Archaeological Resources Inventory Report for the Western Way Widening and Improvements Project

City of Perris, Riverside County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Huitt-Zollars retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2024 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Western Way Widening and Improvements Project (Project) in the City of Perris in Riverside County, California. Huitt-Zollars, on behalf of the project proponent, proposes to improve and widen an approximately 0.5 mile segment of Western Way, from Van Buren Boulevard to Harley Knox Boulevard.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that five previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, [redacted] The Project Area does not contain any previously recorded isolates, and the field survey did not see any indications of the two previously recorded resources, nor did ECORP observe any additional cultural resources.

This report provides recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	years before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
EMWD	Eastern Municipal Water District
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Western Way Widening and Improvements Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCR	tribal cultural resource
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Huitt-Zollars retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2024 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory of the Western Way Widening and Improvements Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. A survey of the Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of 5.91 acres located in the southwestern quarter of the northwestern quarter and northwestern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 36, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1967 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Steele Peak, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area consists of an approximately 0.5-mile-long, north–south-oriented segment of Western Way between Van Buren Boulevard and Harley Knox Boulevard.

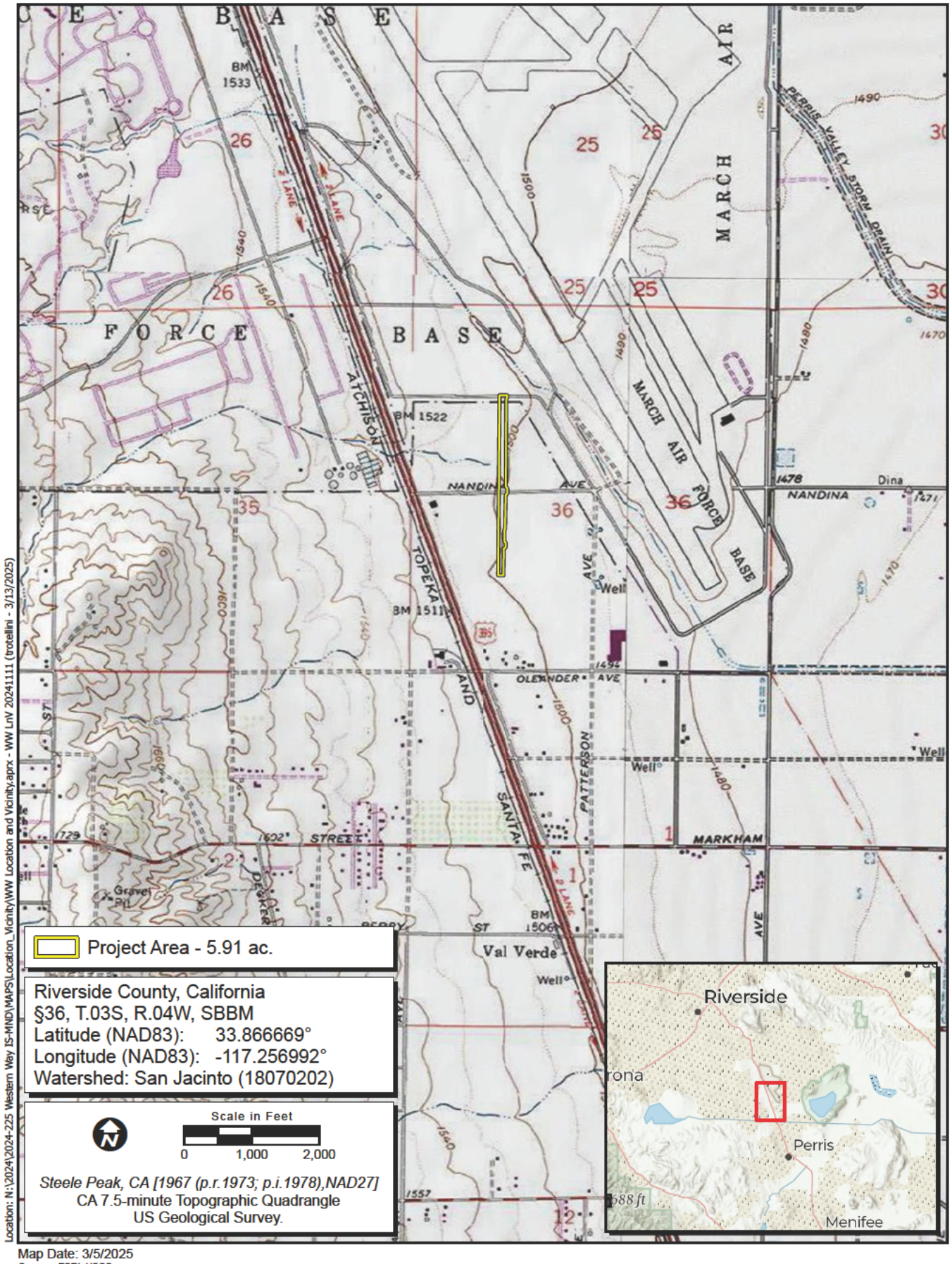
1.2 Project Description

The Project would widen and improve a segment of Western Way within the Project Area by constructing two 14-foot-wide through lanes, two 12-foot-wide through lanes and one 12-foot-wide striped median, and other associated improvements. The Project would install new sidewalks and a retaining wall as well as relocate traffic signals, streetlights, ADA compliant ramps, sidewalks, and curb and gutter within the Project boundaries.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

