirely removed by 2002. Although the pedestrian survey and archival research indicated a lack of archaeological resources within the Project area, correspondence received from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that sensitive cultural resources were present within one mile of the Project area. Therefore, due to the potential for previously unrecorded buried resources within the Project area, cultural resource monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Luiseño Native American monitor is recommended.

Should you have any questions regarding this study, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,



Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments

Figure 1. Project Vicinity.

Figure 2. Project Area Map shown on the USGS 7.5' *Romoland, California* Quad Map.

Figure 3. Project Area Shown on an Aerial Photograph.

Appendix A – EIC Record Search Results (Confidential Provided Separately)

Appendix B – NAHC Correspondence

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- 1945 An Outline of Yuman Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1:167-198.

Schaefer, Jerry and Don Laylander

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National Archaeological Database Information

Author: Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA

Firm: Red Tail Environmental, 1529 Simpson Way, Escondido, CA 92029

Client: McKenna Lanier Group, Inc.

Report Date: August 2021

Report Title: Cultural Resources Study for the Perris Service Station Project #20-05173, 27278
Ethanac Road, Perris, California

Type of Study: Phase I Archaeological Survey

New Sites: none

Updated Sites: none

USGS Quad: *Romoland, California 7.5-minute*

Acreage: 2.5 acres

Keywords: *Romoland, California 7.5-minute quadrangle, negative survey, Ethanac Road, Trumble Road*



SOURCE: ESRI (2021)

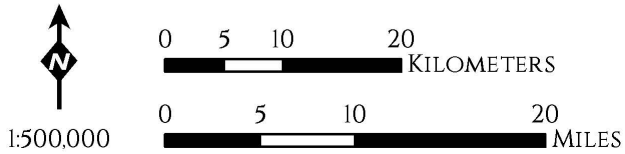


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.

