LAKE PERRIS DAM REMEDIATION PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by:
Tiffany A. Schmid
Associate Environmental Planner-Archaeology

Department of Water Resources
1725 23rd Street, Suite 220
Sacramento, CA 95816

July 2008

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to begin remediation of the Lake Perris Dam, which is located at the east edge of the town of Perris in Riverside County, California. The dam and reservoir are within the Lake Perris State Recreational Area (LPSRA), which is managed by the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). The project proposes to bring the dam and associated facilities up to current standards by addressing seismic safety concerns that became apparent when studies were conducted by DWR in 2005, 2006, and 2007. As the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will be issuing permits for the proposed project, this document is intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), as amended. This document also meets the requirements for the California Environmental Quality Act (Sections 15064 and 21083.2). To comply with these regulations, a cultural resources inventory was conducted of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), which includes the left and right abutment dam repair sites with associated borrow and staging areas, a borrow pit haul road and quarry road, an outlet tower with an associated staging area, and an emergency outlet extension (see Maps 1 and 2 in Appendix A). The entire APE includes about 1,100 acres. Fieldwork in support of this effort was conducted on May 09-10, 2007 and September 20, 2007 by DWR Archaeologist, Tiffany A. Schmid, and Senior Environmental Planner, Janis K. Offermann, both of the Division of Environmental Services (DES). Geotechnical studies were conducted by DWR on August 13-16 and 20-22, 2007, and were monitored for cultural resources by Archaeologist Rebecca Alvidrez of Chambers Group, Inc.

One previously recorded archaeological site, CA-RIV-490, was identified near the west end of the borrow pit haul road. An update of the site's current condition is provided in Appendix B. The site will not be affected by construction of the borrow road. An isolated mano, originally recorded as CA-RIV-487, could not be relocated. This artifact was recorded in the area of the reservoir pool and adjacent, but not within, the area of direct impact for the borrow area. It is likely that the mano has been covered by accumulated silt in the reservoir. Avoidance of CA-RIV-490 and the location of CA-RIV-487 outside the area of direct impact for the borrow area indicates that no historic properties will be affected, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), by the proposed project.

Should project plans be modified to include work that will disturb the natural ground surface in areas not reviewed by this report, additional studies will be required. Furthermore, if any cultural resources are uncovered during the course of construction activities, it is the DWR's policy that work stop in that location until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). If human remains are discovered during the course of construction, work must stop immediately in proximity to the finds and the county coroner must be contacted in accordance to California Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS i
1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION 1
2.0 BACKGROUND 3
2.1 ENVIRONMENT 3
2.2 PREHISTORY 5
2.3 ETHNOGRAPHY 6
2.4 HISTORY 8
3.0 RECORD SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION 10
3.1. RECORD SEARCH 10
3.1.1 Record Search 10
3.1.2 Record Search Results 10
3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION 11
3.2.1 Native American Consultation 11
3.2.2 Native American Consultation results 11
4.0 FIELD METHODS 11
4.1 FIELD SURVEY 11
4.2 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS 12
5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 12
5.1 SUMMARY 12
5.2 CONCLUSIONS 13
5.3 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES 13
6.0 REFERENCES CITED 14

APPENDECIES

APPENDIX A: MAPS 16
APPENDIX B: SITE RECORD 17
APPENDIX C: RECORDS SEARCH 18
APPENDIX D: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION 19

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The DWR is preparing to begin remediation of the Lake Perris Dam, in an effort to bring the facilities up to current standards by addressing seismic safety concerns that became apparent when foundation studies were conducted by DWR in 2005. The studies revealed that seismically-induced ground shaking could result in deformations of the embankment due to the liquefaction potential of sediments found under the dam at several locations within a 2,300-foot-long span along the left abutment of the dam. Such deformations could result in overtopping of the dam and subsequent flooding during a strong seismic event. Additional studies conducted by DWR in 2006 and 2007 determined that the existing outlet tower and a 250-foot-long portion of the dam's right abutment, respectively, were also in need of repair.

The water storage and conveyance facilities are owned and operated by the DWR, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). As the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will be issuing permits for the proposed project, this document is intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), as amended. This document also meets the requirements for the California Environmental Quality Act (Sections 21083.2 and 15064).

The project area is located within the LPSRA, in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California, adjacent to the town of Perris and 15 miles southeast of the city of Riverside. The main project components, which include the left and right abutment dam repair sites, an outlet tower, and an emergency outlet extension are in portions of Sections 33 and 35 in Township 3 South, Range 3 West and Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 11 in Township 4 South, Range 3 West, as depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangles (Map 1).

The Perris Dam is an earth-filled embankment containing approximately 25 million cubic yards (cy) of compacted fill that connects the Bernasconi Hills to the southeast with the Russell Mountains to the northwest. The fill for the dam was acquired both from the excavation of what became the lakebed and from the quarry that was constructed for the project in the Bernasconi Hills, just east of the dam. The reservoir's surface area covers 2,292 acres and has a design capacity of 127,000 acre-feet (af) of water. The maximum operating water level of the reservoir is 1,588 feet above mean sea level (amsl), with the spillway crest at 1,590 feet amsl and the dam crest at 1,600 feet amsl. In light of the 2005 study findings, the reservoir levels were drawn down 25 feet between August and November of 2005, taking the surface elevation to 1,563 feet amsl and reducing the capacity 40 percent from 127,000 af to 72,000 af. Once construction of all project components is complete, the lake will be refilled to its original elevation of 1,588 feet amsl. The reservoir will be filled by State Water Project water as it becomes available. This will require approximately six months.

The DWR intends to seismically upgrade the left abutment of the dam by excavating approximately 700,000 cy of soil from the shallow berm at the toe of the dam to remove the liquefiable soil, and replace it with re-compacted engineered fill. This fill will contain 300,000 cy of soil and 800,000 tons of drain rock. The berm foundation material will also be improved

with cement-deep-soil-mixing, which will increase the stability of the soil by reducing liquefaction hazards and limit temporary destabilization that may be caused by excavations at the toe of the dam. A new stability berm will be constructed on top of the replaced berm foundation. The stability berm will consist of approximately 1.75 million cy of soil that will be excavated from a borrow area within the lakebed, and 1 million tons of rock that will be quarried from a 13-acre area along the bottom of the existing Bernasconi Hills rock quarry. New relief wells and collector piping will be installed to prevent ponding of seepage water on the ground surface once the lake level is returned to its original elevation. The borrow area, which has been exposed by the temporary drawdown is located on the northeast corner of the reservoir, entirely within the lakebed. Once construction is complete, the borrow area will be submerged upon refilling the reservoir. Additionally, a three-mile-long, 40-foot-wide haul road will be constructed on the east side of the reservoir, also entirely within the exposed lakebed. The road will extend southwest from the borrow pit along the lakebed, up and over a low spot in the Bernasconi Hills to the east end of the dam. Some blasting will be required for the section of haul road that passes through the Bernasconi Hills. After construction, the haul road will remain in place and, except for the portion that runs through the Bernasconi Hills, which will become a permanent, paved maintenance road, much of it, too, will be submerged once the reservoir is refilled. An access road for the rock quarry, which will disturb around two acres, will be constructed to connect the rock quarry to the main haul road. Lastly, a 21-acre staging area to be used for the temporary stockpiling of material and other construction activities will be located at the southeastern corner of the dam adjacent to the stability berm (Maps 1 and 2).

Repairs along the right abutment of the dam will consist only of excavating and recompacting approximately 15,000 cy of dam material. The excavated clay core and silty sand zones will be reused, and an additional 4,000 cy of imported clay will be brought in to fill the remainder. Existing roads will be used to gain access to this portion of the project, and staging and stockpiling will occur in a cleared area located between the beginning of the dam and the edge of the spillway (Maps 1 and 2).

The existing outlet tower is a 105-foot-tall, freestanding structure that was constructed in the reservoir near the east end of the dam. The function of the outlet tower is to provide the ability to release water during emergencies and to convey water to the MWD's delivery facility that is located just southwest of the tower. The structure contains 10 hydraulically operated, 72-inch valves that are located at five equidistant levels between 1,503 and 1,567 feet amsl. The five valves release water to a 12.5-foot diameter tunnel that runs horizontally at its base. The tower is constructed of reinforced concrete and has an outside diameter of 31 feet and an inside diameter of 26 feet. The outlet tower's structural integrity was evaluated by DWR in 2006 at which point it was determined that the tower was deficient in shear capacity, which could result in failure of the structure under specific seismic loading. To address the 2006 study findings, DWR plans to construct a new tower. The new outlet tower will be built using dry construction methods on the shore between the reservoir and the base of the Bernasconi Hills, about 400 feet north of the existing tower. It is anticipated that some blasting will take place to reach the bottom of the reservoir, but, the adjacent hills will be left in tact. It is expected that about 19,000 cy of material will be excavated during the construction of the tower, however, only 4,300 cy are needed for the structure. Excess materials will be used for the dam remediation component of the project. The tower will extend from the dead pool elevation of 1,500 feet

amsl in the reservoir up to 1,600 feet amsl. A 600-foot-long, 12.5-foot diameter tunnel will be blasted and constructed to connect the new outlet to the existing underground tunnel that connects to the MWD's delivery system. Once the new outlet structure and the tunnel are constructed, a 300-foot-long approach channel will be built to open the new outlet to the reservoir. A four-acre staging area for the construction of the tower will be located just east of the new tower site. In addition, a temporary stockpile area encompassing approximately six acres will be located adjacent to the staging area.

The dam's existing emergency release structures have the capacity to release 3,800 cubic feet per second (cfs) of water downstream from the dam. Currently, there is no diversion or conveyance system in place and the water would be allowed to form its own overland channel, which could potentially inundate 2,700 acres. Since the initial construction of the emergency release structure, the land downstream of the dam has been developed into residential housing that could be flooded in the event that water is released from the dam in an emergency situation. To prevent this from occurring, DWR plans to construct a new emergency outlet extension in the form of a conveyance channel. The new outlet will reduce flows to a maximum of 1,500 cfs, and will contain and convey these releases from the dam to the Perris Valley Storm Drain, thus redirecting them away from the Perris Fairgrounds and from the adjacent residential areas. The extension will be approximately two miles long. The first 8,200 feet will consist of an underground box culvert or pipeline extending from the existing outlet structure to Lake Perris Drive. The remaining 2,700 feet will continue from Lake Perris Drive to the Perris Valley Storm Drain and run parallel to the Ramona Expressway. This portion will consist either of an underground conveyance, or transition to an unlined, open trapezoidal channel. A 20-foot-wide service road will run parallel to the channel.

The APE for the proposed project encompasses approximately 1,100 acres and includes the left and right abutment dam repair sites with associated borrow and staging areas, a borrow pit haul road and quarry road, an outlet tower with an associated staging area, and an emergency outlet extension (Maps 1 and 2).

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 ENVIRONMENT

The project is located in the southwest Mojave Desert, which lies in the greater California Desert Region. The California Desert Region is characterized by the presence of north-south-trending mountain ranges and wide, arid stretches of land that extend across the low enclosed valleys. The valleys are interspersed with occasional rivers, springs, streams, and dry lakebeds. Temperatures range from 18 to 134 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall varies equally as much with some places receiving as little as 1.5 inches and others receiving more than 10 inches (Warren 2004). The project area is further located on the Perris Peneplain, a broad valley surrounded by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, the San Jacinto Mountains to the east and the San Andreas Mountains to the southwest. Two granitic ridges, the Russell Mountains to the northwest and the Bernasconi Hills to the southeast lie between the mountain ranges (O'Connell et al. 1974) and form the basin that contains Lake Perris. The surrounding area ranges from

1,420 feet amsl at the level of the reservoir up to nearly 2,700 feet amsl in the Bernasconi Hills.

