

# **A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE IDI RIDER 2 & 4 HIGH CUBE WAREHOUSES AND PVSD CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

**PERRIS, CALIFORNIA**

**APNs 303-160-002, -003, and -007 to -010  
and 303-170-004, -005, -011, and -014 to -017**

**Submitted to:**

**City of Perris  
Planning and Development  
135 North D Street  
Perris, California 92570**

**Prepared for:**

**Allen Matkins  
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**Prepared by:**

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*October 31, 2019; Revised June 29, 2020; Revised September 25, 2020*

## **Archaeological Database Information**

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***Report Date:*** October 31, 2019; Revised June 29, 2020; Revised September 25, 2020

***Report Title:*** A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project, Perris, California

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***Assessor's Parcel Number(s):*** 303-160-002, -003, and -007 to -010 and 303-170-004, -005, -011, and -014 to -017

***USGS Quadrangle:*** *Perris, California* (7.5 minute)

***Study Area:*** 65-acre industrial site, approximately 4.5 acres of off-site improvements east of Redlands Avenue between Rider and Morgan streets, and a 29.7-acre segment of the PVSD Channel

***Key Words:*** USGS *Perris* Quadrangle (7.5 minute); archaeological survey; RIV-6726H; Perris Valley Storm Drain (RIV-13,010); no significant resources.

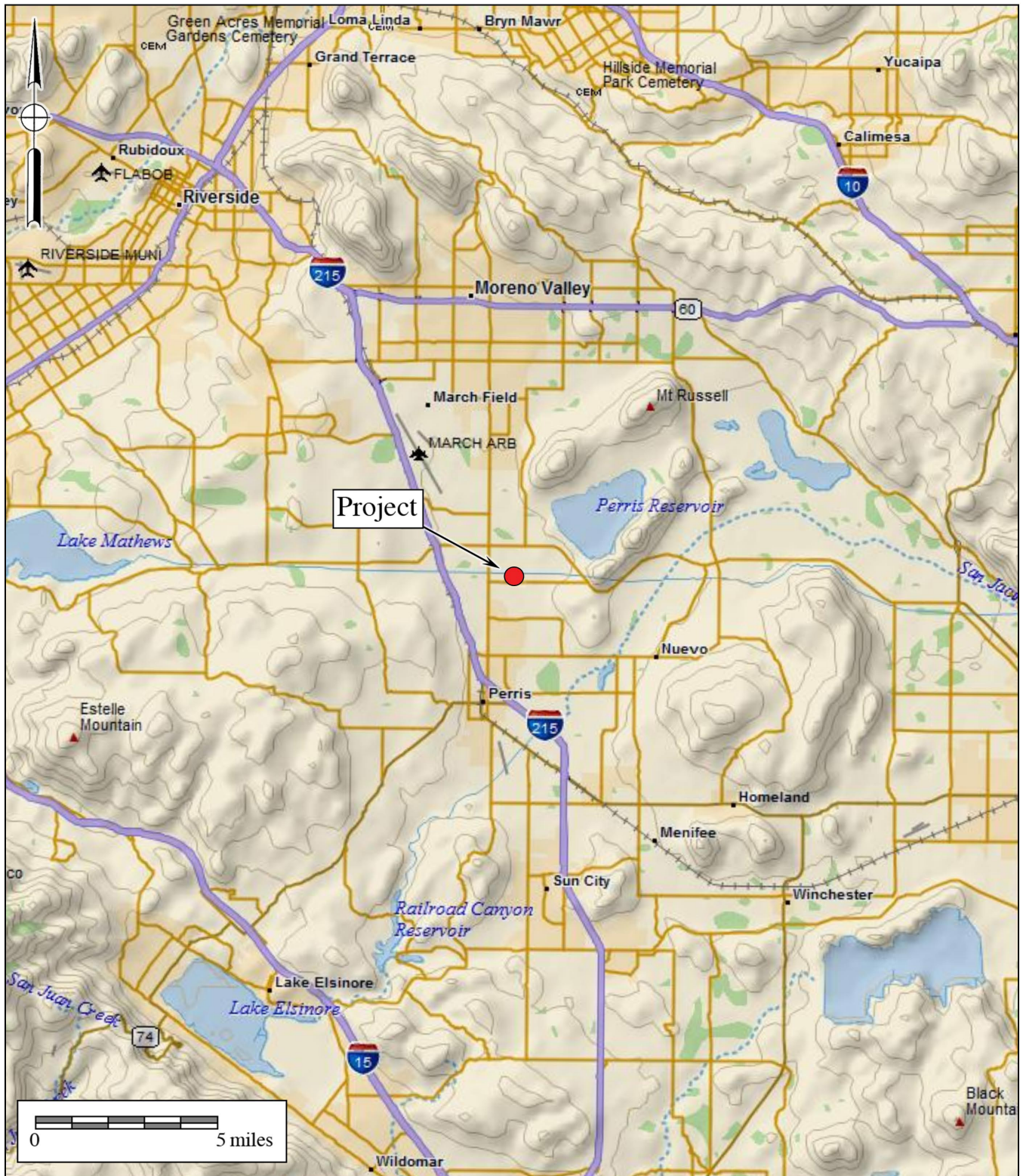
## **I. INTRODUCTION**

In response to a requirement by the City of Perris for the environmental assessment of a proposed industrial building site, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project. The project consists of the 65-acre Rider 2 and 4 development site, approximately 4.5-acres of off-site improvements, and a 29.7-acre segment of the Perris Valley Storm Drain (PVSD) Channel located east of Redlands Avenue between and on Rider and Morgan streets in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The subject property is situated southeast of March Air Reserve Base and southwest of Lake Perris (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 303-160-002, -003, and -007 to -010 and 303-170-004, -005, -011, and -014 to -017) within Section 8, Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the USGS *Perris, California 7.5'* topographic quadrangle (Figure 2).

Generally, the subject property can be characterized as flat vacant land that has been impacted by steady agricultural use. The segment of the PVSD Channel within the project can be described as an earthen trapezoidal man-made channel with elevations ranging between 1,445 feet to 1,430 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The channel segment has also been extensively impacted by its construction, regular maintenance, gravel access roads along the banks, the recent addition of new inlets from neighboring development projects, and a pedestrian/bike path along the banks. The project involves the construction and operation of two industrial buildings (Rider 2 and Rider 4) totaling 1,373,449 square feet, the construction and subsequent operation and maintenance of improvements to the PVSD Channel along the eastern portion of the property, and associated off-site improvements to Morgan and Rider streets (Figure 3).

The archaeological surveys, which were conducted on August 9 and October 24, 2018, were completed to determine if significant cultural resources exist within the property. The surveys of the property did not result in the identification of any significant cultural resources. However, as the PVSD Channel was constructed in 1955, and therefore meets the 50-year California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) threshold to be evaluated for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). As part of the current study, it was recorded and evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR.

Resumes of key BFSA staff involved in the preparation of this report can be found in Appendix A. As a part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR). All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of Perris environmental guidelines, including the Perris Valley Commerce Center (PVCC) Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR).



**Figure 1**  
**General Location Map**

The IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses  
 and PVSD Channel Improvement Project

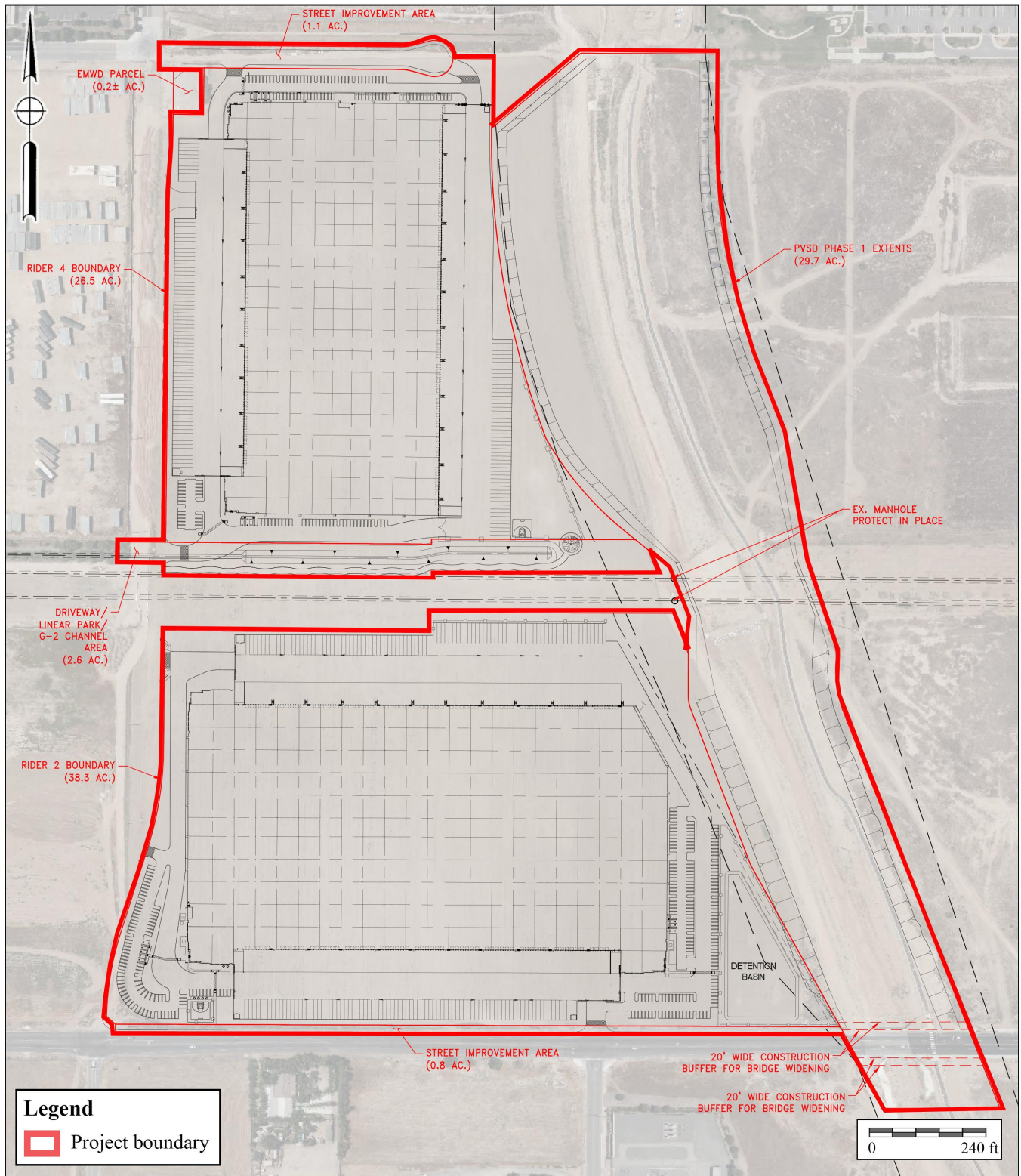
DeLorme (1:250,000)











**Figure 3**

**Project Development Map**

The IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses  
and PVSD Channel Improvement Project



## II. SETTING

### Natural Environment

Riverside County, including the city of Perris, lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. This range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is generally flat but contains the man-made PVSD Channel along the eastern portion of the property. Elevations within the project range from approximately 1,430 to 1,450 feet AMSL.