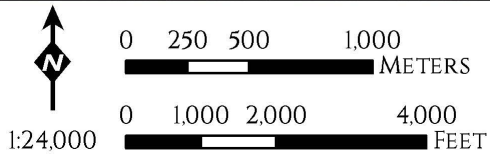
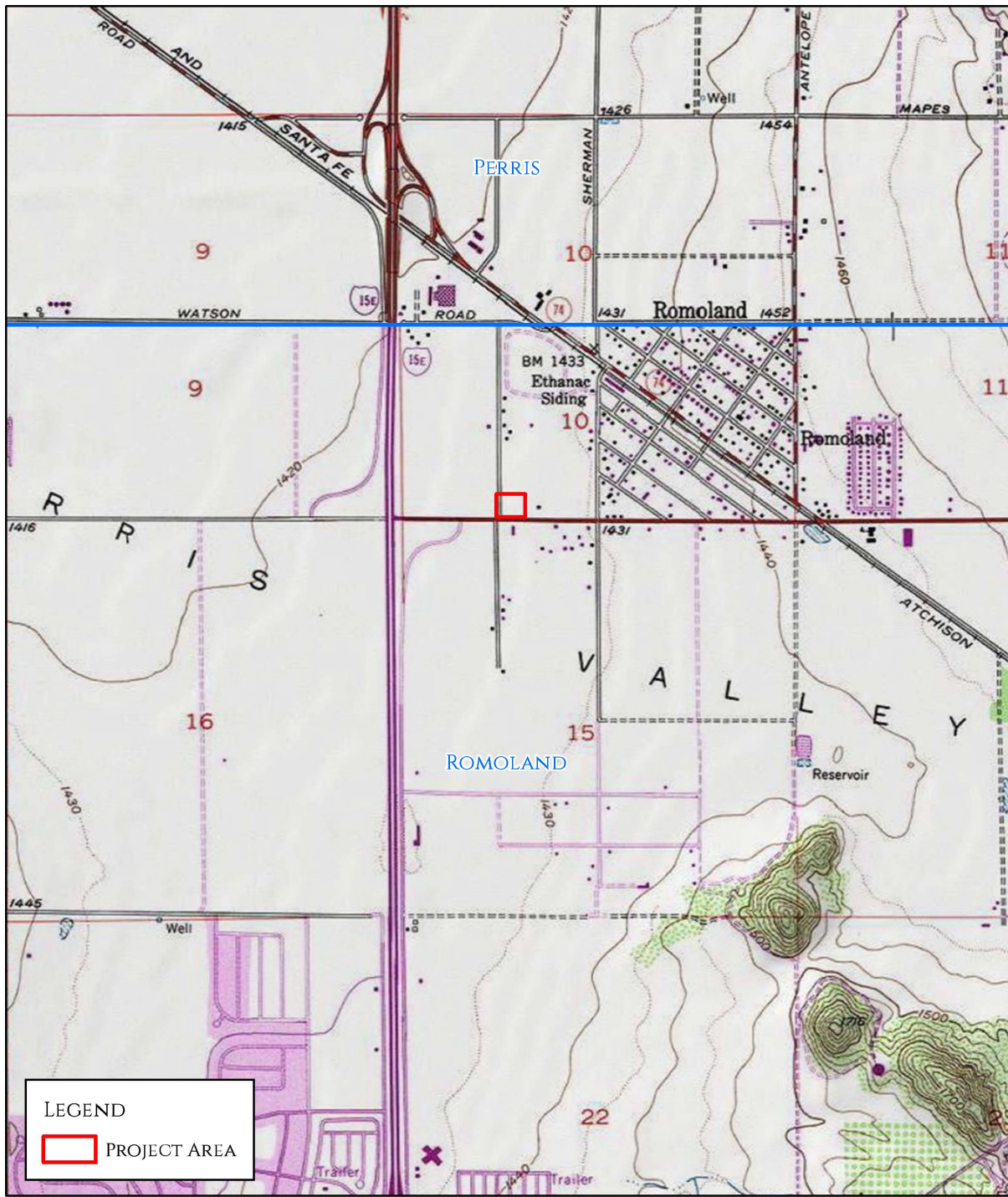
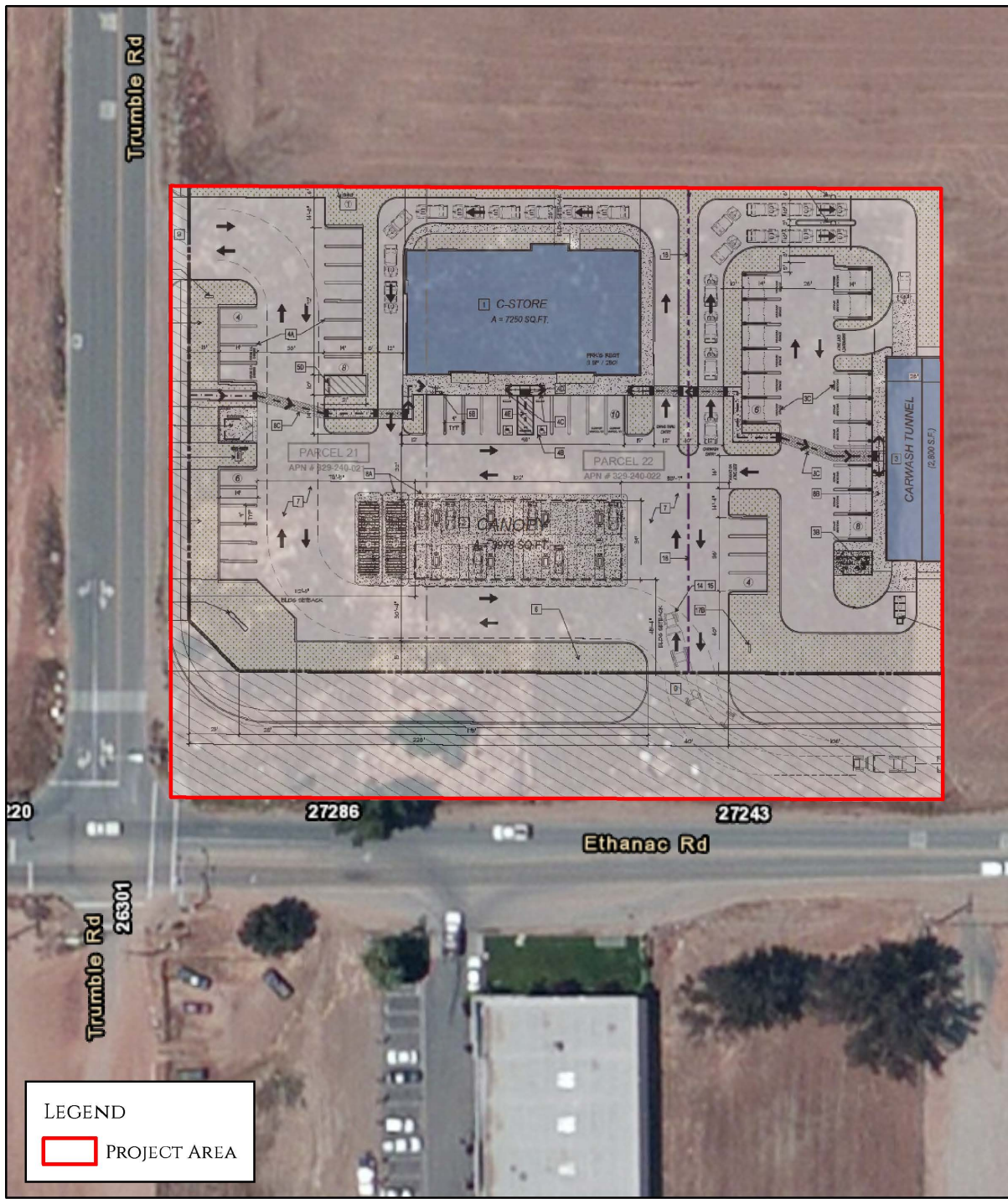