The project area lies within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, a geologically complex region of southern California. The Peninsular Ranges are located in southwestern California and extend into the Mexican Peninsula of Baja California. Although the topography of the province is similar to the Coast Ranges, geologically it more closely resembles the Sierra Nevada in that it contains granitic intrusions into older metamorphic rocks. The surrounding ridges of the Russell Mountains and the Bernasconi Hills are characterized by weathered granitic bedrock of varying thickness that is overlain by alluvial deposits at lower elevations. The alluvium of the valley floor contains stream and slope wash deposits that originated from the weathering of the granitic rocks. The alluvium generally ranges from 0 to 150 feet in depth and consists of silty sands and clayey sands with lenses of sands and gravels and cemented fine-grained silty sands known as hardpan. Another notable feature of the area is that it lies in a region of high seismic activity and contains three primary active faults: the San Andreas, the San Jacinto, and the Elsinore (ESA 2007).

The surrounding vegetation can be divided into five major biotic communities: range grassland, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, marsh, and alkali flats. The grassland community, which is now virtually gone due to overgrazing, is present in the open valley floors and consists of such species as needlegrass (*Achnatherum spp.*), rye grass (*Elymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa scabrella*), bent grass (*Agrostis spp.*), and triple-awned grass (*Aristida divaricata*). The coastal sage community is found on the rocky slopes of the Russell Mountains and the Bernasconi Hills and contains species like buckwheat (*Erogonum fasciculatum*), coastal sage (*Artemisia californica*), encelia (*Encelia farinose*), and yellow pentstemon (*Pentstemon antirrhinoides*). The cacti beaver-tail (*Opuntia basilaris*) and deerhorn (*O. acanthocarpa*) are also found within this zone. The chaparral community is found on the upper northwest slopes of both the Russell Mountains and the Bernasconi Hills. This community is characterized by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), yellow pentstemon, mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*), and redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*). Scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) and interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*) are also present here. The marsh lands, located in the San Jacinto Valley to the east are evidenced by tule (*Scirpus spp.*), cattail (*Typha latifolia*), spike-rush (*Heleocharis spp.*), tule-potato (*Sagittaria latifolia*), wild hyacinth (*Brodiaea spp.*), and wire grass (*Juncus spp.*). Lastly, the alkali flats, also within the San Jacinto Valley, are made up of species such as salt grass (D*istichilis spicata*), saltbush (*Atriplex spp.*), and pulsey (*Heliotropium curassavicum*) (O'Connell et al. 1974).

The LPSRA and Lake Perris were originally constructed in a rural environment. Today the cities of Perris and Moreno Valley butt up to the LPSRA to the west and north, respectively, while the towns of Beaumont and Nuevo are encroaching upon the east and south boarders, respectively. Project construction within the LPSRA will occur on the east and south sides of the reservoir. As a result of the reservoir and dam construction and the subsequent recreational usage, a significant portion of the APE has been subject to a substantial amount of disturbance.

2.2 PREHISTORY

Archaeological work in Riverside County has been limited and, therefore, continual debate exists over the area's cultural chronology. This is in part due to the geologic forces at hand, including tectonic, flood, and erosion activities that often disturb or destroy archaeological remains, making it difficult to interpret settlement patterns based on surface inspection alone. Despite these short comings, Warren (2004) does an excellent job at synthesizing the current data and presenting a cultural chronology for the greater California Desert Region. Four distinct periods are used to describe the region's prehistory: the Pinto, the Gypsum, the Saratoga Springs, and the Protohistoric.

The Pinto Period predominated the study region from approximately 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. Present theory suggests that, after the rise in aridity that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene, a period of reprieve was marked by an increase in moisture around 4,500 B.C. In support of this, Pinto sites are usually located along ephemeral lakes, and now-dry streams and springs. The sites are often small, lack midden, and are distinguished by limited surface deposits suggesting temporary and seasonal occupation by small groups. Artifacts associated with this period include the Pinto series projectile points known for their rough form, heavy-keeled scrapers, choppers, and an inconsistent usage or presence of flat millingstones and manos. Pinto subsistence relied upon a mixed economy of hunting large and small game, collecting plant foods, and, perhaps, the use of stream resources (Warren 2004).

The Gypsum Period was evident in the Desert Region from 2,000 B.C. to A.D. 500. Gypsum tool technology is characterized by the presence of various projectile points including Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched. In addition, leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills and occasional large scraper-planes, choppers, and hammerstones were present. Manos and millingstones became more prevalent during this period, indicating an increased reliance on hard seeds, and the pestle and mortar were introduced as well. It is thought that the introduction of the pestle and mortar coincided with the initial usage of mesquite, which further implies a seasonal round economy. Other indicative artifacts include shaft smoothers, slate and sandstone pendants and tablets, drilled slate tubes, *Haliotis* shell rings, beads, and ornaments, *Olivella* shell beads, bone awls, and late in the period, the bow and arrow. The presence of *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell artifacts suggest that trade was occurring with southern California coastal groups (Warren 2004).

The Saratoga Springs Period occurred from A.D. 500 to 1,200. This period is represented by artifacts including Rose Spring and Eastgate projectile points, millingstones and manos, mortars and pestles, incised stones, and slate pendants. The Rose Spring and Eastgate points are relatively small projectiles and, therefore, have been associated with bow and arrow usage. It is also evident that trade was occurring with the southern coast as shell beads and steatite are present in some sites. An apparent increase in cultural diversification is noted by the presence of turquoise and pottery; evidence of an Anasazi influence from the east. Despite these influences, the overall cultural pattern throughout the northwest Mojave Desert remained much the same as it was during the Gypsum Period (Warren 2004).

The Protohistoric Period ranged from A.D. 1,200 to historic times and is the last defined stage in the Desert Region. This period is characterized by the presence of Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood projectile points. In addition, pottery, steatite shaft straighteners, painted millingstones, and shell beads from the California coast are also present at some sites. The apparent abundance of these items is likely a result of the proximity of highly influential trade routes along the Mojave River. It has been suggested that these extensive trade routes were the impetus behind an increasingly complex socioeconomic and sociopolitical organization that occurred around this time. Housepit village sites were located at the headwaters of the Mojave River and in Antelope Valley; however, by the end of this period there was an abandonment of these sites as well as a decline in trade. This marked change is thought to be a result of either the drying up of the lakes that fed the Mojave River or the southward movement of the Chemehuevi across the Mojave River trade route prior to European contact (Warren 2004).

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

Ethnographically the project area was inhabited by the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, both of whom belong to the Cupan group of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language. Despite sharing a boundary and both being hunters and gatherers, the Luiseño and Cahuilla maintained a relatively autonomous existence from one another, developing differing sociopolitical and socioeconomic systems (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño territory consisted of 1,500 square miles of coastal southern California. Their western boundary extended along the Pacific Ocean from Agua Hedionda Creek in the south up to Aliso Creek in the north. To the east their territory ranged from just north of Santiago Peak to just south and east of Palomar Mountain. As such, Luiseño territory ranged from sea level to a maximum elevation of 6,000 feet amsl. As noted above, the Luiseño maintained a relatively autonomous existence and, despite sharing boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeno, and Gabrielino peoples, interaction with these other groups occurred primarily as a means to expand their territory, which was usually accomplished through marriage or warfare. Accordingly, they had a highly developed warfare structure that included a warrior class, awarding war leadership duties to the Chief (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Little is known of the Luiseño social structure; however, it is know that each village was a clan tribelet that consisted of patrilineally related individuals. Villages consisted of autonomous, sedentary groups that exploited specific hunting, fishing, and plant resources within a given ecological zone. Resource areas were frequently named and could be owned by an individual, a family, the chief, or by the entire group. Villages were often located near a good water supply in defensible areas, such as sheltered coves or canyons, or on the side slopes near warm thermal zones. The Luiseño were highly territorial, protecting their lands both physically and supernaturally. As such, boundaries were marked and trespassing was forbidden, with violations sometimes resulting in war. The majority of houses were conical, partially subterranean, thatched structures made of reeds, brush, or bark (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño hunted game animals, such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, doves, and ducks. Coastal marine foods, including sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks were also consumed, as were trout and other fish from mountain streams. Acorns were the most important single food source; however, other plant foods such as grass seeds, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, wild rose, holly-leaf cherry, prickly pear, lamb's-quarters, pine nuts, miner's lettuce, white sage, tree clover, cactus pods, elderberries, wild grapes, and wild strawberries, were utilized as well. Luiseño technology included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks for hunting small game, war clubs, thrusting sticks, lances, slings, canoes, basketry, nets, hooks, hand stones and metates, pestles and mortars, and pottery. Personal adornment items included but were not limited to beads and ornaments made of bone, clay, stone, shell, mica sheets, deer hooves, and bear claws; bracelets and anklets made of human hair; and robes made of deer, rabbit, or otter skin strips. Yucca-fiber sandals and deer skin moccasins were also worn (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Cahuilla lived east of the Luiseño. Their territory ranged from low or moderately low desert to the mountain regions of the Transverse and Peninsular ranges. Elevations from 273 feet below sea level at the Salton Sink to 11,000 feet amsl in the San Bernardino Mountains were occupied. Villages located in the higher elevations were placed near canyons that received substantial precipitation or near streams and springs, while villages located in the lower elevations were placed near springs or near the termini of alluvial fans where the high water table provided abundant mesquite and shallow wells could be dug. The Cahuilla territory was bordered by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains to the south, the Colorado Desert to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside to the west. Given the territory's close proximity to the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail, a major trade route that linked the Colorado Desert with the Pacific Coast, interaction with surrounding tribes were extensive (Altschul 1984; Bean 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978; Warren 2004).

The Cahuilla, like their Serrano and Cupeño neighbors, were organized into clans and exogamous moieties. The clan consisted of three to ten lineages and was the largest autonomous political unit. Each clan spoke a different dialect and the individuals who comprised each lineage participated in communal defense, subsistence, and ritual activities. Individual lineages had rights to land; however, a majority of the clan territory was available to all members. Houses varied in size from brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular structures 15 to 20 feet long (Altschul et al. 1984; Bean 1978; Warren 2004).

Cahuilla subsistence was similar to that of the Luiseño, which is to be expected in an environment conducive to a diversified economy where no one resource is so abundant that a successful adaptation could depend exclusively on it. However, they differed in that they did not have access to the marine resources of the Luiseño. Also, they later adopted the agricultural techniques of the Colorado River tribes and raised corn, beans, squash, and melons. Stone mortars and stone and wood manos were used to process the plant materials. The Cahuilla material culture was quite extensive and included pottery, extravagant ceremonial regalia, charmstones, sandals made of mescal fiber, skirts for

women made of mesquite bark, skins and tules, and loincloths for men. Despite early awareness of and contact with European and Spanish explorers, and the establishment of reservations in 1877, the Cahuilla culture and population remained relatively intact until 1891 when the federal government took an active roll in supervising the reservations. The Cahuilla maintained their autonomy to such a relatively late period largely as a result of neighboring tribes blocking land routes to explorers as early as 1774. Furthermore, once the settlers had infiltrated the area, their territory was used primarily for cattle grazing, which was relatively noninvasive (Altschul et al. 1984; Bean 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978; Warren 2004).