Geologically, the project is mapped as located on Holocene (“modern”) and upper Pleistocene (10,000 to perhaps 100,000 year old) young alluvial valley deposits, which may overlies older, lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million to perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 year old) very old alluvial fan deposits (Qvof<sub>a</sub>) (Wirths 2019). The specific soils in the project are mainly comprised of Domino silt loam (Du) and Domino silt loam, saline-alkali (Dv) (Ramirez 2016).

The Perris Valley originally contained perennial grasses which have primarily been replaced by non-native weeds and grasses. Although not found within the subject property, the Riversidean sage scrub plant community is the most prevalent native vegetation found in the region. The Riversidean sage scrub is primarily found within adjacent Lakeview Mountains and Bernasconi Hills and includes desert encelia, brittle brush, sagebrush, black sage, white sage, buckwheat, foxtails, and cacti. Mammals within the region include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and quail (*Dipodomys*); birds include hawks and eagles (Falconidae), owls (Tytonidae), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), heron (*Ardeidae*), crow (*Corvus*), finch (*Fringillidae*), and sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

Although the project includes portions of the man-made PVSD Channel, the project does not contain any natural hydrologic features. The closest major natural source of water is the San Jacinto River located approximately three and one-half miles to the southeast. In addition, there are smaller seasonal drainages which transport water for the higher elevated foothills surrounding the Perris Reservoir approximately two miles west of the project.

Currently, the property is characterized as disked and disturbed vacant land that was historically utilized for agriculture. Dirt roads are located along the northern (Morgan Street) and western (Redlands Avenue) perimeters of the property, which are currently in the process of being improved. During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from seasonal drainages and the San Jacinto River located southeast of the project.

Historically, the property contained crops for dry farming, as well as the same plant and animal species that are present today.

### **Cultural Setting**

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that roughly divides the chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 YBP [years before the present]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP). It should be noted that, although the geological framework is utilized to provide a loose chronology, the presented context attempts to narrow down timeframes based on the generally accepted cultural chronology for the area and may not always line up with the geologic patterns.

#### **Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)**

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

#### **Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)**

Between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern



California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in the southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, which is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely

abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed “Pauma Complex” (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardener (2010:25) state that “[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as ‘Inland Millingstone,’ ‘Encinitas,’ or even ‘Topanga.’” Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yucaipa’t Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that “coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass.”

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly,

Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoids. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoids. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

#### *Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)*

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California; however, archaeological and anthropological data proposes a scientific perspective. Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and

technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

*Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1542 to circa 1769)*

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by Ivah and Soboba near Soboba Springs, Jusipah near the town of San Jacinto, Ararah in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, Pahsitha near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and Corova in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

***Luiseño***

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion



within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of *datura* (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity *Chingichngish* (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Subsistence and Settlement*

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were used intensively from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, composites, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Social Organization*

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota*, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of *Chingichngish*. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering, and men principally hunted, although at

times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Material Culture*

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the *wámkis* (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the *Chingichngish* religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wooden tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Cahuilla*

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the

west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the *Chingichngish* religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Subsistence and Settlement*

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned and areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and a number of other species such as grass seed. A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Social Organization*

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized, the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?ístam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were composed of three to 10 lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping

evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Material Culture*

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wooden mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long, wood, grinding implements to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed wooden log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbrush. Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted, and cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Gabrielino*

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River,



the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Subsistence and Settlement*

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller resource-gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks, such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and numerous snake species (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Social Organization*

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was

legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Material Culture*

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar*, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wooden clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wooden paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)*

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas practically every one of the names given by Cabrillo has faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo gave the name “San Miguel” to the first port he stopped at in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Historic Period (1769 to Present)*

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions “began colonizing the land [southern California] and gradually ... [expanded their use of] the interior valley in what is now western Riverside County for raising grain and cattle” to support the missions (County of Riverside 2020). “The San Gabriel mission claimed lands in what is now Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey mission claimed land in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta” (Lech 2004). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid- to late 1770s, “Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain charged with discovering an overland route from the Mexican state of Sonora to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, passed through much of [what is now] Riverside County” and described fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas” (Lech 2004). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen, Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde led an expedition from Mission San Juan Capistrano through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site before constructing Mission San Luis Rey in northern San Diego County (Brigandi 1998). “While no missions were ever built in what would become Riverside County” (Lech 2004), many mission outposts, or *asistencias*, were established in the early years of the nineteenth century to extend the missions’ influence to the backcountry

(Brigandi 1998). Two outposts located in Riverside County include San Jacinto and Temecula.

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Lech 2004). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. “The ‘grants’ were called ranchos, and many of the ranchos in Riverside County have lent their names to modern-day locales,” (Lech 2004). There were 14 ranchos within what would become Riverside County (Beck and Haas 1974). The first grant in present-day Riverside County, Rancho Jurupa, was given to Juan Bandini in 1838, while the current project is located within Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero. These ranchos were all located in the valley environments typical of western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey Mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. “In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo,” the region was annexed as “a territory of the United States, and in 1850 California became a state. This event generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers



of religious freedom, and individuals who envisioned utopian colonies (County of Riverside 2020).

In early 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Geronimo Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified the treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

According to Lech (2004):

With the advent of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists began to swarm to Southern California. The first colony in what would become Riverside County was Riverside itself. Judge John Wesley North ... [an] abolitionist from Tennessee ... brought a group of associates and co-investors out to Southern California, and founded Riverside on part of the Jurupa Rancho. A few years after, the navel orange was planted and found to be such a success that [it quickly became the agricultural staple of the region]. (Lech 2004)

“However, by the late 1880’s and early 1890’s, there was growing discontent between Riverside and San Bernardino, its neighbor 10 miles to the north,” due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers (Lech 2004). “After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of the City of San Bernardino only, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county” (Lech 2004). “In May 1893, voters living within an area carved from San Bernardino County [to the north] and San Diego County [to the south] approved the formation of Riverside County” (County of Riverside 2020). Early business opportunities “were linked to agriculture but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation and tourism” also provided a healthy local economy (County of Riverside 2020). “By the time of Riverside County’s formation, Riverside had grown to become the wealthiest city per capita in the country, due to the ... [successful cultivation] of the navel orange” (Lech 2004).

### *History of the City of Perris*

The project is located within the former Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero land grant. The rancho was granted to Miguel Pedorena by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846 (Hoffman 1862). After Pedorena’s death in 1850, the grant passed to his heirs under the guardianship of T.W. Sutherland (Gunther 1984).

In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through the plains, west of the project. At this time, the area where the railroad was placed was referred to as the San Jacinto Plains. Surveying and construction of the railroad route was led by Frederick Thomas Perris, for whom the city of Perris was named. The

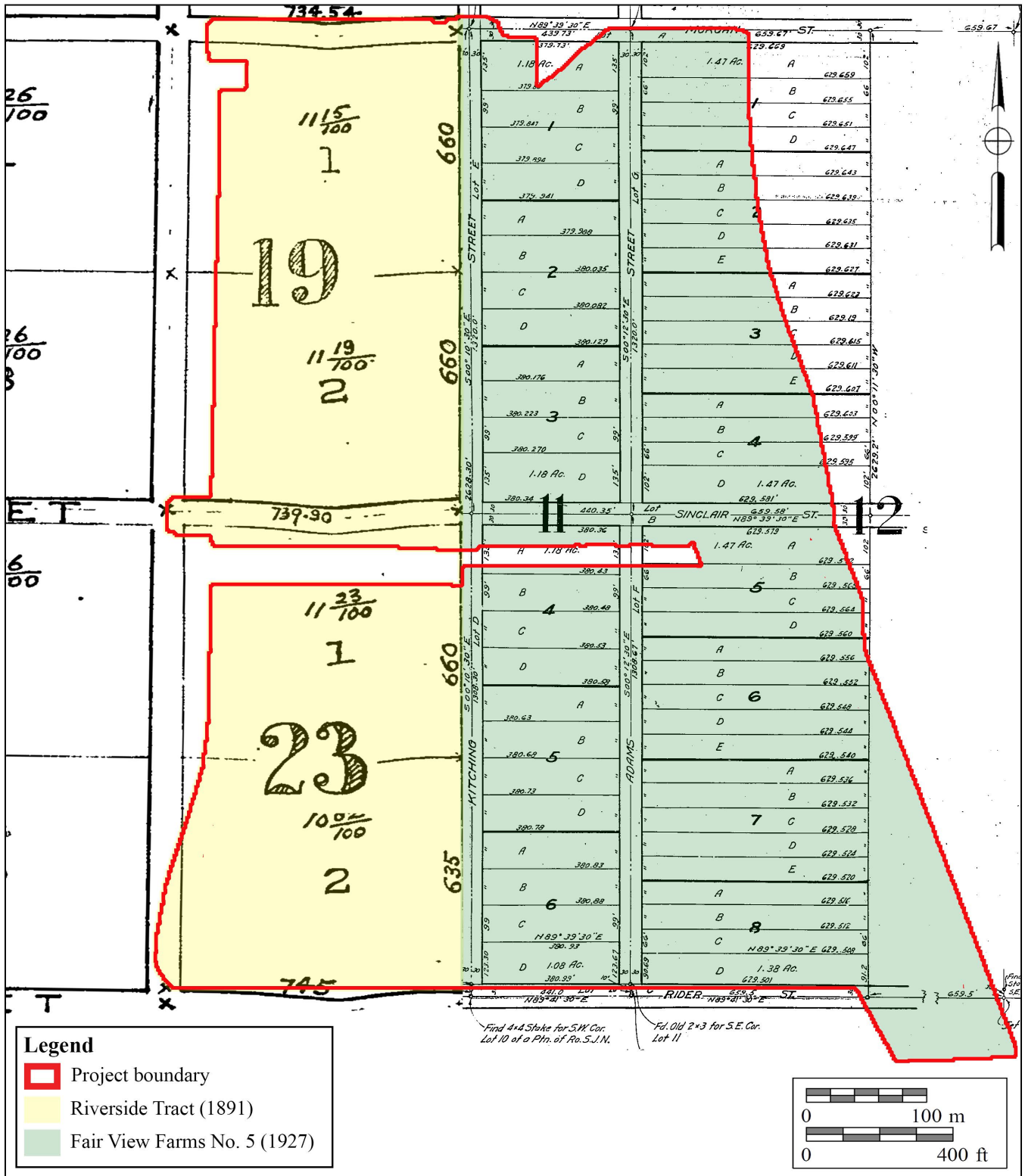
railroad was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading, most of them settling in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris 2013).