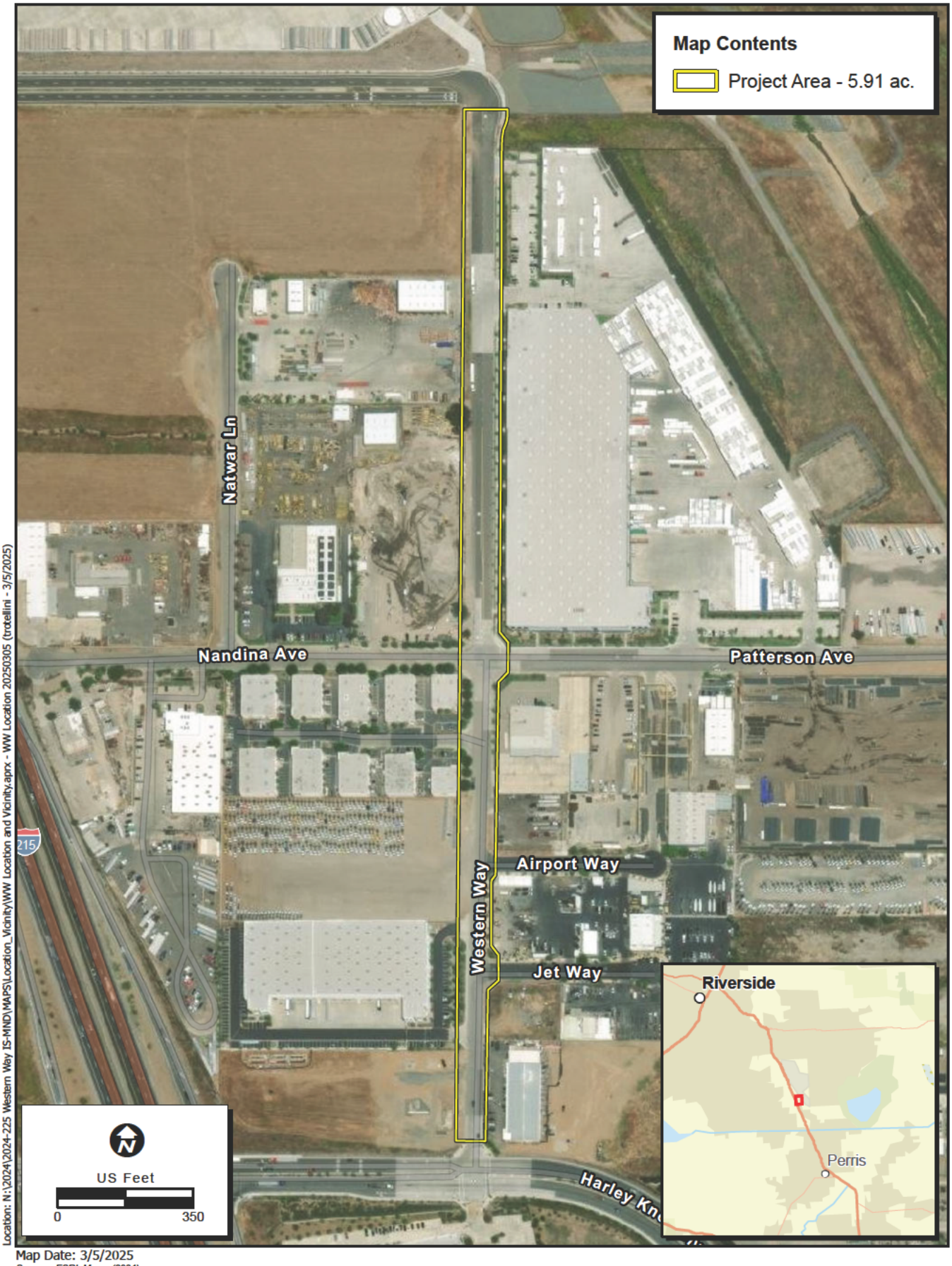
The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of a project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.



Map Date: 3/5/2025
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Area Location and Vicinity



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Map Date: 3/5/2025

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2024)

Figure 2. Project Aerial Overview

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2024-225 Western Way Widening and Improvements Project

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project Area. This study assumes that ground disturbance will not exceed 3 feet below the current surface. The Project has the potential to reach undisturbed soil deposits; therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could affect the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, there is no above-surface APE.

1.4 Regulatory Context

The CEQA lead agency for this Project is the City of Perris. There is no known federal component for the Project at this time.

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.4.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.1[i]). When determining the level of NEPA review, Federal agencies must analyze if potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative would be significant (40 CFR 1501.3[d]). In considering whether an alternative may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR1501.3[d][1] and 40 CFR 1501.3[2][ii]); and
- the degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR1501.3[2][v]).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.4.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

> A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

> An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.

1.4.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR;
2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); or
3) has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5[a]).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[b]):

1) it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2) it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3) it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

4) it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[c]). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5[b]). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. The whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archaeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format.* Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the

California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a public document, which is intended for public distribution.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations within the Project Area range from 1,501 to 1,506 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area is located approximately 3.4 miles west of the Perris Reservoir and within 150 meters of two unnamed ephemeral drainages; however, none are located within the Project Area.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The Project Area contains five mapped soil units, all of which are composed of alluvium derived from granite (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2024):

- Exeter sandy loam, deep, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Greenfield sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Hanford fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

The Project Area has a *medium* potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites because although there is alluvium associated with the nearby ephemeral drainages present, there are no major waterways in the vicinity of the Project Area. Soil composition and proximity to waterways, however, are not the only factors in determining potential for buried resources; this is discussed further in Section 6.2.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area includes California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) scrub with several species of nonnative vegetation such as Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) (ECORP 2024).

Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennetii*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus*

beecheyi), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus*) (ECORP 2024).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-contact History

3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene Lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 years before present (BP; Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential

bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps because of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 to 750 BP), II (750 to 300 BP), and III (300 to 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.2 Ethnohistory

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Study Area lies predominantly within the original territory of the Cahuilla. The Cahuilla spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Cahuilla occupied a territory ranging from the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to the Chocolate Mountains and Borrego Springs in the south, and from the

Colorado Desert in the east to Palomar Mountain in the west. They engaged in trade, marriage, shared rituals, and war with other groups of Native Americans whose territories they overlapped, primarily the Serrano and Gabrieliño (Bean 1978, 1972; Kroeber 1925).

Cahuilla subsistence consisted of hunting, gathering, and fishing. Villages were often located near water sources, most commonly in canyons or near drainages on alluvial fans. Major villages were fully occupied during the winter, but during other seasons task groups made periodic forays to collect various plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for the annual acorn harvest (Bean and Saubel 1972). Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded the use of several hundred species of plants used for food, building/artifact materials, and medicines. The major plant foods included acorns, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes. These were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots and greens, and seeds.