2.4 HISTORY

The Mission Period in California began in 1769, and although no missions were established in what would become Riverside County, the area played a significant roll as grazing land for cattle and sheep kept by the San Gabriel Mission, which is located approximately 40 miles southwest of Riverside County. Despite an early mission presence in Riverside County, the first European visitor on record was Juan Bautista de Anza. de Anza was a Mexican-born Spanish Army Captain tasked with discovering an overland route from the Mexican state of Sonora to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, and in his effort to do so, he passed through much of Riverside County in 1776 and, again, in 1778. Such explorations brought a myriad of diseases including smallpox, measles, and syphilis, which decimated native populations who had no immunity to such illnesses. Those who survived often found themselves displaced from their land by increasing pressure from Mexican and, later, American settlers. Mexico took over California from Spain in 1822 and began desecularizing the missions and issuing the vast mission land holdings as grants or ranchos to the wealthy and to political favorites. Within 10 years of the beginning of the desecularization, the Mission Period ended and the Mexican, or Rancho, Period began (County of Riverside History 2007a; Wikipedia 2007a, 2007b).

The Mexican Period was marked by years of strategic movement by the above-noted wealthy and political individuals to gain control of the various ranchos that were used primarily for cattle rearing. The first land grant from the Mexican government, Rancho Jurupa, was issued to the prominent political figure, Juan Bandini, in 1838. Bandini later gave the land to his son-in-law, Abel Stearns, who then sold the land to Louis Rubidoux. Rubidoux, along with other ranchers, occupied the land until Rubidoux's death at which point part of the land was purchased by Judge John Wesley North who decided to build a community devoted to establishing good schools, churches, and libraries. The new community was founded in 1870 and was called Riverside. Its original town square was called "Mile Square," which today remains the heart of the city. The end of the Rancho Period came with the war between Mexico and the United States, and the end of local involvement in the war came with the surrender of the Californio forces to the Americans in 1847 at Cahuenga. In 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, designating California a territory of the United States, and in 1850 California became an official state of the union (County of Riverside History 2007b; Wikipedia 2007c).

The advent of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 brought an influx of developers, and colonists to Southern California, with Riverside becoming the first colony in

Riverside County. A few years later, in 1875, a seedless variety of navel orange from Brazil was planted. The soils of the Santa Ana River provided a fertile environment for the trees to grow and by 1887 the navel orange had become the dominant crop in Riverside, as well as other Southern California cities. Around the same time, with the financial help of English investors, Canadian immigrant Matthew Gage began construction on a canal that would bring water to all of Riverside. The completion of Gage's Canal brought not only water to parts of Riverside that previously had none, but also encouraged one of Riverside's greatest growth periods. The citrus industry continued to boom, ultimately resulting in the collaboration of a number of local fruit growers who picked and sold their fruit under one brand name. The group expanded and by 1893 a large number were working under the name, Southern California Fruit Exchange, now known as Sunkist. With the development of refrigerated railroad cars and innovative irrigation systems, Riverside had become the state's wealthiest city per capita by 1895 (County of Riverside History 2007b).

The city of Perris is located in western Riverside County in the Perris Valley which, prior to the 1880s, was known as the San Jacinto Plains after the river that runs through it. Under the construction supervision of Fredrick Thomas Perris, the California Southern Railroad completed the Santa Fe Railway in 1881, which necessitated the routing through Perris to San Diego. Shortly thereafter, in 1882, settlers began congregating to the area, and by 1885 construction of the city of Perris was underway. Just two years later, six passenger trains and two freight trains stopped daily at Perris. However, due to repeated flooding and subsequent washing out of the train tracks, the boom was short-lived and the railroad abandoned service to San Diego by way of Perris by the early 1890s. While the railroad had played an important part in establishing the new town, with its abandonment, the people of Perris turned to agriculture. Due to limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop until water was brought to the valley by the Eastern Municipal Water district in the early 1950s. Thereafter, alfalfa, the King potato, and, later, sugar beets became the primary crop of Perris Valley farmers (City of Perris History 2007).

The California Legislature authorized the construction of the State Water Project in 1951, which is the largest of its kind in the United States. Construction began in 1957 and has been ongoing ever since. The project is an approximately 600-mile-long water storage and delivery system for the state of California. It originates in northern California at Lake Oroville and its terminus lies in Lake Perris, which was constructed in the late 1960s and early 1970s as the terminal reservoir for the East Branch of the California Aqueduct. The California Aqueduct conveys water to Southern California from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The water travels south from the Delta to the 444-mile-long aqueduct that splits into the East and West Branches just south of the Tehachapi Mountains. The East Branch continues to Lake Silverwood where it extends to the Santa Ana Pipeline and into Lake Perris (City of Perris History 2007; County of Riverside History 2007a; DWR Office of Water Education 1997, 2000).

3.0 RECORD SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

3.1. RECORD SEARCH

3.1.1 Record Search

A record search for the project was conducted at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at the Department of Anthropology at the University of California, Riverside on May 31, 2007. Records of previous cultural resource studies and previously recorded cultural resources were consulted, as were the references *California Place Names* (Kyle et al. 1990) and *Historic Spots in California* (Bright and Gudde 1990). Documents relating to the record search are presented in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Record Search Results

The record search identified two previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites (CA-RIV-487 and CA-RIV-490) within the APE, and two, including one prehistoric site (CA-RIV-1849) and one multi-component site (CA-RIV-463), immediately adjacent to the APE. CA-RIV-487 is located adjacent and west of the project borrow pit, and although it is within the project APE, it is not within the area of direct impact. It is noted as containing a single mano next to a boulder outcrop measuring one square meter. CA-RIV-490 consists of one saucer-shaped bedrock mortar and one narrow, elongated milling trough on an isolated granitic slab. The site is described as being 40 meters wide north to south by 25 meters wide east to west, with associated artifacts including three fragments of bivalve shell. The site is located within the Big Rock recreational climbing area behind several large boulders, near the DPR information kiosk for the area. CA-RIV-1849 is a prehistoric site located approximately 2,000 feet away from the southeast corner of the dam at the base of the adjacent Bernasconi Hills. It is described as containing four bedrock outcroppings with a total of seven grinding slicks and three bedrock mortars, with no associated artifacts. The site encompasses an approximate area of 60 meters by 50 meters. CA-RIV-463 is a multi-component site located along the west slope of the Bernasconi Hills, north of Bernasconi Pass in a small canyon that runs east to west. The site extends 160 meters north to south and 100 meters east to west. It is described as a major habitation site located at a permanent spring that contains a historic well with an associated tailings pile and stone walls. The prehistoric component consists of numerous milling slicks and bedrock mortars situated on 13 moderate to large expanses of granitic outcrops. Associated artifacts include one andesite secondary flake.

Nineteen additional sites were identified within one-half of a mile of the project area. Thirteen of the sites are described as prehistoric sites, one is described as a multicomponent site containing both prehistoric and historic elements, and one is described as being either a historic water diversion system or a prehistoric hunting blind. Two additional prehistoric sites were noted in the records search; however, field crews from 1989 were unable to relocate these sites, which were initially recorded in the 1970s. Lastly, two sites that were noted in the records search are undescribed because their corresponding site records were absent.

The record search identified 16 previous cultural resources studies conducted within one-half of a mile of the project area. One of these studies, conducted by O'Connell et al. (1974), was done specifically for the construction of the dam. This study did not include 100 percent survey of the project area; however, the sites noted above were recorded as a result. With the exception of the left abutment of the dam, the borrow pit, and a few isolated locations, the combined area of the 16 studies covers a vast majority of the APE. Record search results are presented in Appendix C.

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

3.2.1 Native American Consultation

Consultation took place with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 12, 2007. The NAHC was asked to search their Sacred Lands Inventory File and to notify the DWR of any sacred lands recorded within or in close proximity of the project area. The NAHC was also asked to provide an updated list of Native American contacts for the area. A Native American contact list was provided by the NAHC on April 16, 2007, and on April 18, 2007 the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, the Ramona Band of Mission Indians, the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians, and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians were notified in writing. Consultation documents are presented in Appendix D.

3.2.2 Native American Consultation Results

The record search, as provided by the NAHC on April 12, 2007, failed to indicate the presence of any known sacred Native American sites within the APE.

The individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC were contacted by letter on April 18, 2007 to solicit their comments and concerns regarding the project. A response was received from Erica Helms of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians on May 04, 2007. The presence of sensitive areas within the project vicinity was not indicated by Ms. Helms. To date, no response has been received from the other Native American individuals/organizations contacted. All consultation correspondence is included in Appendix D.

4.0 FIELD METHODS

4.1 FIELD SURVEY

Department of Water Resources Archaeologist, Tiffany A. Schmid, and Senior Environmental Planner, Janis K. Offermann, both of the DES, conducted a systematic archaeological survey of the project APE on May 09-10, 2007 and September 20, 2007. They were accompanied by James Gleim, Staff Environmental Scientist from the DWR Division of Operations and Management. The left and right abutment dam repair sites, emergency outlet, staging areas, and borrow area were surveyed during the May 09-10, 2007 field trip, while the outlet tower construction site and borrow pit haul road were surveyed on the September 20, 2007 field day.

The left abutment repair site, the outlet tower, and the emergency outlet, along with associated staging areas, as well as the borrow pit and borrow pit haul road were surveyed using pedestrian transects spaced 15 meters apart. Transect width remained consistent for most parts of the survey; however, some variation occurred during the borrow pit haul road survey as a result of changes in topography. The right abutment repair site was surveyed prior to dam construction (O'Connell et al. 1974). Given that no natural soils remain in this area, a drive-by reconnaissance was used to re-survey this part of the project. The quarry haul road was not surveyed at this time as it is fully contained within the quarried area dating to the time of dam construction.

Geotechnical studies were conducted by the DWR on August 13-16 and 20-22, 2007. These excavations were monitored for cultural resources by Archaeologist, Rebecca Alvidrez from Chambers Group, Inc.

4.2 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The archaeological survey for the Lake Perris Dam remediation project was designed to identify historic and prehistoric resources within the project APE. The field survey identified that a significant portion of the APE has been significantly disturbed as a result of recreational use and hydrologic impacts both from the reservoir and natural sheet erosion.

The May 09-10, 2007 field study was unable to relocate the previously recorded site, CA-RIV-487, or any additional cultural resources. No cultural resources were observed during the August 13-16 and 20-22, 2007 geotechnical trenching.

The September 20, 2007 field survey confirmed the recorded location of CA-RIV-490 at the base of the Bernasconi Hills in the Big Rock climbing area, near the southeast corner of the reservoir, and adjacent and west of the proposed borrow pit haul road. The site consisted of an isolated, granitic slab on the ground surface that contained a bedrock mortar and a milling slick. The granite slab measures 137 cm north to south and 147 cm east to west. The soil surrounding the milling feature was slightly darker and appeared to have a higher organic content than that in close proximity. The site's location at the base of a seasonal spring could likely be the source of these darker deposits. No surface artifacts were observed in relation to this milling feature; however, based on surface inspection alone, it cannot be said that there are not cultural resources below the surface.

A Global Positioning System point was taken at the CA-RIV-490 site and an update of its current condition was recorded on a DPR form number 523A (Appendix B). The survey did not identify any new cultural resources within the project area.