While still part of San Diego County, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero was patented to T.W. Sutherland, guardian of Miguel Pedorena's children, in 1883 (Robinson 1997). In 1885, the citizens of Pinacate gathered together to create a more conveniently located station along the railroad route, and in 1886, after much hard work, the town site of Perris was established (City of Perris 2013). In 1911, Perris became an incorporated city, relying heavily upon dry grain farming and citrus groves (City of Perris 2013).

### *History of the Project Area*

The subject property is located outside of the originally-delineated city of Perris. However, this area has traditionally been associated with the city and historically part of its sphere of influence. Starting in the late nineteenth century and extending through the twentieth century, this region was mainly an agricultural community. The project was originally split in half, with the western half located within the 1891 Riverside Tract and the eastern half located within the 1927 Fair View Farms No. 5 Subdivision (Figure 4). The Riverside Tract was originally held by the Perris Irrigation District, also known as the Perris Land Company. The Riverside Tract was named by the original investors, almost all of which resided in the city of Riverside (Gunther 1984). The land was laid out in 80-acre blocks which were subdivided into ten acre lots. The farm lots were sold off to farmers and speculators alike. Detailed land ownership data for the subject property is presented within Section V below. Investors were guaranteed the success of the Perris Irrigation District; however, by 1900, many of the properties had failed, as farmers could not obtain a steady access to water.

Although the Perris Irrigation District was not as successful as originally predicted, traditionally, the area did remain agricultural throughout the twentieth century. Due to the limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop until the 1950s, when the Eastern Municipal Water District began constructing infrastructure to better distribute water to the region. With better access to water, alfalfa, the King potato (which would produce two crops a year), and sugar beets became the mainstay of farming the Perris Valley (City of Perris n.d.). However, the bulk of the property was owned by sheep farmer John Coudures and his family between 1943 and 1962. Following the Coudures family, the property was owned by dairy farmers Vernon O. and Zippora Stahl into the 1980s. Based on this information, it is most likely that subject property was utilized throughout the mid-twentieth century to grow grasses for livestock and not potatoes or beets.



The general area also was influenced by the development of March Field during the twentieth century. March Field was originally established March 1, 1918 as the Alessandro Flying Training Field following the United States' entry into World War I (Gunther 1984). The name was officially changed to March Field on March 20, 1918 in honor of Peyton C. March, Jr., who had been killed in a training plane crash in Fort Worth, Texas earlier that year. The air field changed names many times throughout the 1940s. In 1941, the name was changed to March Army Air Field; in 1942, to March Army Air Base; in 1947, to March Army Air Force Base to reflect the establishment of the United States Air Force; and finally to March ARB in 1996 (March Field Air Museum 2020). Although the name has changed multiple times, residents have continued to refer to it as "March Field" (Gunther 1984). The establishment of March Field was important to the region for many reasons associated with the role the local inhabitants and region would contribute to World War I and World War II. However, farming continued to be important to the region.

Although Perris generally remained agricultural throughout the twentieth century, in recent years, the city has seen a growth in residential and industrial development. Today, many of the large agricultural fields have been developed into large logistics centers and warehouses servicing the greater Southern California region.

#### *Perris Valley Storm Drain*

During the mid- to late twentieth century, the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD) and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) began to establish storm drains and new modern water conveyance systems such as the PVSD which was initially constructed in 1955. The establishment of these modern water conveyance systems allowed farmers to better manage water on their land (City of Perris n.d.; Environmental Science Associates 2016; MWD n.d.).

Three main rivers, the Santa Ana River, San Jacinto River, and Whitewater River, traverse western Riverside County, which historically meandered and flooded during winter and spring rainstorms. As population within the county grew during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, property damage caused by floods prompted farmers and other citizens to form districts to find solutions to alleviate the destruction. The San Jacinto Levee District was formed in 1908, the Coachella Valley Storm Water District formed in 1915, Valle Vista Levee District was formed in 1932, and neighboring San Bernardino County formed its flood control district in 1939 (RCFCWD 2020).

Beginning on February 28, 1938, two major rainstorms hit southern California within hours of each other, causing catastrophic flooding throughout the region (Johnson 2017). Within the Inland Empire, the San Jacinto and Santa Ana rivers, as well as unnamed creeks throughout the area, began overflowing, downing phone and telegraph lines and washing out roads and bridges, resulting in food shortages and extensive property damage. The 1938 floods ultimately resulted in the formation of the RCFCWCD. However, World War II slowed the pace of forming a district

for several years until 1945. Projects completed by the RCFCWCD include bank erosion control and spreading grounds along the San Jacinto River in the 1940s; Harrison and Woodcrest dams in 1953; Pigeon Pass Dam above Sunnymead in 1957; and four other dams throughout Riverside County by 1960 (RCFCWD 2020).

The RCFCWCD began construction of the PVSD Channel system in 1955. Throughout the twentieth century, numerous other projects were taken up by the RCFCWCD to help facilitate the urbanization of the region. The RCFCWCD's wide-spread system of levees, retention basins, dams, and flood control channels aided in the growth and dense urban development that continues to spread across western Riverside County and the Coachella Valley. The PVSD Channel has been constantly expanded and upgraded throughout the years as urban development increases across the Moreno Valley and Perris Valley regions (RCFCWD 2020).

### **III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project includes the 65-acre Rider 2 and 4 development site, approximately 4.5-acres off-site improvements, and a 29.7-acre segment of the PVSD Channel. As proposed, the project will develop the subject property, which includes APNs 303-160-002, -003, and -007 to -010 and 303-170-004, -005, -011, and -014 to -017, for industrial lots and improvements to the PVSD Channel along the eastern property boundary. Generally, the project can be characterized as flat vacant land that has been impacted by the steady agricultural use of the property. The segment of the PVSD Channel is an earthen trapezoidal man-made channel with elevations ranging between 1,445 feet to 1,430 feet AMSL. The channel segment has also been extensively impacted by its construction, regular maintenance, gravel access roads along the banks, the recent addition of new inlets from neighboring development projects, and a pedestrian/bike path along the banks. As such, the channel is essentially a modern feature.

Within the subject property, the project proposes the construction of Rider 2, an approximately 806,351-square-foot industrial building, and Rider 4, an approximately 567,098-square-foot industrial building. Both buildings will include associated tractor-trailer loading docks, parking, and infrastructure improvements. Improvements to the relevant section of the PVSD Channel include: new erosion protection; alterations to existing inlets and tie-ins; addition of a box culvert; a concrete drop structure; and widening of a segment of the channel from Morgan Street in the north to just south of Rider Street, exporting approximately 180,000 cubic yards.

Excavations will primarily be conducted within the PVSD Channel improvement area. The Rider 2 and 4 industrial sites will be raised in elevation and will utilize the excavated soil from this improvement area. An MWD easement bisects the project where the subsurface Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) is located. The project has been designed to protect the CRA and associated existing MWD manholes in place.

Associated off-site areas include improvements to Rider Street south of Rider 2,

improvements to Morgan Street north of Rider 4, and the creation of a driveway and linear park south of Rider 4 within the MWD easement.

#### **IV. SCOPE OF WORK**

In order to assess the potential for cultural resources within the proposed project, the archaeological investigation consisted of the following tasks:

- 1) An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSa at the EIC at UCR to gather any information regarding recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project. Results of the records search are summarized below in Section V, while the entire records search results can be found within Appendix C (on file with the City of Perris).
- 2) Additional focused property research utilizing the County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives and Assessor data was conducted.
- 3) The initial archaeological survey of the property was accomplished by conducting a systematic pedestrian survey that followed survey transects, which were spaced 15 to 20 meters apart and paralleled the existing street and PVSD alignments. All areas of disturbed ground and any rodent burrows were analyzed for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
- 4) This archaeological technical report was prepared to present the results of the field survey, impact analysis, and presentation of any mitigation measures required for project approval.

#### **Research Goals**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area over time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the west-central portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project included a survey of the 65-acre Rider 2 and Rider 4 development site, approximately 4.5 acres off-site areas, and the 29.7-acre segment of the PVSD Channel. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and

location of the project.

***Research Questions:***

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

***Data Needs***

At the survey level, the principle research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

***Applicable Regulations***

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Expressly, criteria outlined in the CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the specific CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

***California Environmental Quality Act***

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
  - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical



demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
  - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
  - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address

impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- 2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

#### Local Guidelines

The project is situated within the PVCC Specific Plan and is subject to the policies and regulations established within the plan's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). The required mitigation measures from the PVCC Specific Plan FEIR, as modified, have been incorporated into the project and are presented in Section VI of this report below. However, the PVCC MMRP does not establish any additional local level criteria for evaluating resources beyond the standard CEQA criteria. Rather, the Specific Plan reiterates that projects within the PVCC must adhere to the following two measures from the City of Perris General Plan – Conservation Element (2008) to assess the potential for significant resources within the subject property:

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Measure IV.A.2 | For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the [EIC], at the [UCR].  |
| Measure IV.A.3 | Requires Phase I survey for all projects located in areas that have not previously been surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological and/or historic sites have been recorded. (City of Perris 2008) |

## V. RESULTS

### Background Research and Results of Records Searches

BFSA conducted a records search at the EIC at UCR (Appendix C). The EIC search identified seven resources within one mile of the project (Table 1). One of the resources, RIV-6726H, which is recorded as the historic CRA, is mapped as transecting the PVSD improvement area within the project and just south of the off-site linear park. When SWCA first recorded RIV-6726H in 2000 (Neves and Goodman 2000), many portions of the aqueduct, including the segment recorded within the current project, were mapped based solely upon the alignment shown on the corresponding USGS quadrangle maps, not formal field checks. Although historic segments of RIV-6726H have been determined eligible for the CRHR and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the portion that traverses the project is an actively maintained buried pipeline with no historic surface elements or character-defining features. Further, the mapped alignment of RIV-6726H is situated within an MWD easement (APNs 303-170-015 and -016) and no elements of the CRA will be impacted by the current project. Of the remaining resources identified during the records search, five are historic (Perris Indian School and Smith-Lowery Farm, farm equipment, the J.B. Mayer Ranch, Quonset huts, and a reservoir remnant and standpipe) and one is prehistoric (a bedrock milling site just under one mile north of the project).