Figure 2. Project Area Map shown on the USGS 7.5' Romoland, California Quad Map.



SOURCE: ESRI (2021)

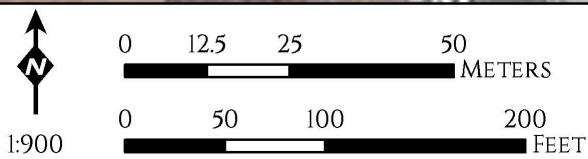


Figure 3. Project Area Shown on an Aerial Photograph.

August 23, 2021
Perris Service Station
Appendices

**Appendix A – CONFIDENTIAL Record Search Results
Provided Separately**

August 23, 2021
Perris Service Station
Appendices

Appendix B – NAHC Correspondence



June 2, 2021

California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Perris Fueling Station Project, 27278 Ethanac Road, City of Perris, Riverside
County, California

Dear NAHC,

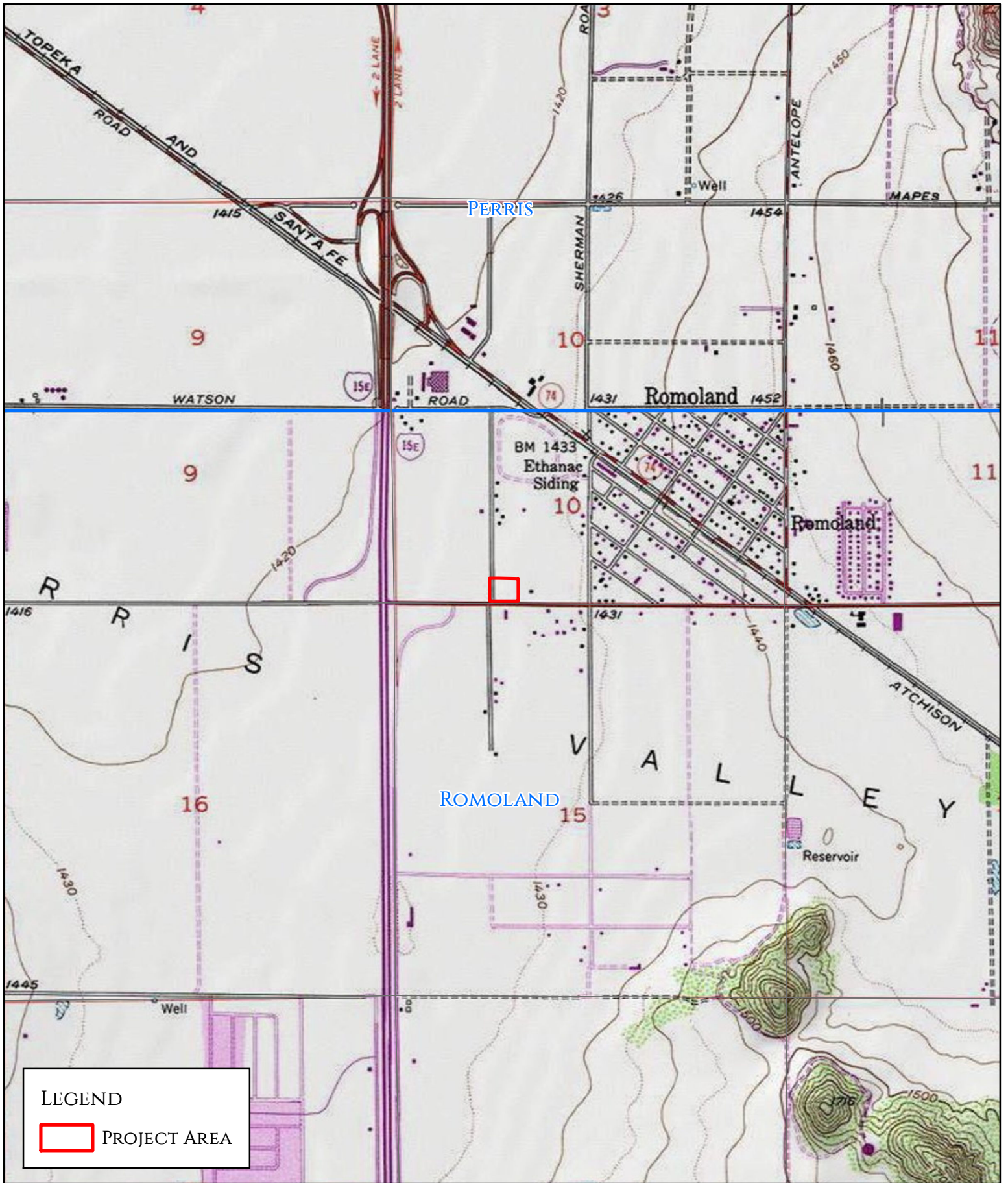
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Perris Fueling Station Project (project), located at 27278 Ethanac Road within the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Red Tail is currently conducting a record search with the Eastern Information Center. I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if you have registered any cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within the proposed project area. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Romoland, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 5 South, Range 3 West, Section 10. The proposed project intends to construct a 7,250 sq. ft. convenience store, a 3,978 sq. ft. fueling station canopy, and a 2,500 sq. ft. automated carwash facility.