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

The DWR is preparing to remediate the Lake Perris Dam and associated facilities located at the east edge of the town of Perris, in the LPSRA in Riverside County,

California. A record search for the project area was conducted at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside on May 31, 2007. The record search indicated that a significant portion of the project area had previously been surveyed for cultural resources. The record search also indicated that there were four previously recorded archaeological sites in or immediately adjacent to the APE, including three prehistoric sites and one multicomponent site. An additional 19 sites were recorded within one-half mile of the project area.

A pedestrian survey for cultural resources was conducted by DWR Archaeologist, Tiffany A. Schmid, and Senior Environmental Planner, Janis K. Offermann, both of the DES, on May 09-10, 2007 and September 20, 2007, and geotechnical trenches were dug on August 13-16 and 20-22, 2007. The September 20, 2007 survey relocated the previously recorded milling feature, CA-RIV-490. No additional cultural resources were identified within the APE.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

Archival research indicates that two prehistoric sites, CA-RIV-487 and CA-RIV-490, are located within the project APE. The field survey was unable to relocate the isolated mano that was recorded as site CA-RIV-487. However, it was able to relocate CA-RIV-490, as the granitic slab and associated milling features are still in tact and discernable. CA-RIV-490 is located at the southeast corner of the reservoir, at the base of the Bernasconi Hills in the Big Rock recreational climbing area. The site is located behind a very large boulder and it will be avoided during construction activities. No further studies in the immediate vicinity of CA-RIV-490 are recommended at this time.

The single mano recorded as CA-RIV-487 has likely been covered with silt and, therefore, was not observable during the survey. That being said, the "site" actually appears to have been an isolate and not a cultural deposit reflecting concentrated past human activity. This, in combination with the avoidance of CA-RIV-490 suggests that the proposed project will not affect historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1).

5.3 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES

Should any of the above project plans be modified to include work that will disturb the natural ground surface in areas not reviewed by this report, additional studies will be required. Furthermore, if any cultural resources, including human remains, are uncovered during the course of construction activities, it is the DWR's policy that work stop in that location until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find in consultation with the SHPO. State law (Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5) specifically requires that all work stop within the immediate vicinity of the discovery of human remains and that the county coroner be contacted to evaluate the nature of the find.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Altschul, J. H, R. R Rose, and M. K Lerch
1984 Man and Settlement in the Upper Santa Ana River Drainage: A Cultural Resources Overview. *Statistical Research Technical Series* No. 1.

Bean, L. J.
1978 Cahuilla. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 575-587. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, L. J., and F. C. Shipek
1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bright, W., and E. G. Gudde
1998 *California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

ESA
2007 *Perris Dam Remediation Project: Department of Water Resources Administrative Draft Environmental Impact Report.* ESA, Los Angeles, California.

California Department of Water Resources Office of Education
1997 California's State Water Project. Information Pamphlet, California Department of Water Resources, Sacramento.

2000 California's State Water Project. Information Pamphlet, California Department of Water Resources, Sacramento.

City of Perris History
2007 http://www.cityofperris.org/history.asp. Accessed on September 18, 2007.

County of Riverside History
2007a http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ca/county/riverside/. Accessed on September 18, 2007.

2007b http://www.city-data.com/us-cities/The-West/Riverside-History.html. Accessed on October 3, 2007.

Kyle, D. E., M. B. Hoover, H. E. Rensch, E. G. Rensch, and W. N. Abeloe
1990 *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

O'Connell, J. F., P. J. Wilke, T. F. King, and C. L. Mix
1974 Perris Reservoir Archeology: Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California. *Archeological Report* 14. Coyote Press, Salinas, California.

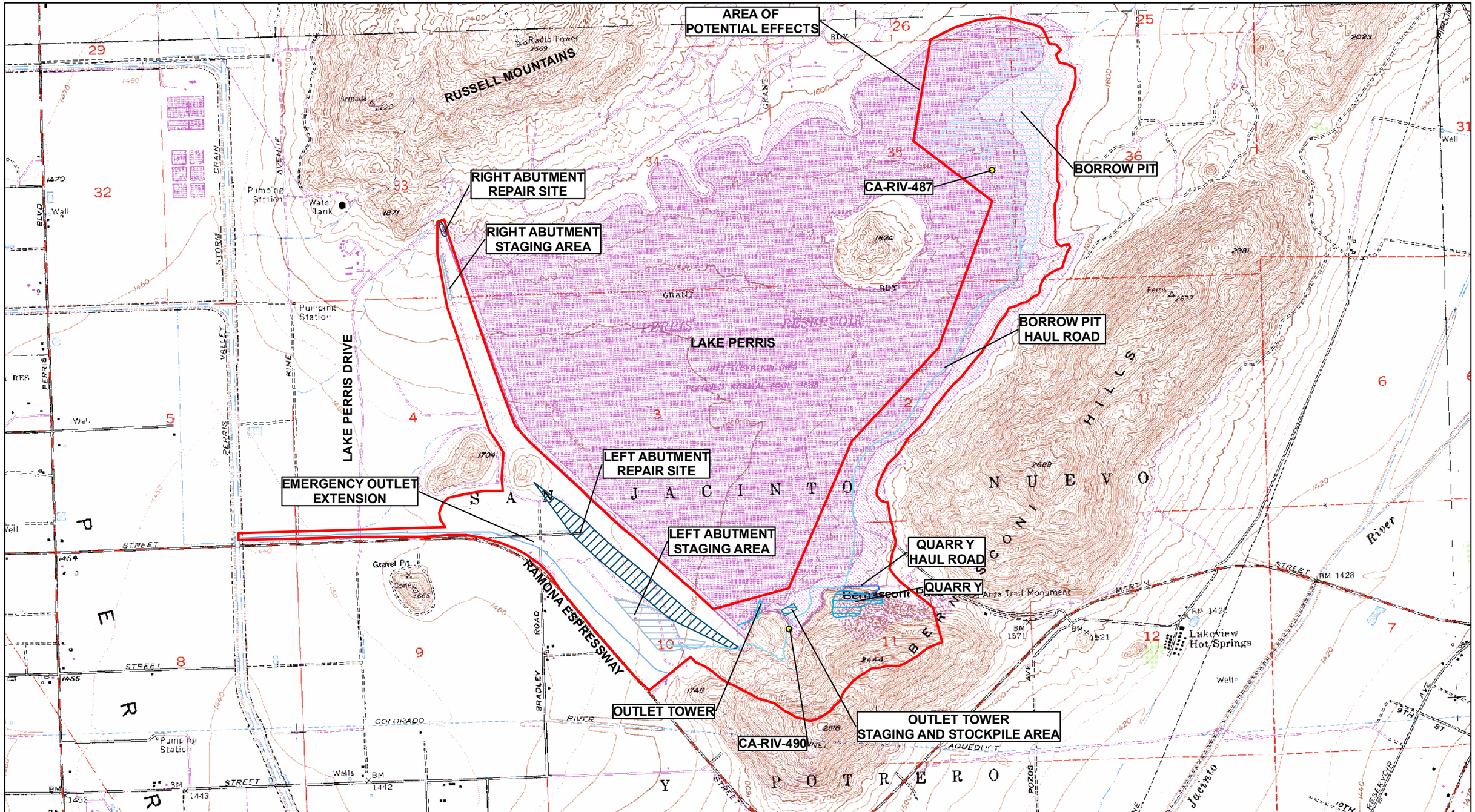
Warren C. N.
2004 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology* by M. J. Moratto. Coyote Press, Salinas, California. Reprinted from 1984, Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Wikipedia
2007a http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Bautista_de_Anza. Accessed on September 18, 2007.

2007b http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Missions_of_California. Accessed on September 18, 2007.

2007c http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_W._North. Accessed on November 26, 2007.

APPENDIX A: MAPS



MAP 1
LAKE PERRIS DAM REMEDIATION PROJECT
SUNNYMEAD AND PERRIS 7.5' USGS TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

1:24,000

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

MAP 2
LAKE PERRIS DAM REMEDIATION PROJECT
DETAILED AERIAL MAP
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

1:24,000

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

APPENDIX B: SITE RECORD

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-490
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *Resource Name or #: CA-RIV-490

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Perris **Date:** 1988 **T** 4S ; **R** 3W ;* SW ¼ **of** * NW ¼ **of Sec** 11 **;** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address: N/A City: Zip:
d. UTM: Zone 11; NAD 83; 483935 mE/ 3744277 mN.
e. Other Locational Data:
The site is located at the Big Rock recreational climbing area within the Lake Perris State Recreation Area adjacent and west of the climbing wall. From Ramona Expressway, turn left onto Bernasconi Beach Road. Drive .8 miles to the guard kiosk and turn left. Continue through the gate along a paved road for .7 miles to the Big Rock recreational climbing area that is marked with a sign.

***P3a. Description:**
Update: The site consists of a small, isolated granitic rock on the ground surface that contains one bedrock mortar and one milling slick. The rock measures 137 cm north/south by 147 cm east/west and is sheltered by a large granitic boulder. There were no associated artifacts; the crew was unable to locate the three pieces of bivalve shell noted in the 1989 site record. The surrounding soil consists of a dark, silty, sandy loam that may be a result of stream deposits, as the site lies at the base of a seasonal stream that flows through the Bernasconi Hills.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AP4: Bedrock milling feature.

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☒Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo:

P5b. Description of Photo:
View to northwest, 09/20/07, DSCN2633.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☐Historic ☒Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State of California
Department of Water Resources
1416 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

***P8. Recorded by:**
Janis K. Offermann
Tiffany A. Schmid
Department of Water Resources
1416 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

***P9. Date Recorded:** 09/20/07

***P10. Survey Type:** Systematic surface survey.

***P11. Report Citation:** 1989 Olson, R., K. Owens, S. Dies; 1971 Wilke, P.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