**Table 1**  
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites  
Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project

Site Number	Site Description
RIV-7758	Prehistoric bedrock milling site
RIV-6726H	Historic Colorado River Aqueduct and road alignment
RIV-7744	Perris Indian School (1892 to 1904); Smith-Lowery Farm dating to circa 1910
RIV-8389	Historic farm equipment
P-33-007641	J.B Mayer Ranch
P-33-007659	Historic Quonset huts
P-33-008699	Historic reservoir remnants and standpipe

The records search results also indicated that there have been a total of 47 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, five of which covered portions of the current project (Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc. 2000; McKenna 2000; Tang et al. 2007; Haas et al. 2015; Goodwin 2016). Although previous studies have included portions of the project, the entire property has never been surveyed for cultural resources. Both the Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc. (2000) and McKenna (2000) studies focused upon linear fiber optic alignments,

which traversed small portions of the subject property.

The Tang et al. (2007) study was a large overview of resources within the North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, which would later become the current PVCC Specific Plan. The study included a focused survey, records search, literature review, and public outreach. Although the current project was not surveyed during the Tang et al. (2007) study, based upon research, recent development, and cultural resource density, it was assigned a cultural resource sensitivity rating of moderate to high to contain cultural resources.

The Haas et al. (2015) study was a linear project focused only upon the PVSD Channel that did not identify any resources within the storm drain alignment. Although mapped by the EIC as overlapping the eastern portion of the subject property, the Goodwin (2016) study covered a property east of the current project.

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory (CHBI)
- The 30' USGS *Elsinore* (1901), 15' USGS *Perris* (1943), and 7.5' USGS *Perris* (1953) topographic maps
- Aerial photographs (1938 to 2016)

The NRHP, ADOE, and the HPD do not indicate the presence of any other historic resources within or immediately adjacent to the project; however, the CHBI does list the Rider Street Bridge (Bridge No. 56C0536), which was constructed in 2005. The bridge will be impacted by current project. However, it is not old enough to qualify as a historical resource under CEQA and is evaluated by Caltrans as “Not Eligible for the NRHP.”

As the CRA (RIV-6726H) is mapped within the MWD easement that bisects the subject property, additional research was conducted utilizing historic maps (1901 through 1980) and aerial photographs (1938 through 2016). Neither the maps nor the aerial photographs show any buildings within the project. The 1953 7.5' USGS *Perris* Quadrangle map is the first map to show the alignment of the CRA through the subject property, while an aerial photograph from 1962 is the first to show the PVSD, which was constructed in 1955 (Plate 1). The plan and profile view of the segment of the PVSD Channel located within the project as constructed in 1955 is presented in Figure 5, and the complete set of as-built plans for the entire PVSD Channel can be found within Appendix E. The construction of the man-made PVSD Channel corresponded with other major flood control channels built throughout southern California during the mid-twentieth century, including multiple similar channels found in San Bernardino, Orange, and Riverside counties (RCFCWD 2020; OC Public Works Flood Control District 2020; San Bernardino County Flood

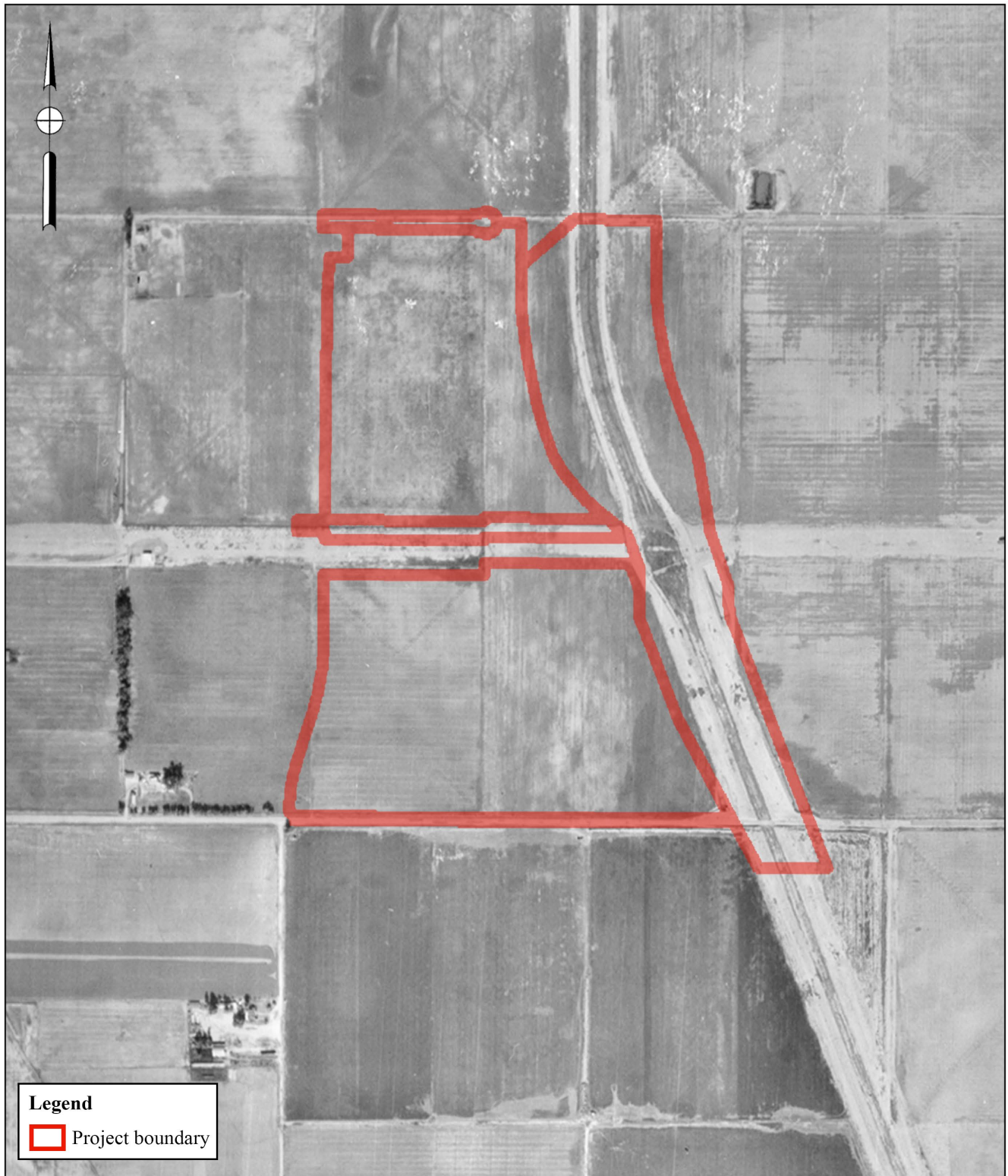
Control District 2019). Subsequent maps and aerial photographs from 1966 through 1990 show the steady use and maintenance of the MWD easement in which the CRA is buried, as well as the PVSD Channel. Further, the as-built drawings for the PVSD found in Appendix E contains multiple notes describing additions, outlets, and other infrastructure improvements, as well as widening efforts conducted within the storm drain throughout the late twentieth century.

The archival research indicates the project was originally split down the center and included within two separate tract maps, with the western half located within the 1891 Riverside Tract and the eastern half located within the 1927 Fair View Farms No. 5 Subdivision (see Figure 4). As shown on Figure 4, Kitching, Adams, and Sinclair streets were mapped within the east half of the project that was a part of the 1927 Fair View Farms No. 5 Subdivision. Based upon the 1938 and 1953 aerial photographs, these were dirt farm roads which, after 1953, are no longer visible on the project due to the construction of the PVSD which impacted the original road alignments. The construction of the PVSD Channel in 1955 completely eliminated Adams Street, whereas current USGS maps indicate that Kitching and Sinclair streets have been realigned as maintenance roads along the eastern and western banks, respectively, of the PVSD Channel.

Although the historic maps and aerial photographs did not show any buildings within the project, archival property research was conducted at the County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives. The additional archival research utilized the County Assessor's lot books to trace the project's ownership between the early twentieth century and the 1960s, while online Assessor's records were utilized for more modern property information. The lot books confirmed that no residences were ever located within the project, and with the exception of Fair View Farms No. 5 Lot 11, Section 3 (see Figure 4), throughout the twentieth century, the lots were only assessed for value of land with no values assessed for buildings, trees, or vines.