Hunting focused on both small to medium-sized mammals such as rodents and rabbits, and large mammals such as pronghorn sheep, mountain sheep, and mule deer. Hunting was done using the throwing stick or the bow and arrow, though nets and traps were also used for small animals (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla buildings consisted of dome-shaped or rectangular houses, constructed of poles covered with brush and above-ground granaries (Bean 1978; Strong 1929). Other material culture included baskets, pottery, and grinding implements; stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners and bows; clothing (loincloths, blankets, rope, sandals, skirts, and diapers); and various ceremonial objects made from mineral, plant, and animal substances (Bean 1972).

As many as 10,000 Cahuilla may have existed at the time of European contact in the 18th century (Bean 1978). Circa 1900, Cahuilla lived in the settlements of La Mesa, Toro, and Martinez on the Augustin and Toro Indian Reservations. As of 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla ancestry (Bean 1978).

3.3 Regional History

The first Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza, commissioned maritime explorer Hernando de Alarcón to chart the Gulf of California and Colorado River in 1540. Alarcón and his crew became the first Europeans to reach Alta (Upper) California when they set foot on the banks of the Colorado River in what is now Imperial County. In 1542, the Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his crew became the first Europeans to explore the Alta California coastline, anchoring at San Diego Bay, Santa Catalina Island, and San Pedro Bay. In 1579, the English privateer Francis Drake, midway through his circumnavigation of the world, visited Miwok villages in what is now Marin County. The Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaíno, sailing north from Mexico, charted Monterey Bay in 1602 (Starr 2005).

Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769 with the Portolá land expedition led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá and Father Junipero Serra. The overland expedition proceeded from San Diego Bay north to the Santa Clara Valley, where an advance party of scouts led by José Ortega became the first Europeans to observe San Francisco Bay. Spain subsequently established a string of 21 Franciscan missions, 4 *presidios* (forts), and 4 *pueblos* (towns) in Alta California's coastal regions (Starr 2005). In 1808, the explorer Gabriel Moraga led an expedition from San Jose pueblo into the Central Valley. Moraga

named the valley's major rivers, including the Sacramento and San Joaquin, but made no attempt to establish permanent settlements in Alta California's interior (Avella 2003).

The Republic of Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821. A year later, Alta California became a territory of Mexico with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, the American fur trapper Jedediah Smith led a party of Rocky Mountain Fur Company trappers across the Mojave Desert to Mission San Gabriel, north up the Central Valley, and east into Nevada, demonstrating the possibility of overland travel across the Sierra Nevada (Starr 2005).

During the 1830s, the Mexican government confiscated mission lands and expelled Franciscan friars from Alta California. In coastal regions and in interior valleys, government officials granted vast amounts of acreage to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens. Three of Alta California's Spanish pueblos—Los Angeles, San Jose, and Sonoma—survived as permanent towns. Other civilian settlements developed around presidios at San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. Many Alta California landowners, called *californios*, maintained residences in town while hired vaqueros and unpaid Native American laborers worked on rural *ranchos* (cattle ranches) to produce cow hides and tallow, commodities prized by foreign merchants (Starr 2005).

In 1821, the liberalized Mexican government began welcoming non-Spanish immigrants to Alta California. Hundreds of Americans, British, and other foreigners arrived to establish trading relationships. Others became naturalized Mexican citizens and applied for land grants. John Sutter, a German-speaking immigrant from Switzerland, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor for a land grant; he received nearly 49,000 acres along the Sacramento River in 1841 (Hurtado 2006).

Following the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, Mexico ceded Alta California to the United States. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Congress agreed to recognize the private property of former Mexican citizens living within the new boundaries of the United States. This meant confirming California's Mexican land grants. In 1851, Congress passed the California Land Act creating the Board of Land Commissioners to determine the validity of the individual grants, placing the burden of proof on patentees. The Board, with assistance from U.S. courts, confirmed most of California's Mexican land grants in subsequent decades (Starr 2005).

The California Gold Rush of 1849 brought forth an influx of thousands of prospectors into California, primarily in the northern boundaries. In 1850, following a year of rapid growth, Congress admitted California as the 31st U.S. state (Starr 2005). In the following decades, federal surveyors arrived in California to stake out 36-square-mile townships and 1-square-mile sections on California's public lands. At general land offices, buyers paid cash for up to 320 acres. After 1862, many filed homestead applications to obtain 40-, 80-, and 160-acre tracts at low upfront costs on the condition they establish farms (Robinson 1948).

3.4 City of Perris History

Prior to 1880, the area that Perris now inhabits was known as the *San Jacinto Plains*. Spanish and Mexican miners located gold deposits in the nearby hills but mainly used the plains as pasture for sheep and cattle (City of Perris n.d.).

In 1882, the California Southern Rail company built a railroad connecting San Diego with Colton. Fred Perris was put in charge of surveying the route that would serve as the western terminus of the Santa Fe Railway, and he laid it out with a stop in Perris Valley at the foothills of a nearby mining district. Land speculators passing through the valley made an agreement in 1885 to dig a well, build a railroad depot, and offer land to the railroad in exchange for establishing a station at their new settlement (City of Perris n.d.). The Perris station opened in 1886. The tracks from Perris to San Diego washed out near Temecula repeatedly, leading the railroad to abandon that segment, slowing city growth (City of Perris n.d.).

In the 1890s, Perris received an increase in population when the Bear Valley Dam and Reservoir came online. A drought in 1894 prevented deliveries of water, reducing the city's population to about 500. The remaining Perris farmers switched to less water-intensive crops and dug wells to produce their own water, achieving a modest recovery by 1905 (Berba 2017).

Perris residents felt that incorporating as a city would help them to ensure reliable water supplies, and the City of Perris was incorporated in 1911. In 1918, March Airfield was founded by Perris as the first airfield on the West Coast; it is the longest continuously operated military airfield on the West Coast (March Field Air Museum n.d.).

In the mid-1930s, attempts were made to revive the mines in the Pinacate Mining District between Perris and Wildomar; most of these efforts were unsuccessful (City of Perris n.d.; Koschmann and Bergendahl 1968; USGS 2023). From 1933 to 1939, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power constructed the San Jacinto Tunnel through the mountains to the east of Perris. Perris residents believed that this disturbed the supply of water to their aquifer. Lawsuits filed by Perris and other cities nearby eventually led to the formation of the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD), which supplied water from Los Angeles Department of Water and Power sources to offset the water lost from seepage through the San Jacinto tunnel (Berba 2017).