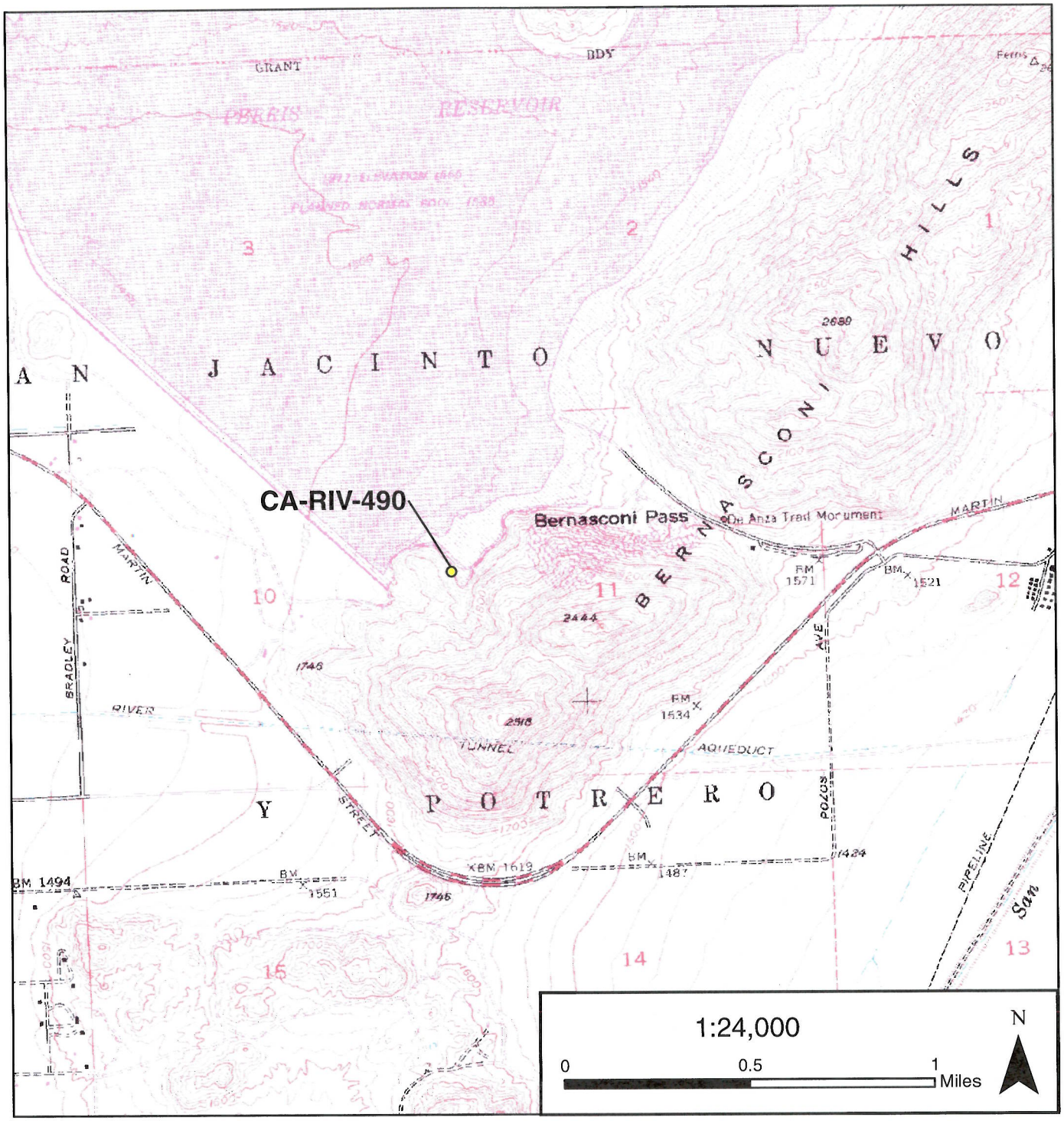
Primary # CA-RIV-490
HRI#
Trinomial

*Resource Name or #: CA-RIV-490

*Map Name: Riverside

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

APPENDIX C: RECORDS SEARCH

Jay K. Sander, Senior Archaeologist at Chambers Group, Incorporated conducted an in-house records search for cultural resources at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at the Department of Anthropology at the University of California, Riverside on May 31, 2007. The record search identified two previously recorded archaeological sites, CA-RIV-487 and CA-RIV-490 (original site records attached), within the APE and two immediately adjacent to the APE. An additional 19 archaeological sites were identified within one-half mile of the project corridor. The record search identified 16 previous cultural resources studies conducted within one-half of a mile of the project area. The results of the records search are presented on the attached maps.

4-Riv-467

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

UTM 485500mE 3747100mN

1. Site ~~4-Riv-467~~ 2. Map USGS Perris 7'.5 3. County Riverside

4. Twp. 3S Range 3W ; NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 35

5. Location Amongst a large boulder outcrop on the Valley Floor.

6. On contour elevation 1565

7. Previous designations for site 14

8. Owner 9. Address

10. Previous owners, dates

11. Present tenant

12. Attitude toward excavation

13. Description of site Boulder outcrop. 1 mano found but no slicks noted.

14. Area 1 X 1 15. Depth 16. Height

17. Vegetation grasses & brush 18. Nearest water

19. Soil of site sandy 20. Surrounding soil type

21. Previous excavation

22. Cultivation 23. Erosion

24. Buildings, roads, etc.

25. Possibility of destruction Slated for immundation ~~under~~ now Lake Perris - 1974

26. House pits

27. Other features

28. Burials

29. Artifacts 1 mano

30. Remarks This area should be reexamined shortly

31. Published references

32. Accession No. 33. Sketch map

34. Date 12-70 35. Recorded by O'Neil 36. Photos

STATE # CA-RIV-490 UPDATE
PROJECT MWD Reservoirs
Studies, Perris Lake

RECEIVED IN
ARU

APR 30 1990

CULTURAL SITE RECORD

FIELD # (optional): **USFS #:**
MAP: Perris, CA— , 7.5', 1979 **AERIAL PHOTO:** 4-15, 1989
COUNTY: Riverside **CONTOUR:** >1540; <1600; 1560 feet amsl
MERIDIAN: SB B&M T4S, R3W, SW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec. 11
U.T.M.G.: Zone 11; 484060 mE/ 3744140 mN

SITE LOCATION: The site is located at Big Rock recreational climbing area within Lake Perris Park. This is a developed (probably levelled by machinery) recreation locale, situated at the base of a large exposure of granite cliff (Big Rock), at the SW extent of the Bernasconi Hills.

ACCESS: From Ramona Expressway, turn left onto Bernasconi Beach Road. Drive .8 mi to guard kiosk; turn left. Drive through gate on paved road .7 mi to "Big Rock," a granite cliff face popular with technical climbers (sign at base). Site is in area at base of climbing face, near picnic table and portable toilet.

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site consists of one saucer-shaped bedrock mortar and one narrow, elongated milling trough on one outcrop. Also associated were three fragments of bivalve shell. The milling station is located at the base of a steep slope covered by large granitic boulder outcrops which trends W toward Perris Lake Basin. The milling outcrop is situated behind several large boulders which protect the site from sun, wind, etc. No other artifacts were observed.

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric floral resource processing location.

DIMENSIONS: 40 meters N-S x 25 meters E-W
ESTIMATED AREA: 800 square meters. METHOD USED TO DETERMINE SITE EXTENT: Ground surface and rock outcrops were scrutinized for artifacts, soil changes, and features that indicate cultural activities. Site boundaries based on extent of BRM.

DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT: Maximum Undet. cm; Mean Undet. cm. METHOD USED TO DETERMINE DEPTH: Surface survey only.

BIOTIC SETTING (Life zones, communities/associations): Coastal Sage Scrub transition with Valley Grassland.

Site #: RIV-490
Field #:

ON-SITE VEGETATION TYPE(S): Mustard, introduced grasses, datura.

Species:				
	Hore hound	%	Holly	%
	Sage	%		%
	Poison Oak	%		%

SURROUNDING VEGETATION TYPE(S): Same as above.

Species:		
	%	%
	%	%
	%	%

LOCAL FAUNA: Lizards, insects, rabbits.

SOIL OF SITE: 10YR 5/3-4/3 (brown to dark brown). Soil is extremely friable, silt alluvium with moderate grus content.

ADJACENT SOIL(S): Same as above.

GEOLOGY: Decomposing granitics/alluvium contact zone. Granitic conglomerate contains inclusions of andesite.

LANDFORM: Narrow canyon formed by erosion of local granitics.

SLOPE: 1° Aspect: 80°
INSOLATION: Outcrop is protected from the N, E, and W by large boulders (5-10 m in diam.) and to the S by ridgeline. Full sun elsewhere, except near cliff.

EXPOSURE TO WIND AND PRECIPITATION: Site is fully sheltered except when sun is directly overhead.

NEARBY WATER: Distance 60 meters; Direction SE Adjacent to site
Nature of water source/name Unnamed ephemeral wash trending from a steep canyon.
Flow direction NW (downhill) Amount of water Unknown (currently dry)
SITE MODIFICATIONS (cultural or natural, including erosion, grading, illicit digging, etc.: Erosion is affecting granitic outcrops and soil (spalling, gullies). Site is on and adjacent to Big Rock climbing recreational area, a developed site with roads, privy, tables, and interpretive center. Integrity is poor to fair.

PREVIOUS STUDY (nature of work, date, investigator, reference): Recorded as ARU-149 (4-Riv-490, Wilke 4/8/71). Updated in 1975.

ARTIFACTS: Collected 0 Left in situ 3 Describe types, numbers, materials, distribution: Three fragments of freshwataer bivalve shell; most likely brought to site by local fauna.

Site #: CA-RIV-490
Field #:

FEATURES: Bedrock mortar and natural depression on same outcrop possibly utilized in conjunction with mortar.

CULTURE HISTORICAL INFERENCES: Prehistoric floral resource processing area.

APPARENT SIGNIFICANCE OF SITE: Site contributes information on prehistoric subsistence technologies.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Possibly eligible as portion of Lake Perris NRHP district.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO SITE AND/OR ITS INTEGRITY: Site is located and adjacent to "Big Rock" climbing recreational day use area. A developed area with tables, privy, informational/interpretive kiosks. Site integrity is poor.

COMMENTS:

OWNER (Name and address): California Department of Parks and Recreation, Lake Perris Recreation Area.

TENANT: N/A.

PHOTOGRAPHS (Number b/w, color, chrome; subjects): 3 b/w: 2 site overviews; 1 closeup of milling features.

PHOTO REPOSITORY: MWD, P. O. Box 54153, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

PHOTO CATALOGUE Nos.: MWD-2: 22-23; MWD-5: 1.

SITE RECORDER(S): R. Olson, K. Owens, S. Dies

DATE: July 21, 1989

APPENDED DOCUMENTS:
1. Bedrock Milling Station Form (1)
2.
3.

PORTION OF U.S.G.S.
NE portion of Perris 7.5' 1979

MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION

BEDROCK MILLING STATION DATA

Site No. CA-RIV-490 Field No. "Base of Big Rock"

Outcrop No. 1 Date 7/21/89

Comments Outcrop is sheltered from sun by very large (5-10 m diameter) boulders to E, N, and W, and by ridgeline to S.

Feature #	Type*	Plan	Section	Length	cm Width	Depth	cc Volume	Notes
1	BRM-S			16.5	17	5		On top of rock, no slope
2	T			45.0	23	5		Appears to have utilized natural depression

Recorder(s): K. Owens (Continued: [__ Yes][X no])