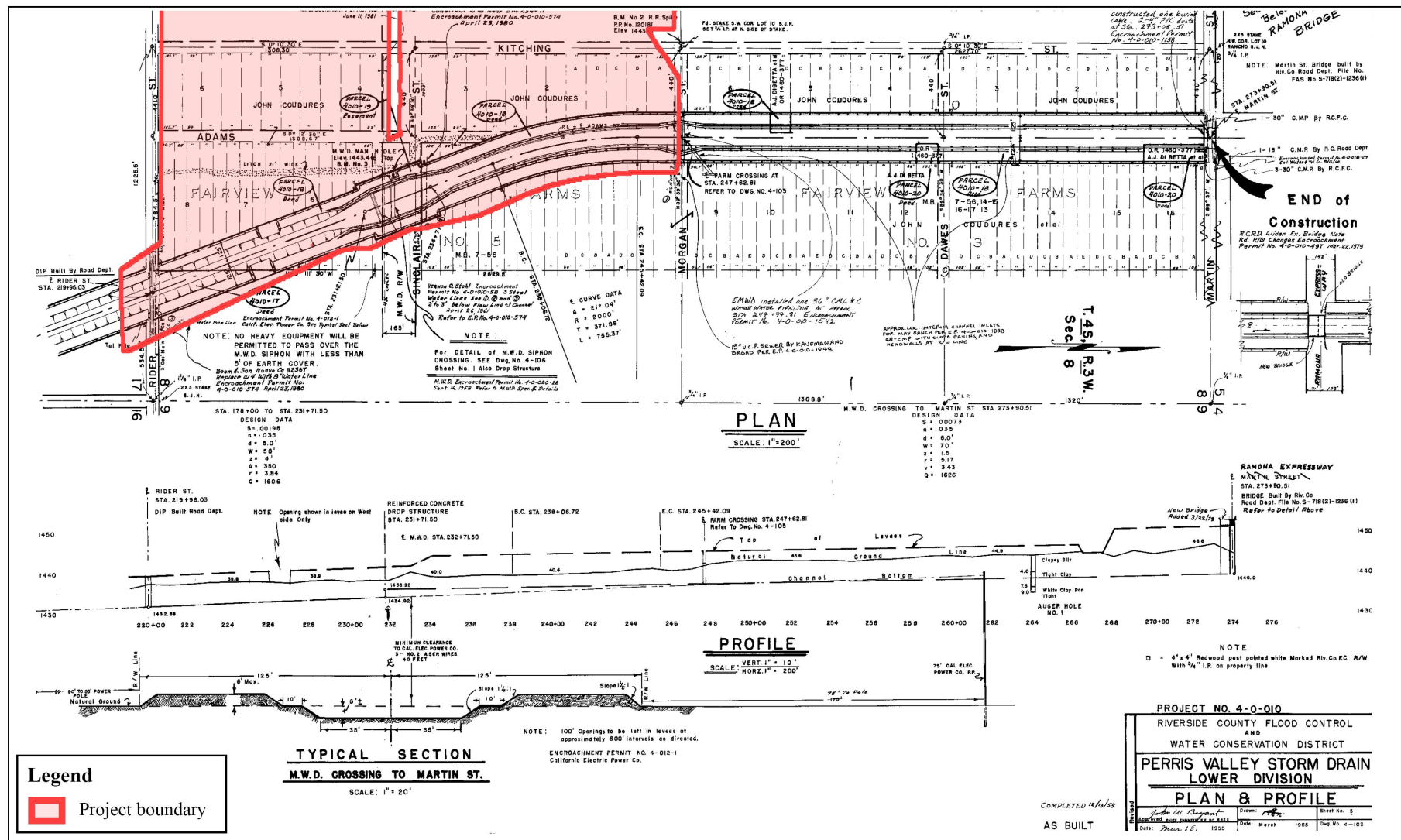
The western half of the project included four sections of the Riverside Tract identified as Lot 19 (Sections 1 and 2) and Lot 23 (Sections 1 and 2). Between 1893 and 1895, the entire western portion of the project (Lots 19 and 23) was owned by the Perris Land Company. In 1895, the property was bought and sold multiple times, passing between David Clark, Alice Maginnis, William Shank, and Charles A. Steele, who was still listed as the owner in 1899. Lot books for the western half of the project were not available between 1900 and 1926.

The lot books from 1927 through 1933 again show the western half of the project continuously changing ownership, with both sections of Lot 19 being sold every year until B.J. Peisinger purchased the property in 1933. Lot 19 would change ownership multiple times throughout the early to mid-twentieth century; however, the most consistent owner was the Holloman family. Ira J. Holloman owned Lot 19 between 1942 and 1948, while his son, Ira L. Holloman, owned Lot 19 between 1949 and 1957. The first time Sections 1 and 2 of Lot 19 are sold to different individuals is in 1957, when Section 2 is purchased by Luther Eskijan et al. Section 1 was later sold to Herman and Dorothy Olson in 1959. Both the Olsons and Eskijan et al. are listed as the owners through 1964.



**Plate 1**  
**1962 Aerial Photograph**  
The IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses  
and PVSD Channel Improvement Project





**Figure 5**  
**Project As Shown on 1955 Riverside County Flood Control**  
**and Water Conservation District As-Built DWG No. 4-103, Sheet No. 5**

The IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project

Similarly, Lot 23 was sold multiple times during the late 1920s until Fred Petsch acquired it in 1929. Petsch would own the property until 1947, when it was sold to W.W. Crenshaw. In 1953, Lot 23 was sold to Earl and John Vander Schaaf, who were still listed as the owners in 1964.

The eastern half of the property was subdivided in 1927. The project encompasses almost all of what originally was identified as Lot 11, Sections 1 through 6, and Lot 12, Sections 1 through 8, of the Fair View Farms No. 5 subdivision. When first subdivided, the property was owned by the Fair View Farms Company and each section was broken down further to into four subsections (Subsections A through D), generally measuring between one and one and a half acres each. Combined with the Riverside Tract Lots, by 1927, the project was split into 60 different pieces of property (see Figure 4).

Only the southernmost sections, Section 6 of Lot 11 and Section 8 of Lot 12, were purchased by private individuals. However, all of Lots 11 and 12 were quickly sold to the Vitruvian Corporation in 1933 and then to the State of California in 1936. The State acquisition of the property appears to be tied to the 1936 construction of the CRA in that year. Ultimately, Lots 11 and 12 were sold to John Coudures in 1943. Coudures and his son, John Jr., were successful sheep farmers who owned large swaths of land throughout the region. Both aided in the development of the Eastern Metropolitan Water District (EMWD) and John Jr. served as a director on the EMWD board for several years. Although the Coudures family owned the property, the lot books indicate that they did not live there, as only briefly were there minimally assessed values for buildings recorded for Section 3 subsection B of Lot 11, ranging from 60 dollars in 1943 to 80 in 1944. However, as stated above, aerial photographs from 1938 and 1953, as well as historic USGS maps, do not show any buildings within the project and the limited value for recorded buildings does not continue within the lot books after 1944. The property was later sold to Vernon O. and Zippora Stahl in 1962, who were still listed as owners of the property in 1964.

The Stahls were successful dairy farmers who owned property throughout southern California. The Stahls' dairy business was managed by Zippora, who had learned the business while growing up in Chino. Vernon's main profession was as a physician in Ontario. Zippora Stahl "served on the executive committee of the Chino Water Basin, legislative committee of High Grade Milk Producers Association, and was the first dairywoman to be named as director of the California Milk Advisory Board" (*Inland Valley Daily Bulletin* 2010). In addition, in 1975, she was honored by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce as "Dairy Woman of the Year" and was elected to the First National Bank's Board of Directors in 1977 (*Inland Valley Daily Bulletin* 2010). Although the Stahls are listed as owning the property, they operated out of Chino where they lived.

The Stahls eventually would combine both the western Riverside Tract lots and the eastern Fair View Farms lots into the general configuration that now comprises the subject property. The Stahls, or their family trust, are listed within the online grantee/grantor index for the entire subject property when the parcels were sold in 1982 to Albert and Lena Briano (Doc. Number 1982-074956 and 1982-074957).

The additional research into the subject property has revealed that the parcels have



primarily been utilized for agriculture. In addition, the research has confirmed that no residences ever existed with the project. Further, based on the fact that no values were ever assessed for trees and vines, and that the property was owned by the sheep farming Coudures family and the dairy farming Stahls family throughout much of the mid-twentieth century, it is most likely the property was used to grow forage crops for livestock. Although the Stahls, primarily Zippora Stahl, were successful dairy farmers, they mainly operated out of Chino and Ontario where they lived. As such, the archival investigations into the property's history and individuals that owned the lots did not identify any events or individuals important to the historic development of the region.

BFSA also requested a records search of the Sacred Lands Files (SLFs) from the NAHC, which did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the subject property. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American consultation.

As of the date of this report, BFSA has received 10 responses. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that the area is culturally sensitive and have requested to consult on the project. The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians indicated that the project is located outside of the tribe's current reservation boundaries and not within its traditional use area. The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians stated they are unaware of any tribal cultural resources within the project area. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that the project is located outside of the Serrano ancestral territory. The Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians deferred to the Pechanga Band. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians deferred to Soboba and Morongo tribes. The Colorado River Indian Tribes deferred to other affiliated tribes. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation declined to participate in this phase of the project. Further, the Cahuilla Band of Indians stated that they would like to consult on the project and requested on-site monitors, as the project area is located within the tribe's Traditional Land Use Area. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D. The City of Perris has also conducted formal government-to-government AB 52 consultation (see Section VI, below).

The potential for cultural resources to be present within a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in western Riverside County were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. The Tang et al. (2007) study has assigned this area of the PVCC Specific Plan a cultural resource sensitivity rating of moderate to high to contain cultural resources. Based upon the results of the records search, the historic settlement of the region, and the limited number of prehistoric sites recorded near the project, historic resources should be the primary site type present within the property. Although modern canals, such as the PVSD Channel, are located within and near the project, almost all are man-made. Prehistoric sites in the general vicinity are primarily focused to the east within the bedrock-laden hills surrounding Lake Perris and overlooking the San Jacinto River.

### **Field Reconnaissance**

Principal Investigator Brian Smith and Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison directed the pedestrian survey. The survey of the Rider 2 and 4 development areas and the associated off-site areas within the project was conducted on August 9, 2018 by field archaeologist David Grabski. The eastern PVSD Channel improvement area within the project was surveyed on October 24, 2018 by David Grabski and Andrew Garrison. Aerial photographs, maps, and compass permitted orientation and the location of project boundaries. Where possible, narrow transect paths were employed to ensure maximum lot coverage. All exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. Ground visibility was generally good to excellent due to the limited vegetation within the subject property. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

At the time of the survey, the proposed Rider 2 and 4 development areas were characterized as flat, previously disked, and disturbed (Plate 2). Dirt roads, cut to a depth of one to two feet below grade, were noted along the western and northern boundaries of the project, which likely represent improvements to Redlands Avenue and Morgan Street, respectively (Plate 3). A portion of the southwest corner of the project has been completely cleared and appears to be currently utilized for the staging of equipment for the nearby development projects, as well as the improvements to Redlands Avenue. During the survey, the property was characterized as vacant and no longer contained any remnant agricultural fields. Further, many of the adjacent parcels have recently been developed, detaching the project from its agricultural past.

The PVSD Channel improvement area mainly consists of the man-made earthen drainage channel and the impacted banks. Generally, the section of the PVSD Channel associated within the project is flanked on both the eastern and western banks by a paved pedestrian/bike path and dirt and gravel access road, respectively. Additionally, the area surrounding the channel and respective path/access road is characterized as former agricultural land (Plate 4). Residential neighborhoods and associated streets, schools, and parks are situated to the east. At the time of the survey, all elements of the current PVSD Channel infrastructure including the associated access roads, the pedestrian/bicycle path, culverts, and bridges, appeared actively maintained and/or modern. Further, both banks of the channel are disturbed, having been previously cleared through the agricultural use of the land and partially graded as part of adjacent development projects. In addition to the noted improvements to the PVSD found on the 1955 as-built drawings (see Appendix E), additional as-built drawings for the portion of the PVSD within the project indicate other major improvements to this section of the drainage occurred in 2003 (RCFCWCD DWG No. 4-0962), 2007 (RCFCWCD DWG No. 4-0801), and 2014 (RCFCWCD DWG No. 4-1063).