Establishment of EMWD in 1950 put infrastructure in place to provide Perris and other cities with water from the Colorado River. Today, approximately half of EMWD's water is sourced from the Colorado River (EMWD n.d.).

In 1935, rail service from Temecula to Perris was abandoned; Rail access to Perris was possible only through a former trunk line to San Jacinto. From 1935 to at least 1959, the only trains to use tracks in Perris were a single switcher engine that hauled-out the annual potato harvest and cars that belonged to the Orange Empire Rail Museum (Dodge 2000).

The nearby Lake Perris State Recreation area was opened to the public in 1973, having been built as the southernmost reservoir in the California State Water Project (California State Parks 2008). In the 1980s and 1990s, the City of Perris expanded through more restaurants, museums, and other architecture, and March

Airfield became a Reserve base. Development has continued in the area through recent decades, and the population continues to grow as Perris has become more of an urban center through the 21st century.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this cultural resource investigation. Archaeologist Casey LeJeune, RPA conducted the fieldwork. Archaeologists Casey LeJeune and Julian Acuña, RPA prepared the technical report. Dr. Brian Marks, RPA and Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes is a Senior Archaeologist and the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager at ECORP and has more than 18 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds an M.S. in Archaeology of the North. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Casey LeJeune is a Staff Archaeologist who has worked in cultural resource management since 2020, with experience in the Southeast and Southern California. She holds an M.A. in anthropology with a focus in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Ms. LeJeune has served as a field director on numerous projects and participated in fieldwork on forensic and historic burials, surveys, large-scale data recovery, testing, and construction monitoring. She also has extensive laboratory experience in human osteology and analysis of historic and precontact artifacts. Additionally, she has contributed to numerous cultural resource technical reports.

Julian Acuña is a Staff Archaeologist with more than six years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University-San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, formal excavations and data recovery, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, conducted evaluations of cultural resources for NRHP and CRHR eligibility, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites. He has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports.

Dr. Marks has been an archaeologist since 1997. He has been working in cultural resources management in California since 2010 following eight years of archaeological work in the southeast United States. Dr.

Marks holds a Ph.D. and an M.S. in Anthropology. He has participated in or supervised more than 200 survey, testing, and data recovery excavations and has recorded and mapped a multitude of pre-contact and historical sites, including Civil War battlefields, Gold Rush boom towns, submerged pre-contact sites, and others. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects. Dr. Marks is the Northern California Cultural Resources Group Manager for ECORP.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 30 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project Area at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the CHRIS at San Diego State University on January 28, 2025 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile radius of the Proposed Project Area and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, ECORP reviewed the following historic references: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Riverside County (OHP 2023); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include the following:

- 1855 BLM GLO Plat Map for Township 3 South, Range 4 West;
- 1901 and 1942 USGS Riverside, California topographic maps (1:62,500 scale);
- 1942 USGS Riverside, California topographic map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1967 USGS Steele Peak, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1983 USGS Santa Ana, California topographic map (1:100,000 scale);
- 2012 USGS Steele Peak, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 2012 USGS Steele Peak, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs taken in 1959, 1966, 1978, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 for any indications of Project Area usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search of the nearest historical registry at the Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association. The Project Area is also located within the interest area of the Riverside County Heritage Association.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 11, 2024 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search will determine whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP sent letters via email to the Perris Valley Historical Museum and the Riverside County Heritage Association on November 11, 2024 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repositories might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey on February 25, 2025, under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figure 3). ECORP surveyed the entire Project Area. At the time, ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the archaeologists examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct any subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

Location: N:\2024\2024-225 Western Way IS-MND\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Cultural Resources.aprx - WW_SurveyCoverage_20250227 (trotellini - 2/27/2025)

Map Date: 2/27/2025

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2024)

Figure 3. Survey Coverage

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2024-225 Western Way Widening and Improvements Project

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

A total of 81 previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 50 percent of the records search radius (Appendix A). These studies revealed the presence of pre-contact sites, including lithic scatters and habitation sites, and historical sites, including rock walls and sites associated with historic-period residential, commercial, agricultural, ranching, and military activities. The previous studies were conducted between 1953 and 2020. Of the 81 studies, five included portions of the Project Area (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year
3510	McDonald, Meg and Barb Giacomini	An Intensive Survey of Approximately 2,500 Acres of March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California	1996
7538	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	2007
10404	Josh Smallwood, Joan George, and Michael Mirro	Cultural Resource Assessment of March Inland Airport Parcel D2 Project, Riverside County, California	2016
10933	Andrew J Garrison and Brain F Smith	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/NANDINA Project	2019
12277	Andrew J Garrison and Brain F Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Natwar Project, Perris, California	2020

The results of the records search indicate that approximately half of the Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the entire Project Area was warranted.

The records search also determined that 83 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Appendix A). Of these, 55 are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity; 27 are historic-era sites associated with American-period residential, agricultural, ranching, and military activities; one is a multi-component resource that comprises a historic-period water-conveyance system and pre-contact lithic scatter, bedrock milling, pictographs, and a rock shelter. Additionally, [redacted].

[redacted]

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for Riverside County (dated September 23, 2023) included several resources within 1 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2023). Two of these resources are elements of former military training facility Camp Haan, which is located on the present-day Riverside National Cemetery Property, approximately 0.25 mile west of the Project Area. The remaining resources are all part of the March Field Historic District, the southern boundary of which is immediately adjacent to the northern Project Area boundary.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) revealed that the nearest historic property is March Field Historic District, which is adjacent to the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022) on November 7, 2024. The nearest listed landmark is CHL No. 761, the Mission Inn in the City of Riverside. The associated plaque is located approximately 10 miles northwest of the Project Area.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) mentions two places within the City of Perris. The first is the Orange Empire Railway Museum, which contains historic railway and trolley cars, as well as an active 2.5-mile-long railroad. The second is Lake Perris, which is the reservoir that serves as the southern terminus of the California State Water Project.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that Section 36 was part of a 1,920-acre parcel of land that was patented to the State of California on March 3, 1853 under the California Enabling Act. No other patent records are available for the Project Area.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean 1978) lists the nearest Native American village as *aýkat*, which is located to the north of the San Jacinto Mountains, approximately 25 miles east-northeast of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the Project Area and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows that the Project Area was initially used for farming and is summarized below:

- An 1855 survey Plat map depicts and labels a "wagon road to Timicula [sic]" through the Project Area. This road generally trends to the south-southeast but does not appear to overlap modern-day I-215.
- The 1901 USGS Riverside, California (1:62,500 scale) and Elsinore, California (1:125,000 scale) topographic maps depict the Southern California Railroad San Bernardino and Temecula line following the alignment of present-day Interstate (I) 215, to the west of the Project Area. Several unnamed roads are located in the vicinity of the Project Area.
- The 1942 USGS Riverside, California topographic map (1:62,500 scale)depicts Highway 395 (modern-day I-215) to the west of the Project Area and several road alignments in the vicinity. An unnamed road that appears to be Nandina Avenue crosses the Project Area from east to west.
- Aerial photographs from 1959 show the entire Project Area and its vicinity as farmland. The photographs also show Nandina Avenue crossing the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1966 show Nandina Avenue and an unpaved agricultural access road that corresponds with the alignment of present-day Western Way.
- The 1967 USGS Steele Peak, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale) depicts Nandina Avenue crossing through the Project Area and several small buildings near and possibly within the southern portion of the Project Area. The map depicts an intermittent drainage that ends within or near the western portion of the Project Area, in addition to another drainage to the north that crosses through the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1978 show the unpaved agricultural access road that corresponds with present-day Western Way; however, the photographs show disuse where the road borders the agricultural fields along the northern segment.
- The 1983 USGS Santa Ana, California topographic map (1:100,000 scale) depicts Highway 395 as I-215 for the first time.
- Aerial photographs from 1985 show Nandina Avenue and Western Way. A farm building complex is located at the northwestern intersection of Nandina Avenue and Western Way, adjacent to the Project Area.

- Aerial photographs from 1994 show more buildings in the vicinity of the Project Area. Western Way and Nandina Avenue both appear to be unpaved. Harley Knox Boulevard is now present at the southern end of the Project Area and appears to be paved.
- Aerial photographs from 2002 show that the portion of Western Way to the south of Nandina Avenue is paved; however, the portion to the north appears no longer in use.
- The 2012 USGS Steele Peak, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale) depicts Nandina Avenue along its present-day alignment. The map depicts the southern portion of the Project Area as Western Way, with two short east–west-oriented roads connected to its eastern side. Harley Knox Boulevard intersects the southern portion of Western Way.
- The aerial photograph from 2012 shows the portion of Western Way to the north of Nandina Avenue as a paved road.
- The 2018 USGS Steele Peak, California topographic map (1:24,000 scale) depicts Western Way as expanded to the north of Nandina Avenue.
- Aerial photographs from 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 depict the Project Area in its present-day state.

In sum, the Project Area was undeveloped farmland prior to the 1960s, and it was an unpaved access road until the mid-1990s.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project Area. Appendix B provides a record of all correspondence to date.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received any responses to the letters sent to the Perris Valley Historical Museum and the Riverside County Heritage Association as of the date of the preparation of this document.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the entire Project Area for cultural resources on February 25, 2025. Ground surface visibility within the Project Area was poor (i.e., approximately 10 percent) due to the paved road and sidewalk surfaces as well as landscaping, which covered the ground surface (Figures 4 and 5). Additionally, overgrown vegetation and modern refuse were present in some areas, which also precluded visibility. Areas with higher visibility primarily contained exposed soils with little to no vegetation; ECORP archaeologists examined such areas for any evidence of cultural resources.

In this case, where ground visibility is hindered by impervious or impenetrable surfaces, such as pavement, buildings, or structures, and where such circumstances prevent archaeological survey or testing by traditional field methods, other sources of information were utilized in assessing the potential for archaeological deposits. These sources included records search and literature review information, archival records, historic maps and aerial photographs, topographic maps, and soils data review.

Figure 4. Project Area Overview from Southern Boundary (view north; February 25, 2025).

Figure 5. Project Area Overview from Northern Boundary (view south; February 25, 2025).

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

As a result of previous investigations by other firms, [redacted] were recorded within the Project Area. ECORP did not observe any evidence of these resources within the Project and did not identify any new cultural resources during the 2025 field survey of the Project Area. No update to the two resources was completed at this time.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The records search indicated that [redacted] overlap the Project Area. The 2025 field survey did not yield any historic-period or pre-contact cultural resources within the Project Area, and did not observe any evidence of the [redacted].

Unless tribal consultation between the City and culturally affiliated tribes yields new information, no Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources under CEQA will be affected by the Proposed Project. Additional details on the tribal resources are available with direct contact with the respective tribes and should be consulted to determine if the Project has the potential to cause substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project activity should occur.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium along the ephemeral drainages near the Project Area, and given the likelihood for pre-contact archaeological sites to be located near water sources, the Project Area has potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites. Additionally, the presence of [redacted] overlapping the Project Area indicates a potential for buried pre-contact resources; however, the prior development of the Project Area for Western Way and the surrounding buildings and landscaping decreases the potential for undisturbed cultural deposits. The potential for buried pre-contact cultural resources within the Project Area that could be disturbed by Project-related activities is, therefore, low due to proposed ground disturbances are shallow and will be occurring in previously disturbed soils.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Contractor Awareness Training Program

The lead agency shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for notifying the lead agency of any occurrences; Project-specific requirements and mitigation measures; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for non-compliance with the program.

The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and may be provided either through a brochure, video, or in-person tailgate meeting, as determined appropriate by the archaeologist. The training shall be provided to all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-disturbing equipment. All personnel shall be required to sign a training roster. The construction manager is responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The Construction Manager shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the lead agency as proof of compliance.

6.3.2 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following procedures.