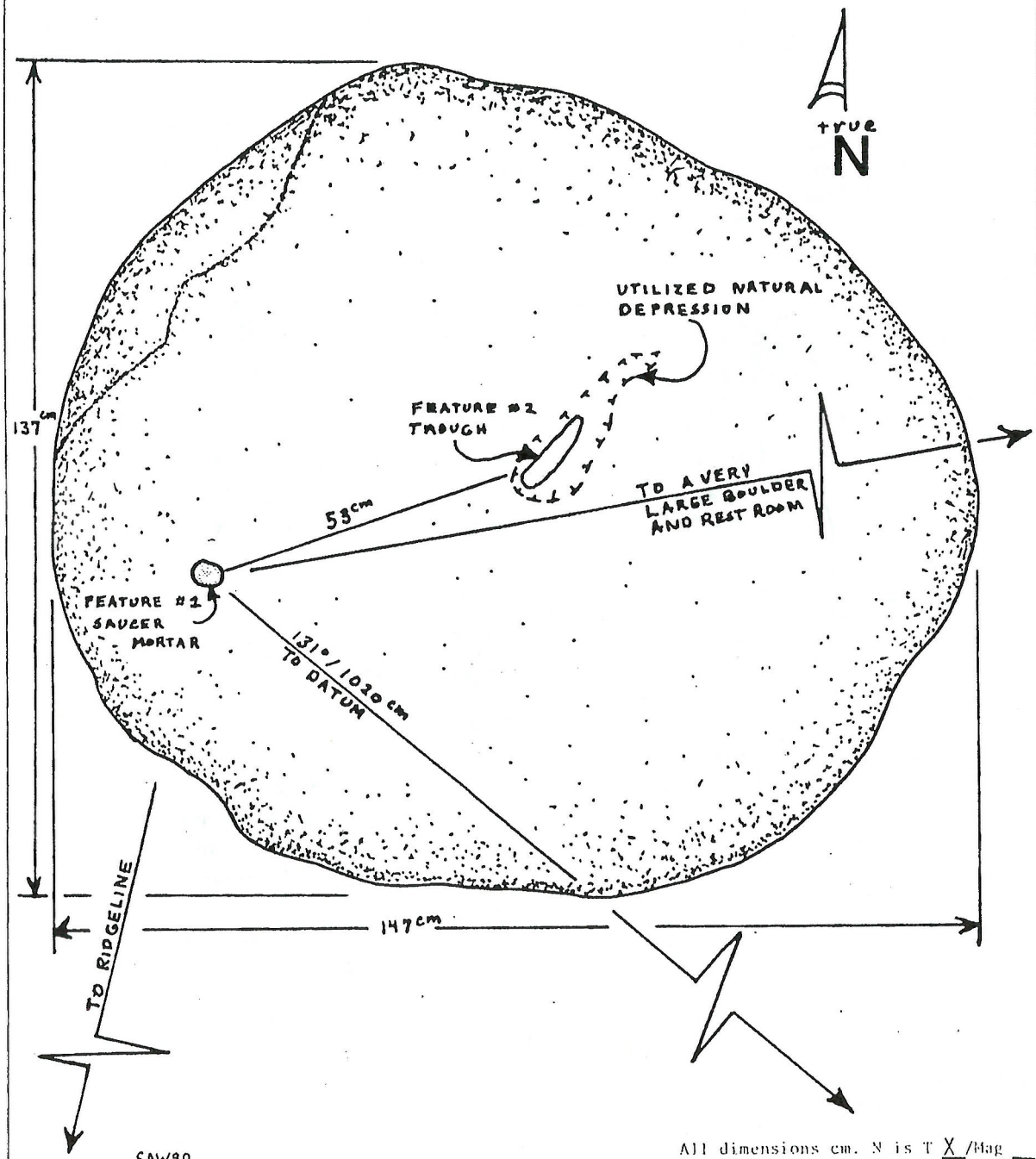
*KEY Type: BRM-I: Incipient Mortar; BRM-C: Conical Mortar; BRM-G: Gyratory Mill; BRM-S: Saucer Mortar; CP: Cupule Petroglyph; MS: Milling Slick; P: Pestle; T: Trough; X: Other

MJM 1975-03/1984 rev.

BEDROCK MILLING STATION PLAN(S)

Site No. CA-RIV-490 Field No. _____

Outcrop No. 1 Date 7/21/89

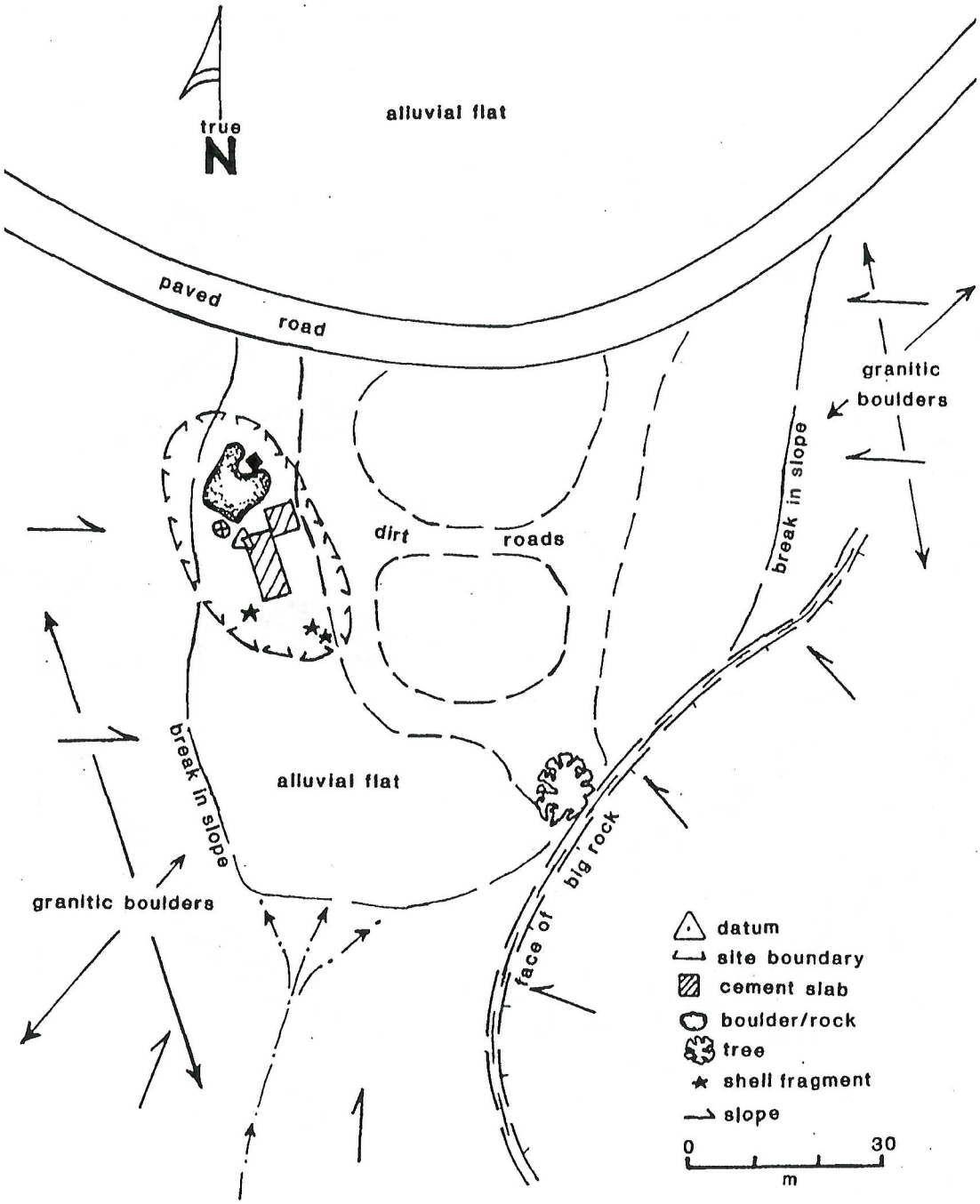


All dimensions cm. N is T X /Mag ___

Show north arrow. Give distances between centers of bedrock features. Show datum ⊕ for outcrop. Number each milling feature.

Recorder(s): K. Owens

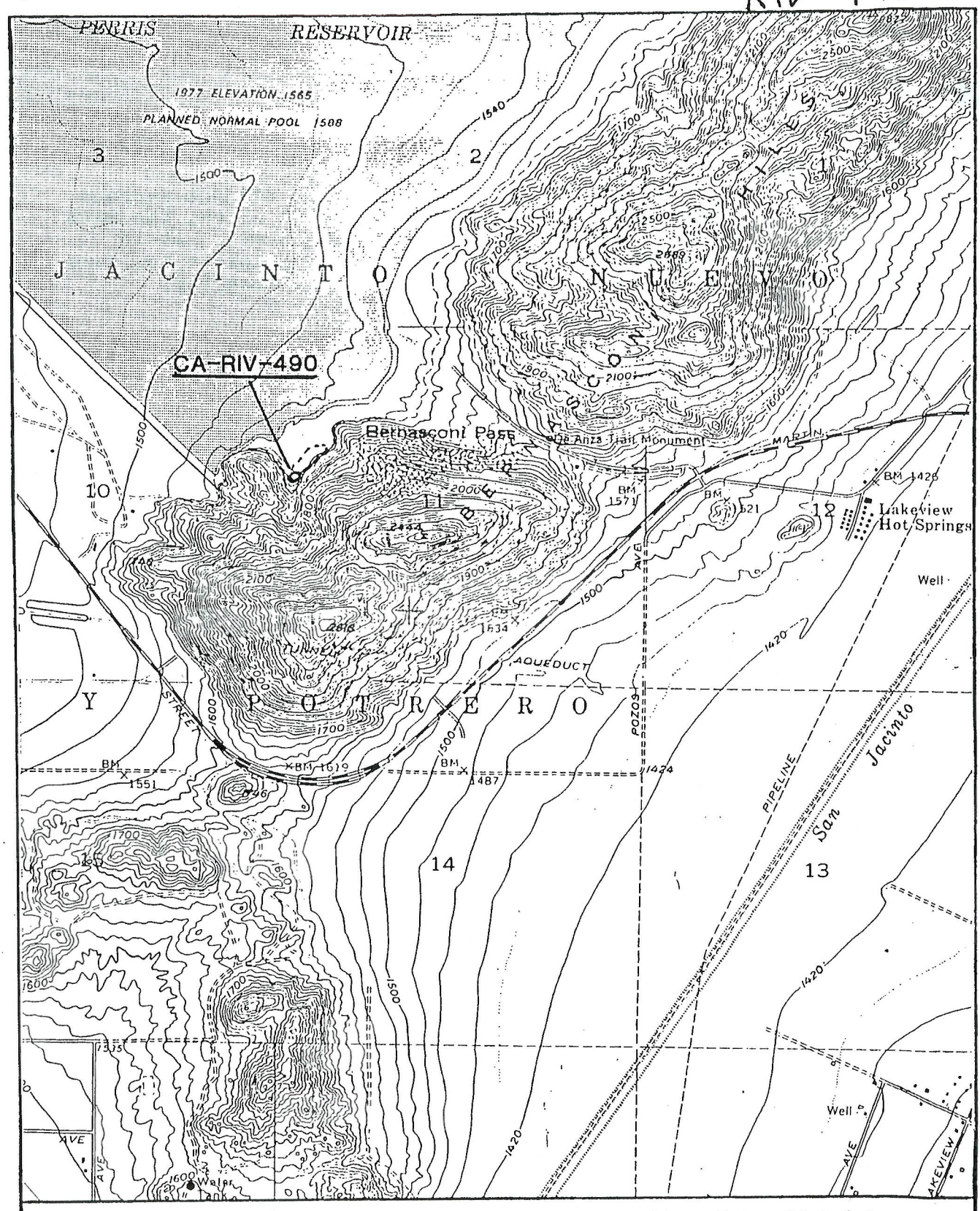
Site #: CA-RIV-490
Field #:



(1) Indicate magnetic north. (2) Show scale, if appropriate. (3) Use conventional U.S.G.S. map symbols to the extent possible. (4) Clearly identify all special symbols. **COMMENTS:**

DRAWN BY: S. Dies **DATE:** 7/21/89

RIV-490



Perris Quadrangle
7.5 Minute
California
1967
Photo Revised 1980

Metropolitan Water District
Reservoir Study
Perris Reservoir

Scale
0 3000 feet
0 500 meters

true N

CALIF
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

RIV-490

1975

4-Riv-490

Lacking a midden deposit, this site did not warrant excavation. There was noted one bedrock metate slick, one mano (milling handstone), and one bead of Olivella shell. It is believed that scaling from the surface of the granitic boulders has destroyed additional metate slicks at this locality.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD MAPPED

RIV-470

UTM 484140mE 3744180mN

1. Site ~~4-Riv-468~~ 2. Map USGS Perris 7.5' 3. County Riverside

4. Twp. 4S Range 3W ; SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 11

5. Location At base of large steep rock face used by Sierra Club. Also reportedly between lower face and upper face.

6. On contour elevation 1580

7. Previous designations for site Base of Bigrock

8. Owner 9. Address

10. Previous owners, dates

11. Present tenant

12. Attitude toward excavation

13. Description of site No known midden but mano frag and slick observed. Shell bead found at base and others reportedly so between lower & upper faces.