**Plate 2: Overview of the proposed warehouse site, facing southeast.**



**Plate 3: Overview of the western boundary of the project, facing south.**





**Plate 4: Overview of the PVSD Channel improvement area from the southwest corner, facing north.**

The continual maintenance and improvement of the PVSD Channel, along with the development of the surrounding parcels, has detached the current property from its previous agricultural use. As such, the property no longer is reflective of an agricultural property and no longer conveys the historic characteristics necessary to represent a cultural landscape. Although the property is not reflective of a cultural landscape, as the PVSD was initially constructed during the 1950s and is associated with the mid-twentieth century agricultural use of the property, an approximately 1.5-mile-long segment of the PVSD, which includes the area that will be impacted by the project and additional portions of the drain studied under the Section 106 review of the project (Garrison and Smith 2020), was recorded on the appropriate 523 series Department of Parks and Recreation forms (Appendix B) and was assigned the permanent trinomial RIV-13,010 (P-33-029118). However, the steady maintenance, improvements, and general lack of any definitive historic character-defining features indicate this segment of the PVSD only marginally qualifies as a resource. The location of the PVSD within the project can be found on Figure 6, and a representative photograph of the storm drain is presented in Plate 5.

**Figure 6**  
**Cultural Resource Location Map**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



**Plate 5: Overview of the PVSD Channel, facing south.**

Alterations to the surrounding landscape, combined with the regular maintenance and improvement of the PVSD, has diminished the resource's integrity. As such, the channel is more reflective of a modern storm drain channel than a historic feature and the current project design will continue to utilize the channel for its originally intended purpose. Further, the drainage was built by the RCFCWCD during the 1950s and no significant individuals or events can be directly tied to it. The man-made PVSD is one of many such channels constructed throughout southern California during the mid-twentieth century to mitigate the possibility of floods and is not the work of a master builder or architect. Finally, the PVSD has not and is unlikely to yield any information important to the history of the region. Therefore, the PVSD is not eligible for listing on the CRHR and does not qualify as a significant resource under CEQA.

During both days of the survey, the mapped alignment of RIV-6726H, the CRA, was investigated; however, as discussed above, it is an actively maintained, buried pipeline with no historic surface elements or character-defining features and it will not be disturbed by the project (Plate 6). Nevertheless, in addition to the recordation of the PVSD, an update form for RIV-6726H has been completed and submitted to the EIC (Appendix B). No significant cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric, were discovered during the survey. The lack of prehistoric sites is likely due to the absence of bedrock and dependable natural water sources at this location.

## **VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The cultural resources study for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project did not identify any significant cultural resources within the proposed development property. Although the EIC records search indicates that one resource, the CRA (RIV-6726H), is located within the project, the portion of the aqueduct that crosses the subject property is an actively maintained buried pipeline with no historic surface elements or character defining features and will not be disturbed by the project. Further, the PVSD was recorded with the EIC; however, the storm drain is not eligible for the CRHR. Given that no archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were identified within the project during the survey, no impacts to known or recorded cultural resources are anticipated with the proposed development of the project.

The archaeological study was completed in accordance with the City of Perris environmental policies, including the PVCC Specific Plan FEIR, and CEQA significance evaluation criteria. As a result of previous ground-disturbing activities associated with the previous agricultural uses of the property and extensive impacts from the development and regular maintenance of the PVSD Channel, there is minimal to no potential for archaeological resources to be present or disturbed by the proposed development. Based upon the records search and the results of the field survey, no further archaeological study is recommended as a condition of permit approval and no site-specific mitigation measures for cultural resources are recommended as a condition of approval.

Although there is little potential for any significant resources to be impacted by the development, due to input from local Native American groups through the City of Perris' AB 52 government-to-government consultation process, two Mitigation Measures (MM), which adhere to the PVCC Specific Plan FEIR, have been implemented for the project: MM 5-1 and MM 5-2. These mitigation measures provide the protocol for archaeological and Native American monitoring of grading and the treatment of discovered archaeological sites and human remains in accordance with California Public Resources Code 5097.9. Mitigation Measures MM 5-1 and MM 5-2 are presented below:

- MM 5-1** Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the project proponent/developer shall retain a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeology (U.S. Department of Interior 2012; Registered Professional Archaeologist preferred). The primary task of the consulting archaeologist shall be to monitor the initial ground-disturbing activities within the project area or within the off-site project improvement areas for the identification of any previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. Selection of the archaeologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris Director of

Development Services and no ground-disturbing activities shall occur within the project area or within the off-site project improvement areas until the archaeologist has been approved by the City.

The archaeologist shall be responsible for monitoring ground-disturbing activities, maintaining daily field notes and a photographic record, and for reporting all finds to the developer and the City of Perris in a timely manner. The archaeologist shall be prepared and equipped to record and salvage cultural resources that may be unearthed during ground-disturbing activities and shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert ground-disturbing equipment to allow time for the recording and removal of the resources.

The project proponent/developer shall also enter into an agreement with either the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians or the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians for a Luiseño tribal representative (observer/monitor) to work along with the consulting archaeologist. This tribal representative will assist in the identification of Native American resources and will act as a representative between the City, the project proponent/developer, and Native American Tribal Cultural Resources Department. The Luiseño tribal representative(s) shall be on-site during all ground-disturbing of each portion of the project site including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, trenching, etc. The Luiseño tribal representative(s) should be on-site any time the consulting archaeologist is required to be on-site. Working with the consulting archaeologist, the Luiseño representative(s) shall have the authority to halt, redirect, or divert any activities in areas where the identification, recording, or recovery of Native American resources are ongoing.

The agreement between the proponent/developer and the Luiseño tribe shall include, but not be limited to:

- An agreement that artifacts will be reburied on-site and in an area of permanent protection;
- Reburial shall not occur until all cataloging and basic recordation have been completed by the consulting archaeologist;
- Native American artifacts that cannot be avoided or relocated at the project site shall be prepared for curation at an accredited curation facility in Riverside County that meets federal standards (per 36 CFR Part 79) and available to archaeologists/researchers



- for further study; and
- The project archaeologist shall deliver the Native American artifacts, including title, to the identified curation facility within a reasonable amount of time, along with applicable fees for permanent curation.

The project proponent/developer shall submit a fully executed copy of the agreement to the City of Perris Planning Division to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the City of Perris Planning Division shall clear this condition. This agreement shall not modify any condition of approval or mitigation measure.

In the event that archaeological resources are discovered within the project area or within the off-site project improvement areas, the handling of the discovered resource(s) will differ, depending on the nature of the find. Consistent with California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b) and Assembly Bill 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), avoidance shall be the preferred method of preservation for Native American/tribal cultural/archaeological resources. However, it is understood that all artifacts, with the exception of human remains and related grave goods or sacred/ceremonial/religious objects, belong to the property owner. The property owner will commit to the relinquishing and curation of all artifacts identified as being of Native American origin. All artifacts, Native American or otherwise, discovered during the monitoring program shall be recorded and inventoried by the consulting archaeologist.

If any Native American artifacts are identified when Luiseño tribal representatives are not present, all reasonable measures will be taken to protect the resource(s) in situ and the City Planning Division and Luiseño tribal representative will be notified. The designated Luiseño tribal representative will be given ample time to examine the find. If the find is determined to be of sacred or religious value, the Luiseño tribal representative will work with the City and project archaeologist to protect the resource in accordance with tribal requirements. All analysis will be undertaken in a manner that avoids destruction or other adverse impacts.

Non-Native American artifacts shall be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts

will be subjected to curation, as deemed appropriate, or returned to the property owner.

Once grading activities have ceased and/or the archaeologist, in consultation with the designated Luiseño tribal representative, determines that monitoring is no longer necessary, monitoring activities can be discontinued following notification to the City of Perris Planning Division.

A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of artifacts, shall be prepared upon completion of the tasks outlined above. The report shall include all data outlined by the Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, including a conclusion of the significance of all recovered, relocated, and reburied artifacts. A copy of the report shall also be filed with the City of Perris Planning Division, the [UCR EIC], and the Luiseño tribe(s) involved with the project.

**MM 5-2**

In the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered within the project area during ground-disturbing activities, the construction contractors, Project archaeologist, and/or designated Luiseño tribal representative shall immediately stop all activities within 100 feet of the find. The project proponent shall then inform the Riverside County Coroner and the City of Perris Planning Division immediately, and the coroner shall be permitted to examine the remains as required by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b).

If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner would notify the [NAHC], which will identify the “Most Likely Descendent” (MLD). Despite the affiliation with any Luiseño tribal representative(s) at the site, the NAHC’s identification of the MLD will stand. The MLD shall be granted access to inspect the site of the discovery of Native American human remains and may recommend to the project proponent means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity of the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete his or her inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The disposition of the remains will be determined in consultation between the project proponent and the MLD. In the event that there is disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply and median with the NAHC will make the applicable determination (see Public

Resources Code Section 5097.98I and 5097.94(k)).

The specific locations of Native American burials and reburials will be proprietary and not disclosed to the general public. The locations will be documented by the consulting archaeologist in conjunction with the various stakeholders and a report of findings shall be filed with the [EIC].

## **VII. CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5.



Brian F. Smith  
Principal Investigator

September 25, 2020

Date

## **VIII. REFERENCES CITED**

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**APPENDIX A**

**Qualifications of Key Personnel**

# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.  
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •  
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



## Education

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**Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California** 1982

**Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California** 1975

## Professional Memberships

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Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

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**Principal Investigator**  
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**1977–Present**  
**Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

## Professional Accomplishments

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These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16<sup>th</sup> Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15<sup>th</sup> and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7<sup>th</sup> and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13<sup>th</sup> and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Emerald Acres: Archaeological survey and testing program of 14 archaeological sites across 333 acres in the Winchester area of Riverside County (2000-2018).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSa resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSa recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of



potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—including direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—including monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —including direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis;

authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—including direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director—management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—including recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director—test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director—direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

## Reports/Papers

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Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Altair Project, City of Temecula, California.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Family Dollar Mecca Project, Riverside County, California.