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined by CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ECORP

Company Representative: Mike DeGiovine

Date: 1/28/2025

Project Identification: 2024-225 Western Way

Search Radius: 1 Mile, Riverside

Historical Resources:

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites. **Self**

Previous Survey Report Boundaries:

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included. **Self**

Historic Addresses:

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included. **Self**

Historic Maps:

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included. **Self**

Copies: 560 pages

Hours: 7

Excel Lines: 166 Lines

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ECORP

Company Representative: Mike DeGiovine

Date: 2/4/2025

Project Identification: Western Way, 2024-225

Search Radius: 1 mile, Riverside

Historical Resources:

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites. **Self**

Previous Survey Report Boundaries:

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included. **Self**

Historic Addresses:

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included. **Self**

Historic Maps:

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included. **Self**

Copies: **642** pages

Hours: 3

Excel Lines: **0** Lines

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

November 11, 2024

Perris Valley Historical Museum
P.O. Box 343
Perris, CA 92572
Sent via pvhandma@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Western Way Widening and Improvements Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Perris Valley Historical Museum:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project area consists of approximately 1 linear mile of road located in the City of Perris. This property is located on Western Way, to the north of its intersection with Harley Knox Boulevard, as shown in the highlighted area on the enclosed map. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (909) 649-2872 or clejeune@ecorpconsulting.com.

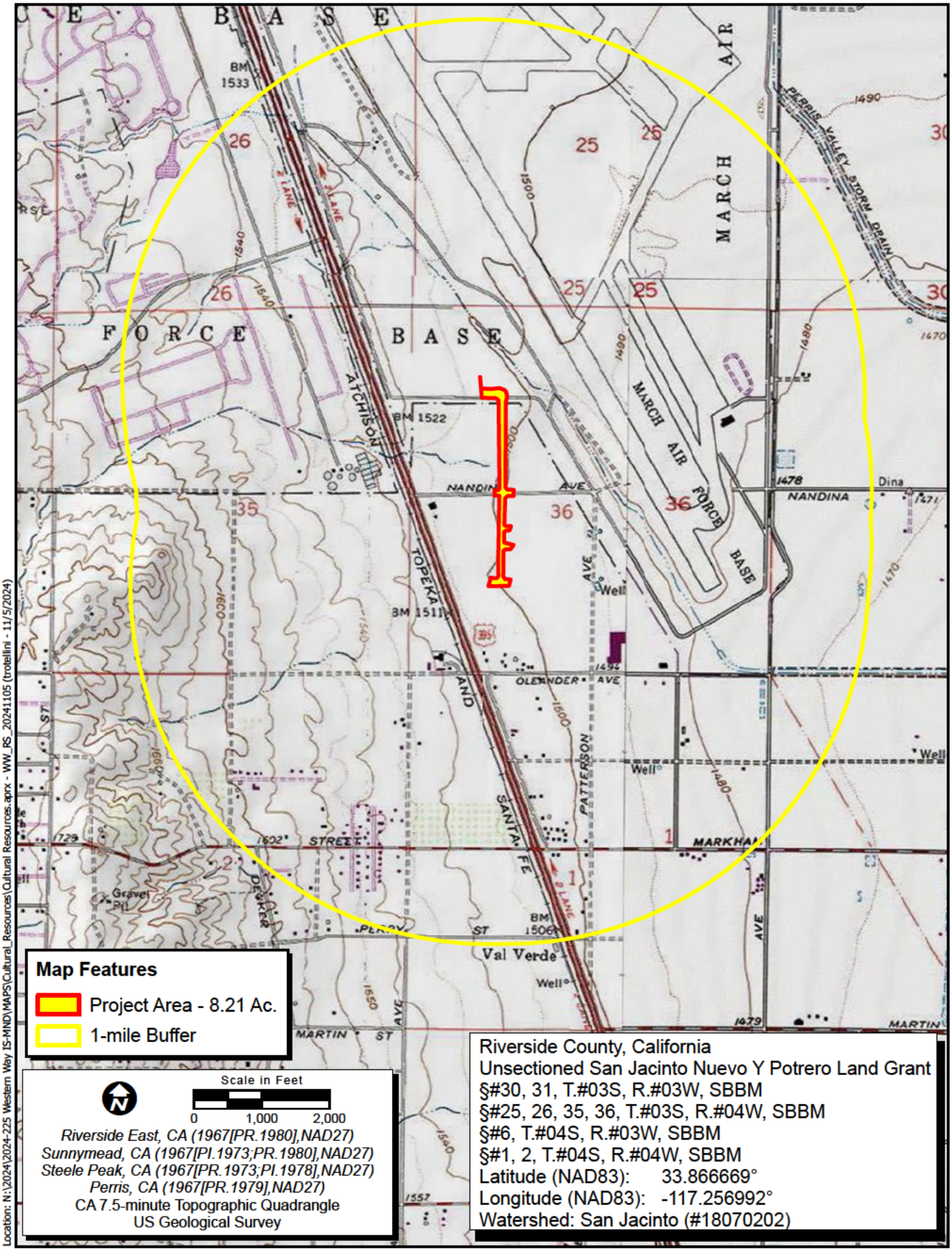
Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Casey LeJeune

Staff Archaeologist

Attachment:
Project Location and Vicinity Map



Location: N:\2024\2024-225 Western Way IS-MND\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Cultural Resources.aprx - WW_RS_20241105 (trotellini - 11/5/2024)

Map Date: 11/5/2024
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2024-225 Western Way IS-MND

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

November 11, 2024

Riverside County Heritage Association
P.O. Box 21168
Riverside, CA 92516
Sent via rivcoheritageassoc@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Western Way Widening and Improvements Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Riverside County Heritage Association:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project area consists of approximately 1 linear mile of road located in the City of Perris. This property is located on Western Way, to the north of its intersection with Harley Knox Boulevard, as shown in the highlighted area on the enclosed map. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (909) 649-2872 or clejeune@ecorpconsulting.com.