14. Area Several acres 15. Depth --- 16. Height ---

17. Vegetation 18. Nearest water Former Spring (?)

19. Soil of site 20. Surrounding soil type

21. Previous excavation

22. Cultivation 23. Erosion not significant

24. Buildings, roads, etc. road

25. Possibility of destruction no

26. House pits

27. Other features

28. Burials

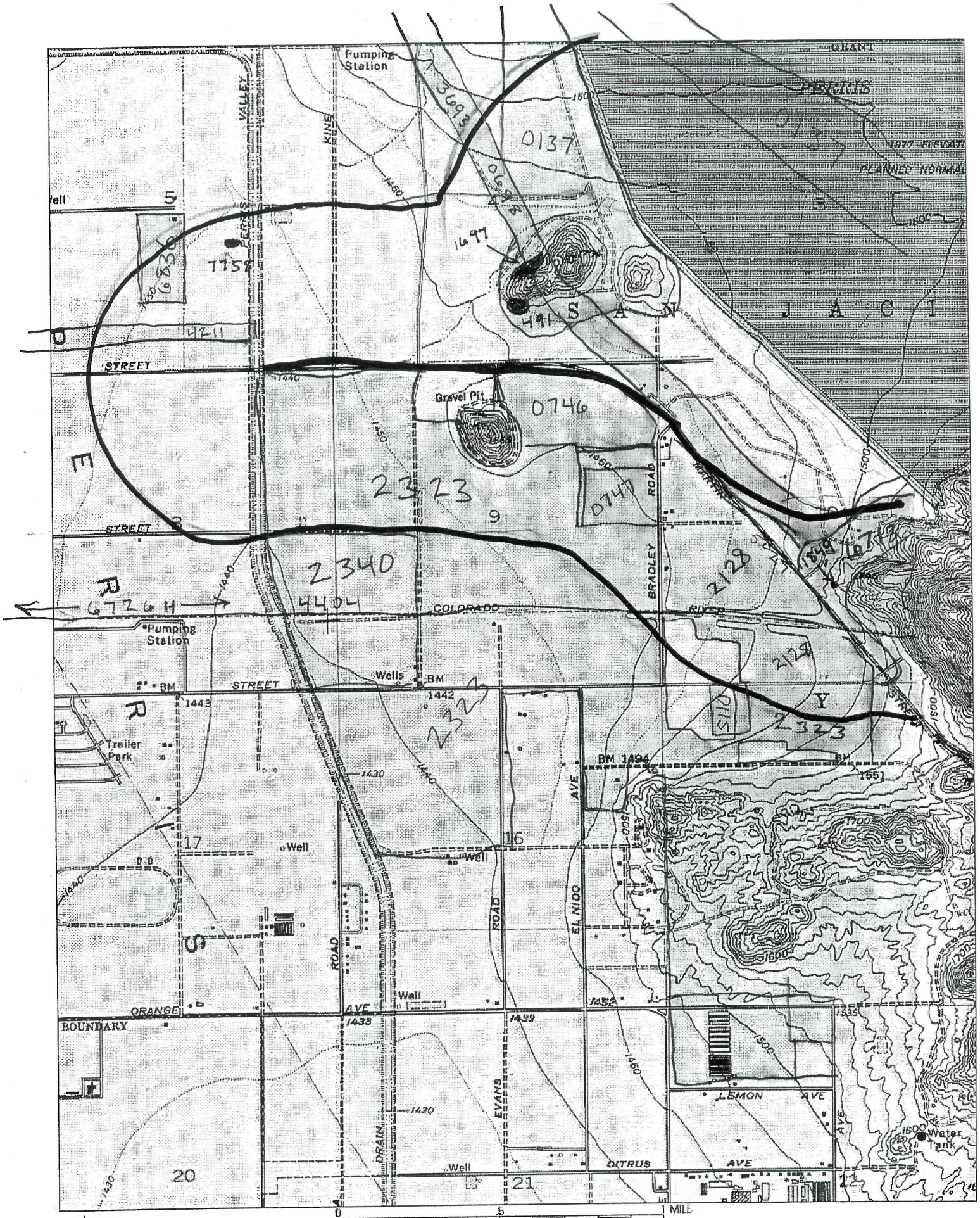
29. Artifacts 1 Shell bead -- Olivella, Spire-lopped

30. Remarks Examination of region above lower face revealed Nothing.

31. Published references ARU-

Accession No. 21 33. Sketch map

34. Date 4-8-71 35. Recorded by P. Wilke 36. Photos

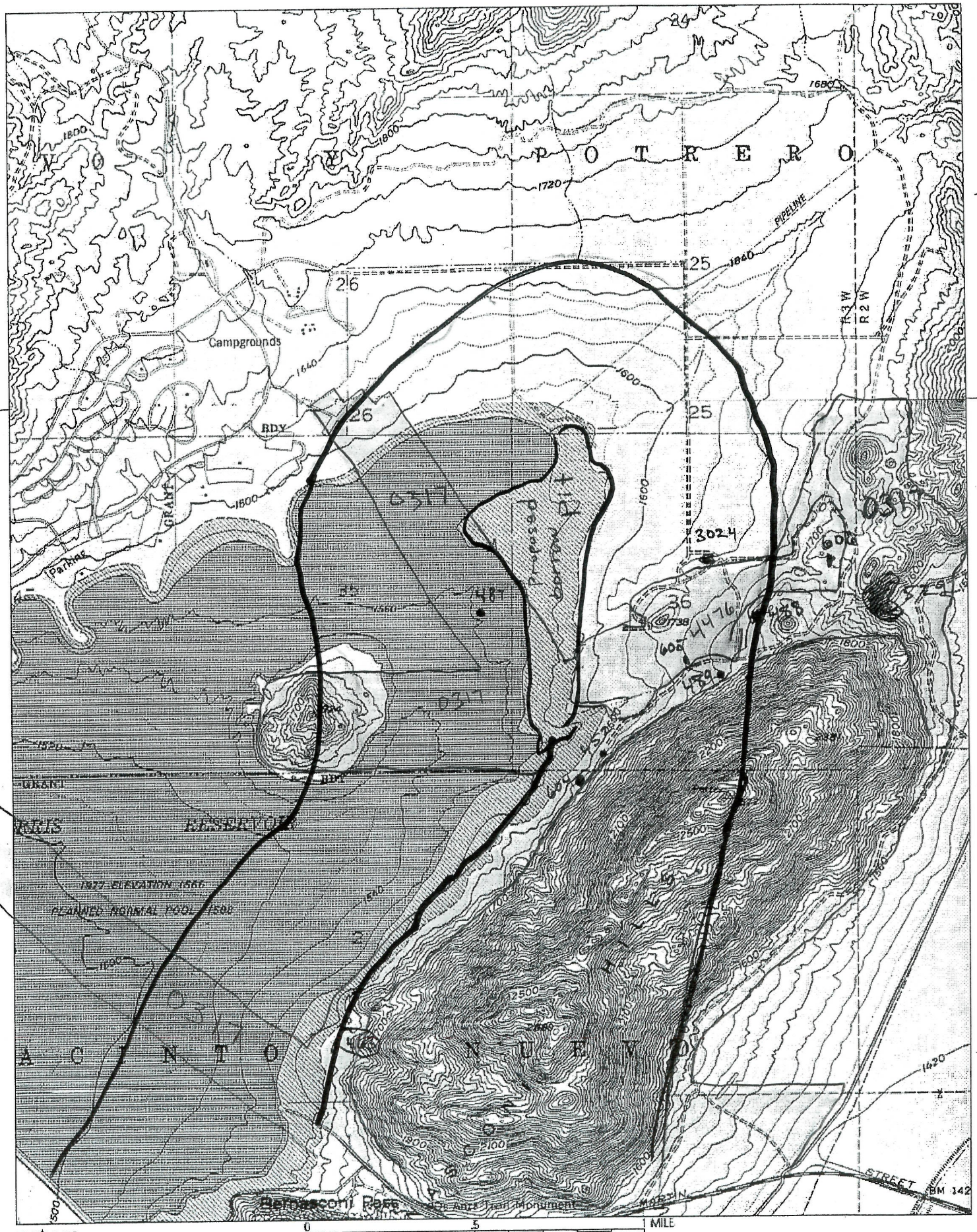


Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Sunnymead

Perris



TN MN
13°

Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

APPENDIX D: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EVALUATION BRANCH
1725 23RD STREET, SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

April 12, 2007

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to construct an emergency outlet and begin remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam near the town of Perris in Riverside County. The project areas, which also include a borrow site and haul road, are in portions of Section 35 in Township 3 South, Range 3 West and Sections 2, 11, 10, 3, 4 and 5 in Township 4 South, Range 3 West. However, a search for sacred lands in the greater Lake Perris State Recreation Area, encompassing the project locations is requested at this time. This includes Sections 14,13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 27, 26, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in Township 3 South, Range 3 West, Sections 18, 19, 30 and 31 in Township 3 South, Range 2 West and Sections 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Township 4 South, Range 3 West, as depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (see attached map).

Please notify me if any sacred lands are recorded within or in close proximity to the depicted record search area. Early identification of sacred properties will ensure their consideration during the project planning phase. Please also provide an updated list of Native American contacts for the area. Your response may be sent to me at the address provided above, or you may fax the information to (916) 445-6507. Please contact Tiffany A. Schmid, Associate Environmental Planner-Archaeology, at (916) 445-6421 or at tschmid@water.ca.gov if you have any questions regarding this request. If we do not receive a response to this inquiry within 30 days, it will be assumed that you are not aware of any sacred lands within the project area.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

Original signed by

Janis Offermann
Senior Environmental Planner

Attachment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

April 16, 2007

Ms. Janis Offermann, Senior Environmental Planner
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1725 – 23rd Street, Suite 220
Sacramento, CA 95816

Sent by FAX to: 916-445-6507
Number of Pages: ~~2~~ 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the proposed **Emergency Outlet and Remediation of Perris Reservoir Dam**; near City of Perris; Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Offermann:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF search and failed to find the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, this his project site is in close proximity to previously discovered prehistoric burial sites and is believed to hold numerous cultural resources.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed is the name of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the 'area of potential effect. (APE)' The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the persons listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.6 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
April 16, 2007

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
(951) 663-8332
(951) 654-4198 - FAX

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 308-9295
(951) 676-2768
(951) 695-1778 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
tbrown@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 676-2768
(951) 695-1778 Fax

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, vice chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Willie Pink
48310 Pechanga Road Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92592
wjpink@hotmail.com
(909) 936-1216
Prefer e-mail contact

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
Hemet , CA 92546
srtribaloffice@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Harold Arres, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
harres@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
FAX: (951) 654-4198

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 American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Emergency Outlet and Remediation of Perris Reservoir Dam, near City of Perris; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
April 16, 2007

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Maurice Chacon, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
cbandodian@aol.com
(951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

his list is current only as of the date of this document.

istribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and afety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

his list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed mergency Outlet and Remediation of Perris Reservoir Dam, near City of Perris; Riverside County, California for hich a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EVALUATION BRANCH
1725 23RD STREET, SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

April 19, 2007

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Mr. Maurice Chacon, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 391760
Anza, CA 92539

Dear Mr. Chacon:

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to construct an emergency outlet and begin remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam near the town of Perris in Riverside County. The project areas, which also include a borrow site and haul road, are on the east and south sides of the reservoir. However, the identification of heritage sites (including plant collection locations) in the greater Lake Perris State Recreation Area (SRA), encompassing the project locations, is requested at this time. The SRA is depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (see attached map).