- 2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Westlake Project (TM 33267), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Project, Perris, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the South Milliken Distribution Center Project, City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.
- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Menifee Gateway Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Gertrudis Creek Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail Extension and Interconnect Project, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
- 2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, County of San Diego.
- 2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido.

- 2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Uptown Bressi Ranch Project, Carlsbad.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Pointe Banning Project, CUP 180010, Riverside County, California.
- 2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Stedman Residence Project, 9030 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2018 Historic Resources Interim Monitoring Reports No. 1 through 4 for the LADOT Bus Maintenance and CNG Fueling Facility, Los Angeles.
- 2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County.
- 2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Green Dragon Project, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Moxy Hotel Project, San Diego, California.
- 2017 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Bayside Fire Station, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Ballpark Village Project, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Historical Resource Research Report for the Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House, 210 Westbourne Street, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2017 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alberhill Ranch Specific Plan Amendment No. 3.1 Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2017 A Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5, and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California.
- 2016 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Blue Sky San Diego Project, City of San Diego.
- 2016 Historic Resource Research Report for the Midway Postal Service and Distribution Center, 2535 Midway Drive, San Diego, California 92138.
- 2016 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project, 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2016 Historic American Buildings Survey, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena.
- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Meniffee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00.
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN



260-276-07-00).

- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

# Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

## Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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## Education

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<b>Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2005</b>

## Professional Memberships

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Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Society for California Archaeology  
Society for American Archaeology  
California Council for the Promotion of History

Society of Primitive Technology  
Lithic Studies Society  
California Preservation Foundation  
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

## Experience

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### **Senior Project Archaeologist Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**June 2017–Present  
Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

### **Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.**

**2009–2017  
Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

### **Preservation Researcher City of Riverside Modernism Survey**

**2009  
Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

**Information Officer**  
**Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside**

**2005, 2008–2009**  
**Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

## Reports/Papers

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- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pipeline Rehabilitation AP-1 Project, City of San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Pioneer Redlands Project, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Station Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Barnaba Soccer Fields and Event Space Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2608 South Escondido Boulevard Project, City of Escondido. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Quail Ridge Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Dudley Pomona Project, Pomona, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 10407 Elm Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Olivenhain Apartments Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Sanctuary Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Borrego Springs 141 Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Natwar Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Morningstar Marguerite Project, Mission Viejo, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Industrial Wilson Avenue Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hanna Banning Project, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.



- 2018 Cultural Resources Negative Findings for the SNC Mixed Use Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resources Study for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stemley 42<sup>nd</sup> Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 320 West Cedar Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 8352 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-032 and -033, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of

Mills Act application.

- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA-RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

## Presentations

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- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

- 2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

**APPENDIX B**

**Site Record Forms**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX C**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX D**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX E**

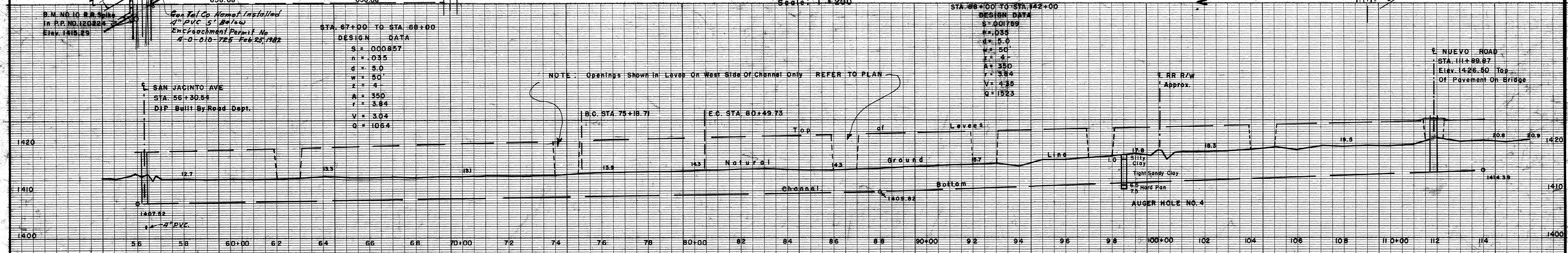
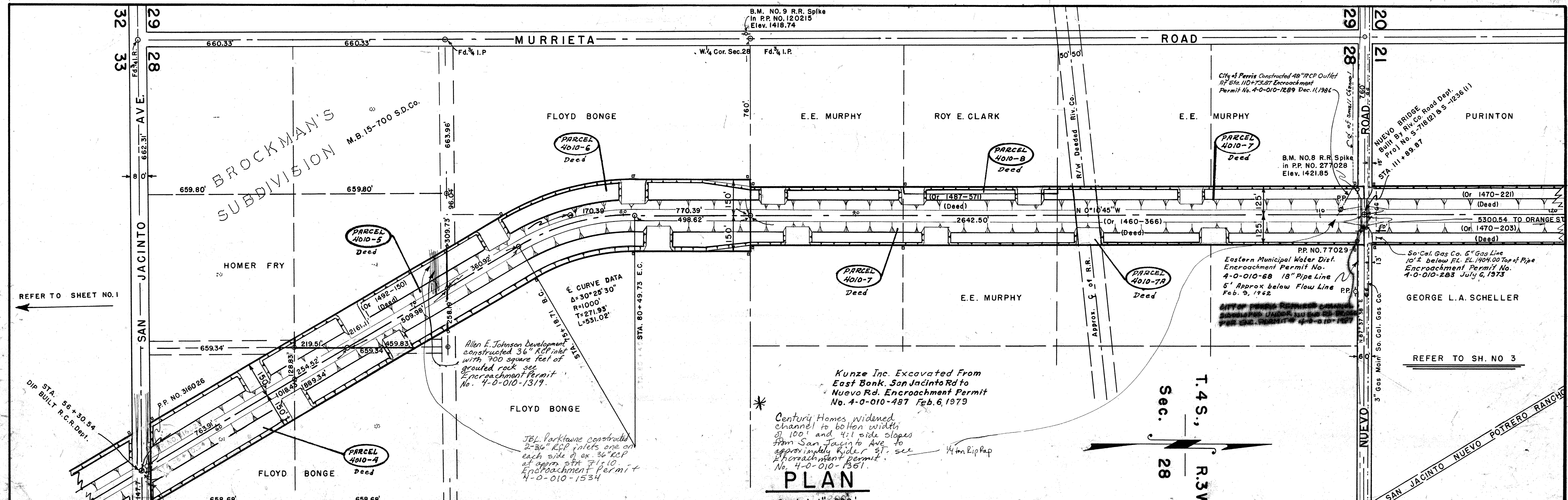
**1955 As-Built Drawings for the Perris Valley  
Storm Drain, Lower Division, DWG No. 4-103**

***(Courtesy of the Riverside County Flood Control  
and Water Conservation District)***









NOTE

□ = 4" x 4" Redwood post painted white. Marked Riv. Co. F.C. R/W With 3/4" I.P. on property.

AS COMPLETED OCT. 15, 1955  
PROJECT NO. 4-O-010

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL  
AND  
WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**PERRIS VALLEY STORM DRAIN  
LOWER DIVISION  
PLAN & PROFILE**

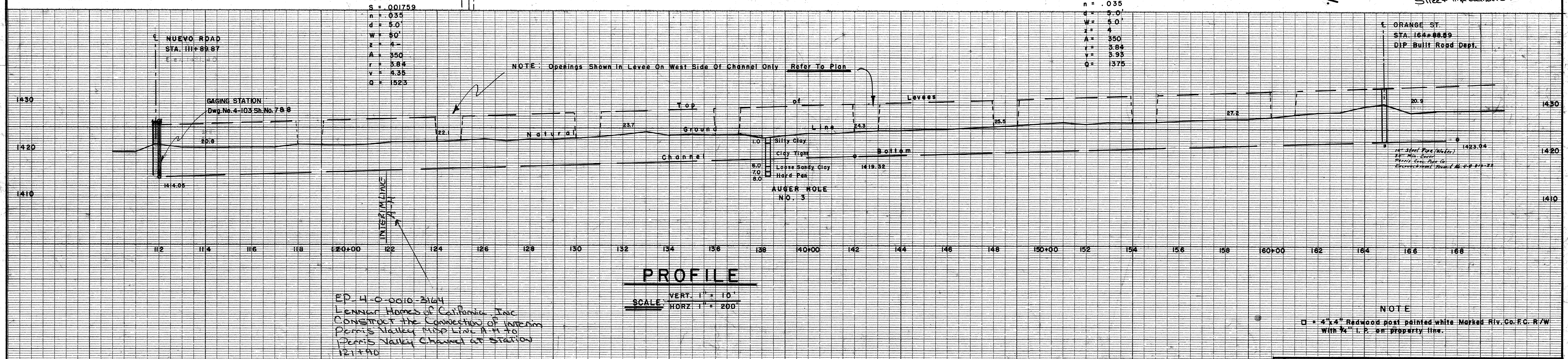
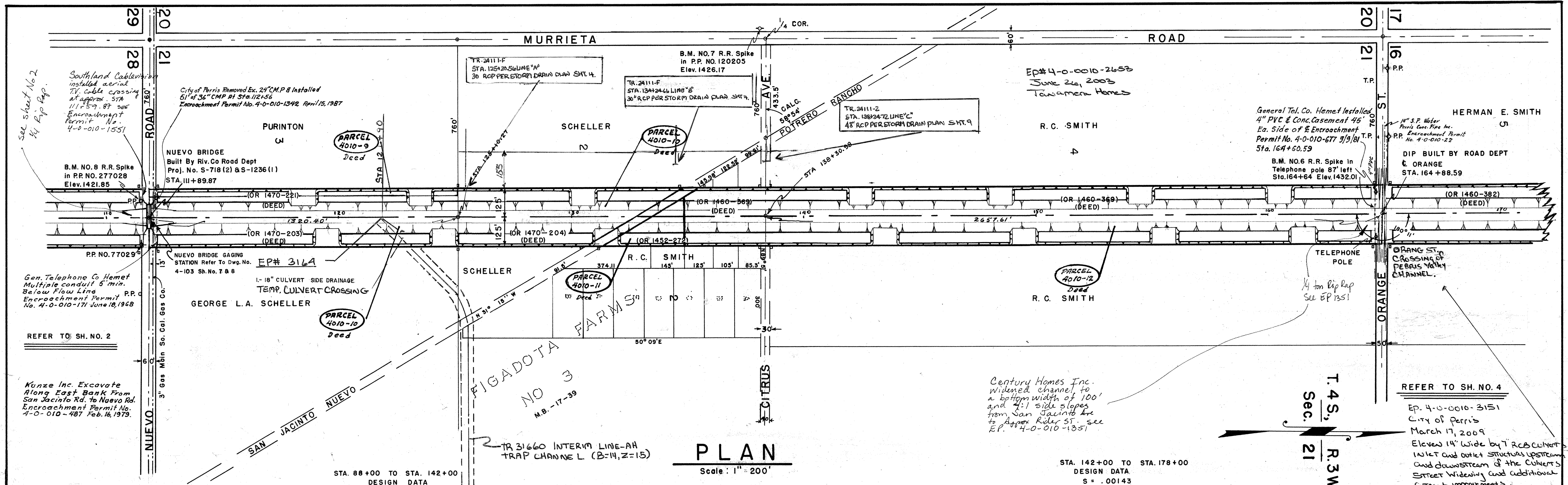
AS BUILT