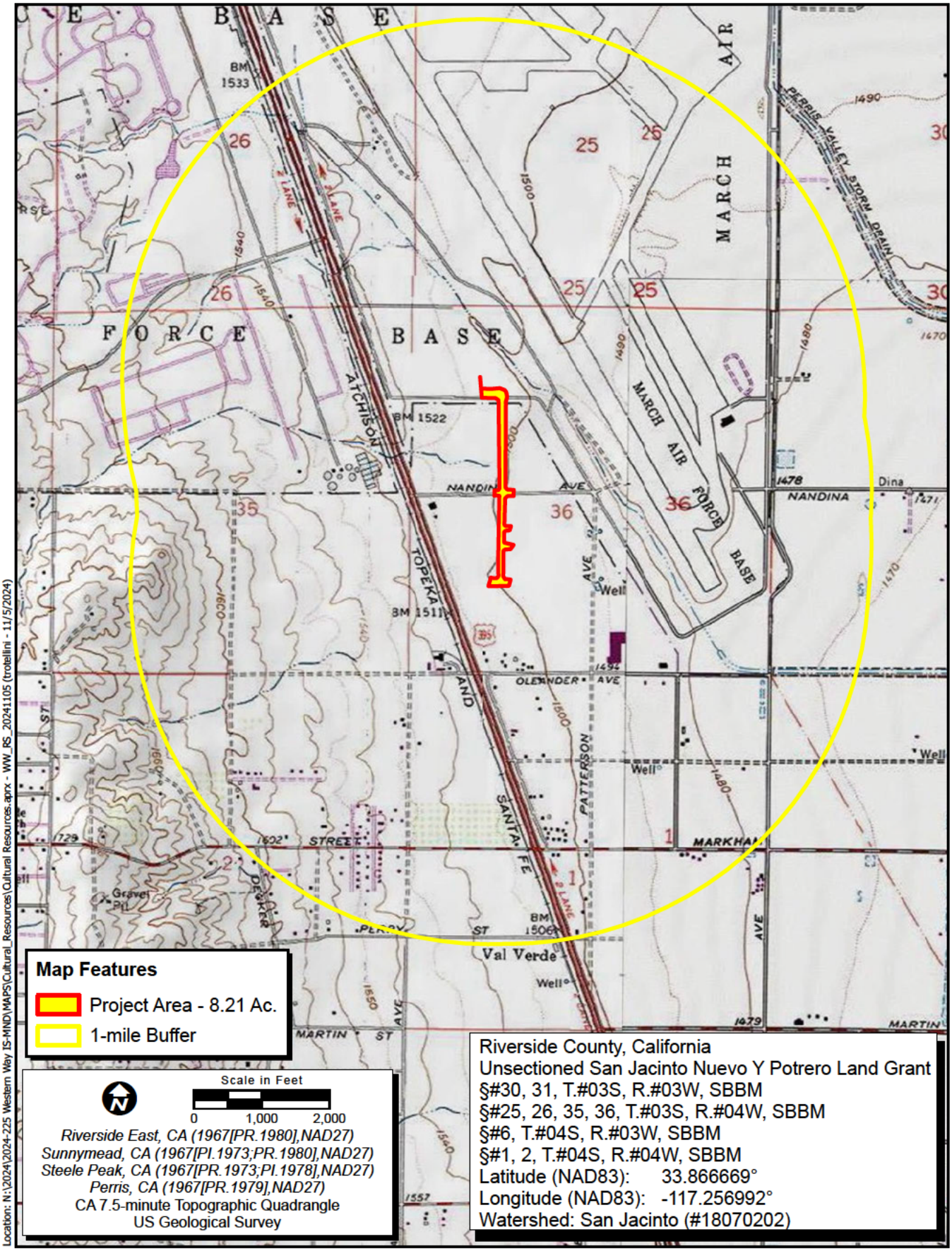
Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Casey LeJeune

Staff Archaeologist

Attachment:
Project Location and Vicinity Map



Location: N:\2024\2024-225 Western Way IS-MND\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Cultural Resources.aprx - WW_RS_20241105 (trotellini - 11/5/2024)

Map Date: 11/5/2024
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2024-225 Western Way IS-MND

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Western Way Widening and Improvements Project

County: Riverside County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Steele Peak, CA (1967)

Township: 3S **Range:** 4W **Section(s):** 36

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North 5th Street

City: Redlands, CA **Zip:** 92374

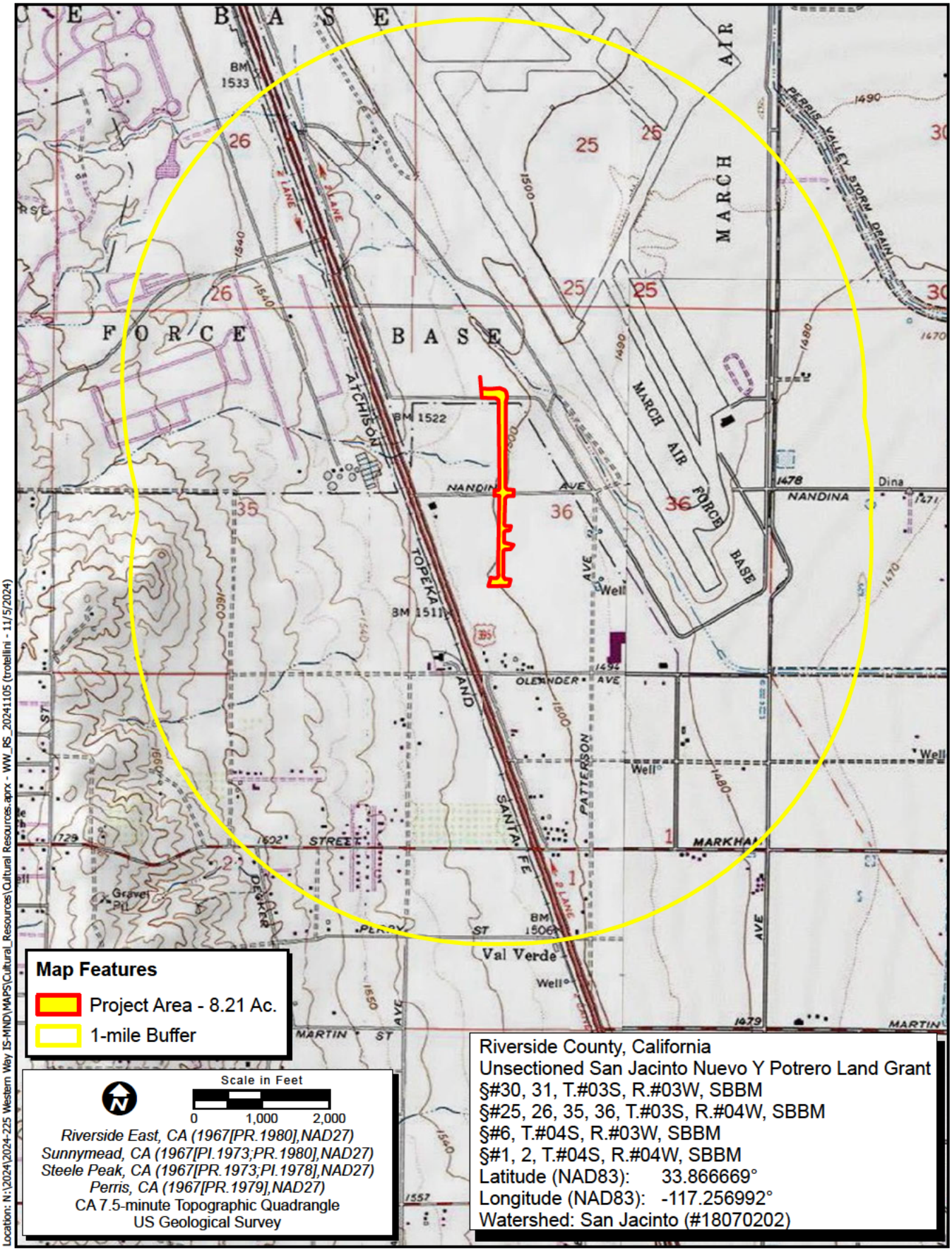
Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: clejeune@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description:

ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the 1-linear-mile road widening project in the City of Perris. Please refer to the attached map for information about the project location. The results of this search can be sent to me at clejeune@ecorpconsulting.com. They can also be faxed to my attention at (909) 307-0056. Please reference the project number 2024-225 on all correspondence. Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.



Location: N:\2024\2024-225 Western Way IS-MND\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Cultural Resources.aprx - WW_RS_20241105 (trotellini - 11/5/2024)

Map Date: 11/5/2024
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2024-225 Western Way IS-MND

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

December 3, 2024

Casey LeJeune
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: clejeune@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Western Way Widening and Improvements Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/3/2024

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	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/18/2024
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla 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	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,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 Cupeno	Imperial,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,Kern,Los Angeles,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,Kern,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 Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	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	Luiseno	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 - Ka'tsan 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	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
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
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@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 Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno 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	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno 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 Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Western Way Widening and Improvements Project, Riverside County.

Record: PRCI-2024-006145
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary#
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 1 **Project Name:** 2024-225 Western Way IS-MND **Year:** 2025
Camera Format: Digital Lens Size: Digital Film Type and Speed: Digital
Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 3838 Camino del Rio North, Suite 370 San Diego, CA 92108

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
2	25		1	APE overview from S boundary (Harley Knox Blvd. intersection)	N	IMG_1164
2	25		2	GSV in APE, south side	S	IMG_1165
2	25		3	Western Way overview from south	N	IMG_1166
2	25		4	Western Way / Nandina Avenue intersection	NE	IMG_1167
2	25		5	Modern refuse in APE (W side)	S	IMG_1168
2	25		6	APE overview from N Boundary (road curve to west)	S	IMG_1169
2	25		7	Western Way overview from north	S	IMG_1170
2	25		8	Western Way right angle turn west at N Boundary of APE	W	IMG_1171
2	25		9	GSV in APE, north side	S	IMG_1172
2	25		10	Western Way / Nandina Ave intersection	SW	IMG_1173
2	25		11	Western Way / Airport Way intersection	SW	IMG_1174
2	25		12	Western Way / Jet Way intersection	SW	IMG_1175

IMG_1164.JPG

IMG_1165.JPG

IMG_1166.JPG

IMG_1167.JPG

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IMG_1169.JPG

IMG_1170.JPG

IMG_1171.JPG

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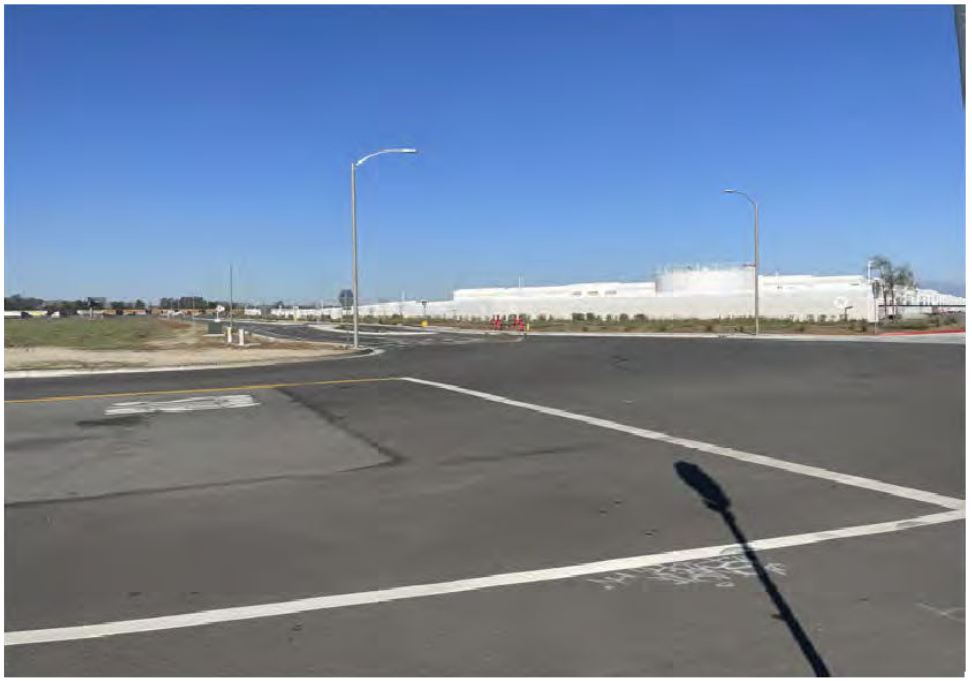
IMG_1175.JPG


PODS


CARDBOARD / PAPER




CARDBOARD / PAPER