The early identification of heritage sites within the project areas will insure their consideration during the project planning phase. If any heritage sites are located within the proposed project areas, please notify us by sending a response to the address provided above, or by calling or e-mailing Tiffany A. Schmid, Associate Environmental Planner – Archaeology. Tiffany can be reached at (916) 445-6421 or at tschmid@water.ca.gov. If we do not receive a response to this inquiry within 60 days, we will assume that you are not aware of any sacred lands within the project area. If you plan to respond, but will need longer than 60 days, please notify us of your expected response date.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Janis Offermann
Senior Environmental Planner
Department of Water Resources
Division of Environmental Services
(916) 445-6478
janiso@water.ca.gov

Attachment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EVALUATION BRANCH
1725 23RD STREET, SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

April 19, 2007

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Dear Vice Chairman Hamilton:

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to construct an emergency outlet and begin remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam near the town of Perris in Riverside County. The project areas, which also include a borrow site and haul road, are on the east and south sides of the reservoir. However, the identification of heritage sites (including plant collection locations) in the greater Lake Perris State Recreation Area (SRA), encompassing the project locations, is requested at this time. The SRA is depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (see attached map).

The early identification of heritage sites within the project areas will insure their consideration during the project planning phase. If any heritage sites are located within the proposed project areas, please notify us by sending a response to the address provided above, or by calling or e-mailing Tiffany A. Schmid, Associate Environmental Planner – Archaeology. Tiffany can be reached at (916) 445-6421 or at tschmid@water.ca.gov. If we do not receive a response to this inquiry within 60 days, we will assume that you are not aware of any sacred lands within the project area. If you plan to respond, but will need longer than 60 days, please notify us of your expected response date.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Janis Offermann
Senior Environmental Planner
Department of Water Resources
Division of Environmental Services
(916) 445-6478
janiso@water.ca.gov

Attachment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EVALUATION BRANCH
1725 23RD STREET, SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

April 19, 2007

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Dear Mr. Macarro:

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to construct an emergency outlet and begin remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam near the town of Perris in Riverside County. The project areas, which also include a borrow site and haul road, are on the east and south sides of the reservoir. However, the identification of heritage sites (including plant collection locations) in the greater Lake Perris State Recreation Area (SRA), encompassing the project locations, is requested at this time. The SRA is depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (see attached map).

The early identification of heritage sites within the project areas will insure their consideration during the project planning phase. If any heritage sites are located within the proposed project areas, please notify us by sending a response to the address provided above, or by calling or e-mailing Tiffany A. Schmid, Associate Environmental Planner – Archaeology. Tiffany can be reached at (916) 445-6421 or at tschmid@water.ca.gov. If we do not receive a response to this inquiry within 60 days, we will assume that you are not aware of any sacred lands within the project area. If you plan to respond, but will need longer than 60 days, please notify us of your expected response date.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Janis Offermann
Senior Environmental Planner
Department of Water Resources
Division of Environmental Services
(916) 445-6478
janiso@water.ca.gov

Attachment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EVALUATION BRANCH
1725 23RD STREET, SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

April 19, 2007

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Mr. Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760
Anza, CA 92539

Dear Chairperson Madrigal:

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to construct an emergency outlet and begin remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam near the town of Perris in Riverside County. The project areas, which also include a borrow site and haul road, are on the east and south sides of the reservoir. However, the identification of heritage sites (including plant collection locations) in the greater Lake Perris State Recreation Area (SRA), encompassing the project locations, is requested at this time. The SRA is depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (see attached map).

The early identification of heritage sites within the project areas will insure their consideration during the project planning phase. If any heritage sites are located within the proposed project areas, please notify us by sending a response to the address provided above, or by calling or e-mailing Tiffany A. Schmid, Associate Environmental Planner – Archaeology. Tiffany can be reached at (916) 445-6421 or at tschmid@water.ca.gov. If we do not receive a response to this inquiry within 60 days, we will assume that you are not aware of any sacred lands within the project area. If you plan to respond, but will need longer than 60 days, please notify us of your expected response date.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Janis Offermann
Senior Environmental Planner
Department of Water Resources
Division of Environmental Services
(916) 445-6478
janiso@water.ca.gov

Attachment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EVALUATION BRANCH
1725 23RD STREET, SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

April 19, 2007

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Mr. John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 609
Hemet, CA 92546

Dear Chairman Marcus:

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to construct an emergency outlet and begin remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam near the town of Perris in Riverside County. The project areas, which also include a borrow site and haul road, are on the east and south sides of the reservoir. However, the identification of heritage sites (including plant collection locations) in the greater Lake Perris State Recreation Area (SRA), encompassing the project locations, is requested at this time. The SRA is depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (see attached map).

The early identification of heritage sites within the project areas will insure their consideration during the project planning phase. If any heritage sites are located within the proposed project areas, please notify us by sending a response to the address provided above, or by calling or e-mailing Tiffany A. Schmid, Associate Environmental Planner – Archaeology. Tiffany can be reached at (916) 445-6421 or at tschmid@water.ca.gov. If we do not receive a response to this inquiry within 60 days, we will assume that you are not aware of any sacred lands within the project area. If you plan to respond, but will need longer than 60 days, please notify us of your expected response date.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Janis Offermann
Senior Environmental Planner
Department of Water Resources
Division of Environmental Services
(916) 445-6478
janiso@water.ca.gov

Attachment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EVALUATION BRANCH
1725 23RD STREET, SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

April 19, 2007

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Dear Chairperson Macarro:

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to construct an emergency outlet and begin remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam near the town of Perris in Riverside County. The project areas, which also include a borrow site and haul road, are on the east and south sides of the reservoir. However, the identification of heritage sites (including plant collection locations) in the greater Lake Perris State Recreation Area (SRA), encompassing the project locations, is requested at this time. The SRA is depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (see attached map).

The early identification of heritage sites within the project areas will insure their consideration during the project planning phase. If any heritage sites are located within the proposed project areas, please notify us by sending a response to the address provided above, or by calling or e-mailing Tiffany A. Schmid, Associate Environmental Planner – Archaeology. Tiffany can be reached at (916) 445-6421 or at tschmid@water.ca.gov. If we do not receive a response to this inquiry within 60 days, we will assume that you are not aware of any sacred lands within the project area. If you plan to respond, but will need longer than 60 days, please notify us of your expected response date.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Janis Offermann
Senior Environmental Planner
Department of Water Resources
Division of Environmental Services
(916) 445-6478
janiso@water.ca.gov

Attachment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EVALUATION BRANCH
1725 23RD STREET, SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

April 19, 2007

Mr. Willie Pink
48310 Pechanga Road
Temecula, CA 92592

Dear Mr. Pink:

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to construct an emergency outlet and begin remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam near the town of Perris in Riverside County. The project areas, which also include a borrow site and haul road, are on the east and south sides of the reservoir. However, the identification of heritage sites (including plant collection locations) in the greater Lake Perris State Recreation Area (SRA), encompassing the project locations, is requested at this time. The SRA is depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (see attached map).

The early identification of heritage sites within the project areas will insure their consideration during the project planning phase. If any heritage sites are located within the proposed project areas, please notify us by sending a response to the address provided above, or by calling or e-mailing Tiffany A. Schmid, Associate Environmental Planner – Archaeology. Tiffany can be reached at (916) 445-6421 or at tschmid@water.ca.gov. If we do not receive a response to this inquiry within 60 days, we will assume that you are not aware of any sacred lands within the project area. If you plan to respond, but will need longer than 60 days, please notify us of your expected response date.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Janis Offermann
Senior Environmental Planner
Department of Water Resources
Division of Environmental Services
(916) 445-6478
janiso@water.ca.gov

Attachment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EVALUATION BRANCH
1725 23RD STREET, SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

April 19, 2007

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Mr. Harold Arres, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Dear Cultural Resources Manager Arres:

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to construct an emergency outlet and begin remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam near the town of Perris in Riverside County. The project areas, which also include a borrow site and haul road, are on the east and south sides of the reservoir. However, the identification of heritage sites (including plant collection locations) in the greater Lake Perris State Recreation Area (SRA), encompassing the project locations, is requested at this time. The SRA is depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (see attached map).

The early identification of heritage sites within the project areas will insure their consideration during the project planning phase. If any heritage sites are located within the proposed project areas, please notify us by sending a response to the address provided above, or by calling or e-mailing Tiffany A. Schmid, Associate Environmental Planner – Archaeology. Tiffany can be reached at (916) 445-6421 or at tschmid@water.ca.gov. If we do not receive a response to this inquiry within 60 days, we will assume that you are not aware of any sacred lands within the project area. If you plan to respond, but will need longer than 60 days, please notify us of your expected response date.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Janis Offermann
Senior Environmental Planner
Department of Water Resources
Division of Environmental Services
(916) 445-6478
janiso@water.ca.gov

Attachment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EVALUATION BRANCH
1725 23RD STREET, SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816

April 19, 2007

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Dear Cultural Resource Director Calac:

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is preparing to construct an emergency outlet and begin remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam near the town of Perris in Riverside County. The project areas, which also include a borrow site and haul road, are on the east and south sides of the reservoir. However, the identification of heritage sites (including plant collection locations) in the greater Lake Perris State Recreation Area (SRA), encompassing the project locations, is requested at this time. The SRA is depicted on the Sunnymead and Perris 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (see attached map).

The early identification of heritage sites within the project areas will insure their consideration during the project planning phase. If any heritage sites are located within the proposed project areas, please notify us by sending a response to the address provided above, or by calling or e-mailing Tiffany A. Schmid, Associate Environmental Planner – Archaeology. Tiffany can be reached at (916) 445-6421 or at tschmid@water.ca.gov. If we do not receive a response to this inquiry within 60 days, we will assume that you are not aware of any sacred lands within the project area. If you plan to respond, but will need longer than 60 days, please notify us of your expected response date.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Janis Offermann
Senior Environmental Planner
Department of Water Resources
Division of Environmental Services
(916) 445-6478
janiso@water.ca.gov

Attachment

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

RECEIVED
MAY 4 2007

Mission:

Educate and communicate the rich heritage of Soboba peoples; Lead and assist individuals, organizations and communities in understanding the needs and concerns of Native American monitoring of traditional sites; Advocate Native American participation in state agencies and boards; Advocate legislation and enforcement of laws affecting Native American peoples and protecting historical and archaeological resources.

April 30, 2007

Attn: Janis Offermann
Department of Water Resources
1725 23rd Street, Suite 220
Sacramento, Ca 95816

Re: Remediation of the Perris Reservoir Dam

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project(s) has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does falls within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. Further **government to government** consultation.

2. Copies of archeological and/or cultural resource documentation.

3. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests Cultural Resource Monitor(s) to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings.

[SPECIAL NOTE (for projects other than cell towers): *If* this project is associated with a city or county specific plan or general plan action it is subject to the provisions of SB18-Tradtional Tribal Cultural Places (law became effective January 1, 2005) and will require the city or county to participate in **formal, government-to-government** consultation with the Tribe. If the city or county are your client, you may wish to make them aware of this requirement. By law, they are required to contact the Tribe.]

Sincerely,

Erica Helms
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Phone (951) 487-8268
Cell (951) 663-8333
ehelms@soboba-nsn.gov