Our investigation will include direct contact with local tribal entities. Please include a list of the appropriate individuals to contact related to this project. Please submit your response via email to Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com.

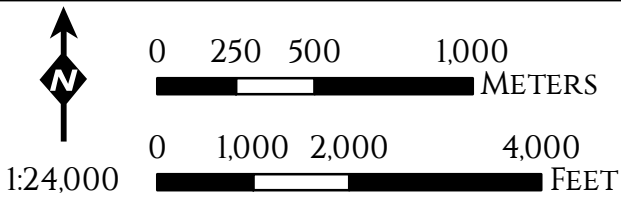
Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Project Area Map



SOURCE: ESRI (2021)



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 14, 2021

Shelby Castells
Red Tail Environmental

Via Email to: Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com

Re: Perris Fueling Station Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Castells:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/14/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

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 Fueling Station Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/14/2021**

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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 Fueling Station Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/14/2021**

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

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

Cahuilla

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



Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Perris Fueling Station Information Request Letter

Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
To: Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Wed, Jun 16, 2021 at 3:03 PM

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

[Quoted text hidden]



Virus-free. www.avast.com

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



June 28, 2021

Sent only via email to: Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com

Red Tail Environmental
Shelby Castells
1529 Simpson Way
Escondido, CA 92029

Re: Perris Fueling Station Project, 27278 Ethanac Road, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Castells,

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

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon’s history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,



Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager



03-041-2021-008

July 30, 2021

[VIA EMAIL TO:Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com]
Red Tail Environmental
Ms. Shelby Castells
328 State Place
Escondido, CA 92029

Re: Perris Fueling Station Project

Dear Ms. Shelby Castells,

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

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

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

Cordially,

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



PECHANGA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

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

Tribal Historic Preservation
Officer:
Gary P. DuBois, JD, MSW

THPO Historian:
Lisa Woodward, Ph.D.

Assistant THPO:
Juan D. Ochoa

Advisory Review Board:
Neal Ibanez
Bridgett Barcello
Darlene Miranda
Evie Gerber
Andrew Masiel, Sr.
Richard B. Searce
Robert Villalobos

August 3, 2021

VIA E-Mail and USPS

Shelby Castells
Director of Archaeology
Red Tail Environmental
1529 Simpson Way
Escondido, CA 92029

RE: Request for Information for Perris Fueling Station Project, 27278 Ethanac Road, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Castells,

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño 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 heart of Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon our 'Ayélkwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area, its close proximity to our nearby Traditional Cultural Property, to known Ancestral-remains, and through extensive previously recorded site(s) within this Project's vicinity. Therefore, we are interested in participating in this Project. The Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is 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:

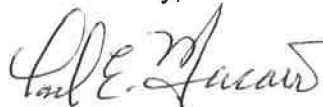
- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
- 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe 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. Further, 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 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 951-770-6306.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul E. Macarro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "P" and "M".

Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation

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

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