Approved: *John W. Bryant*  
Date: 3/11/55  
Chief Engineer R.C. No. 8822

Drawn: *John W. Bryant*  
Date: March 9, 1955

Sheet No. 2  
Dwg. No. 4-103





**RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

**PERRIS VALLEY STORM DRAIN LOWER DIVISION**

**PLAN & PROFILE**

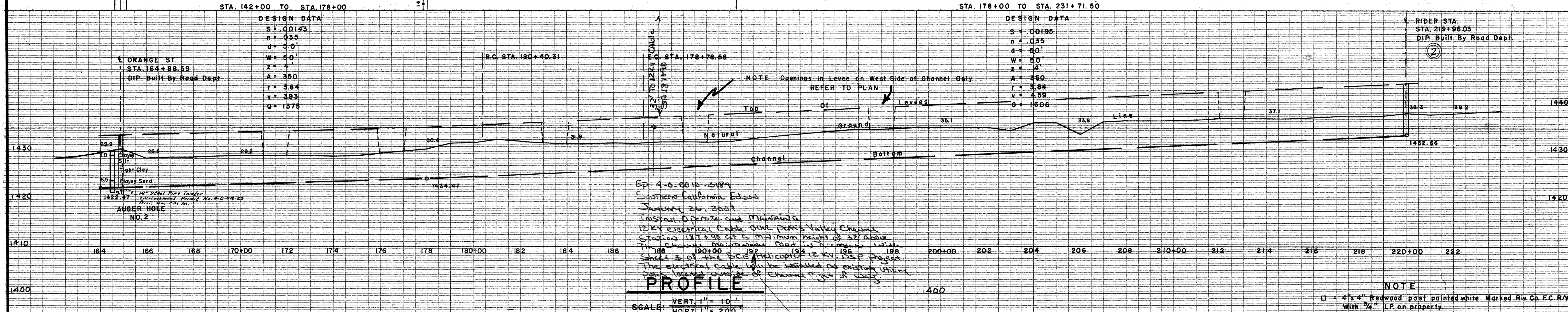
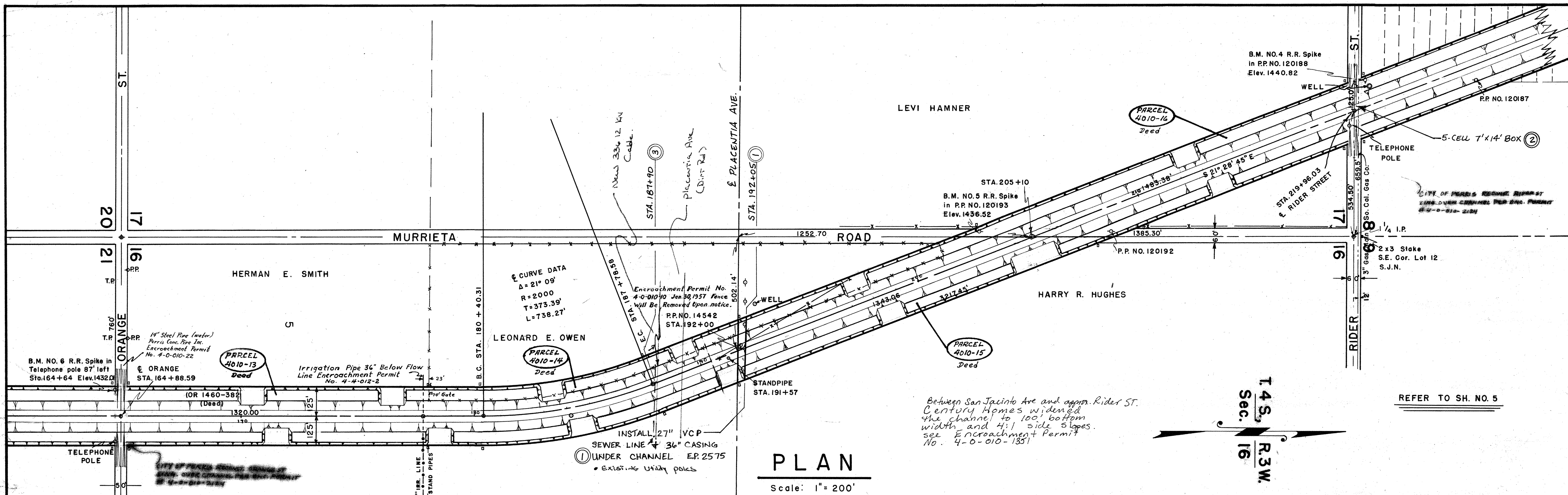
**PROJECT NO. 4-0-010**

**AS BUILT**

**COMPLETED OCT. 16, 1955**

**Revised**  
 Drawn: *AS*  
 Date: March 11, 1955  
 Sheet No. 3  
 Dwg. No. 4-103





- ① EP 2575, FEB. 15, 2013, 27" VCP IN 36" STEEL CASING.
- ② EP 2804, OCT. 31, 2006, 5-CELL 7'x14' BOX PER CALTRANS STD. D-81 WITH CULVERT WINGWALLS PER CALTRANS STD. D-84. ALSO, CHUTE C MODIFIED PER AWWA STD. C-200 AND ENWD SPECIFICATIONS.
- ③ EP 3184, JULY 31, 2009, ELECTRICAL AERIAL CROSSING.

COMPLETED Dec. 13, 1955  
PROJECT NO. 4-0-010

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL  
AND  
WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**PERRIS VALLEY STORM DRAIN  
LOWER DIVISION**

**PLAN & PROFILE**

Approved: *John W. Bryant*  
Date: 3/18/55

Drawn: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: March 1955

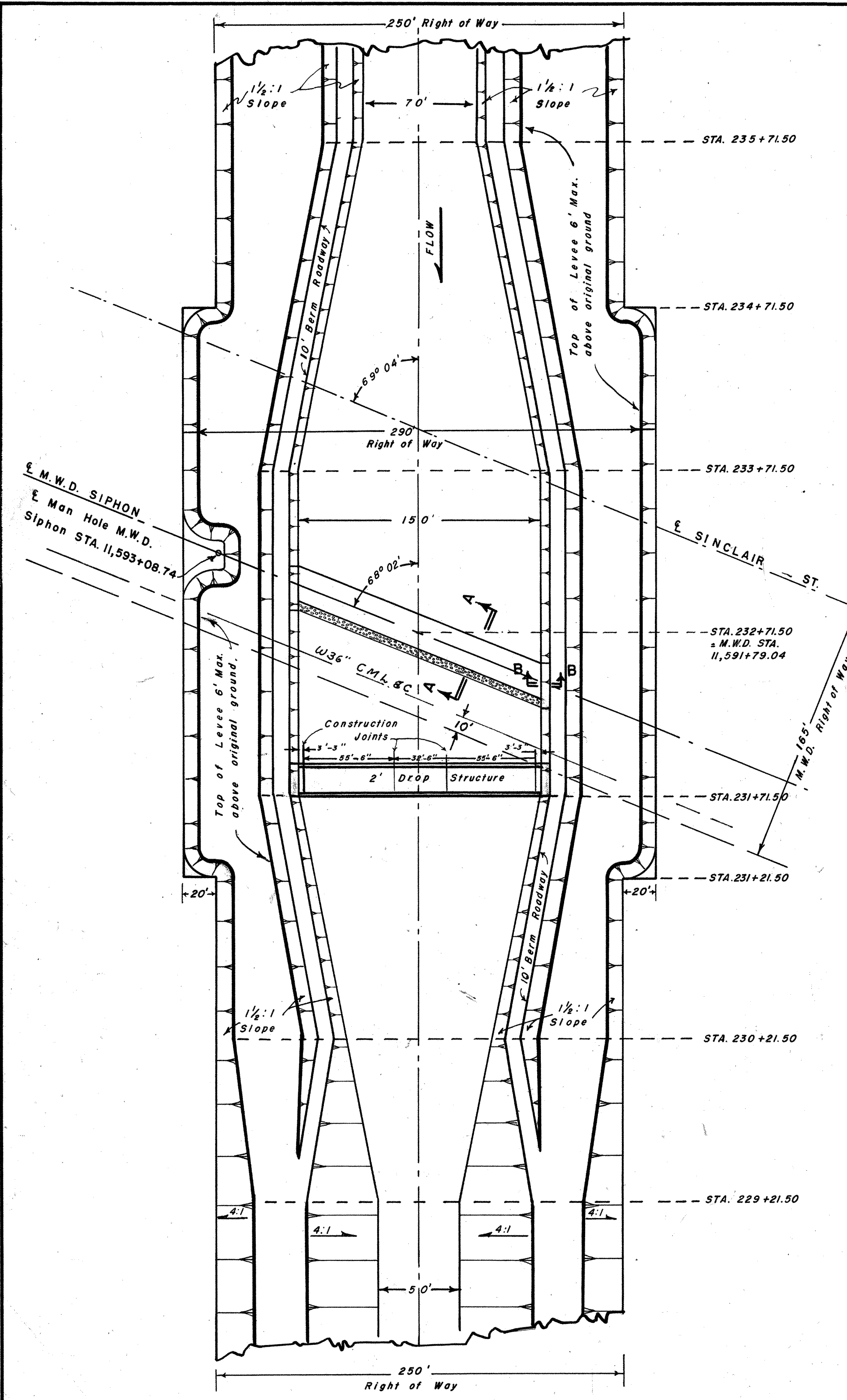
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AS BUILT

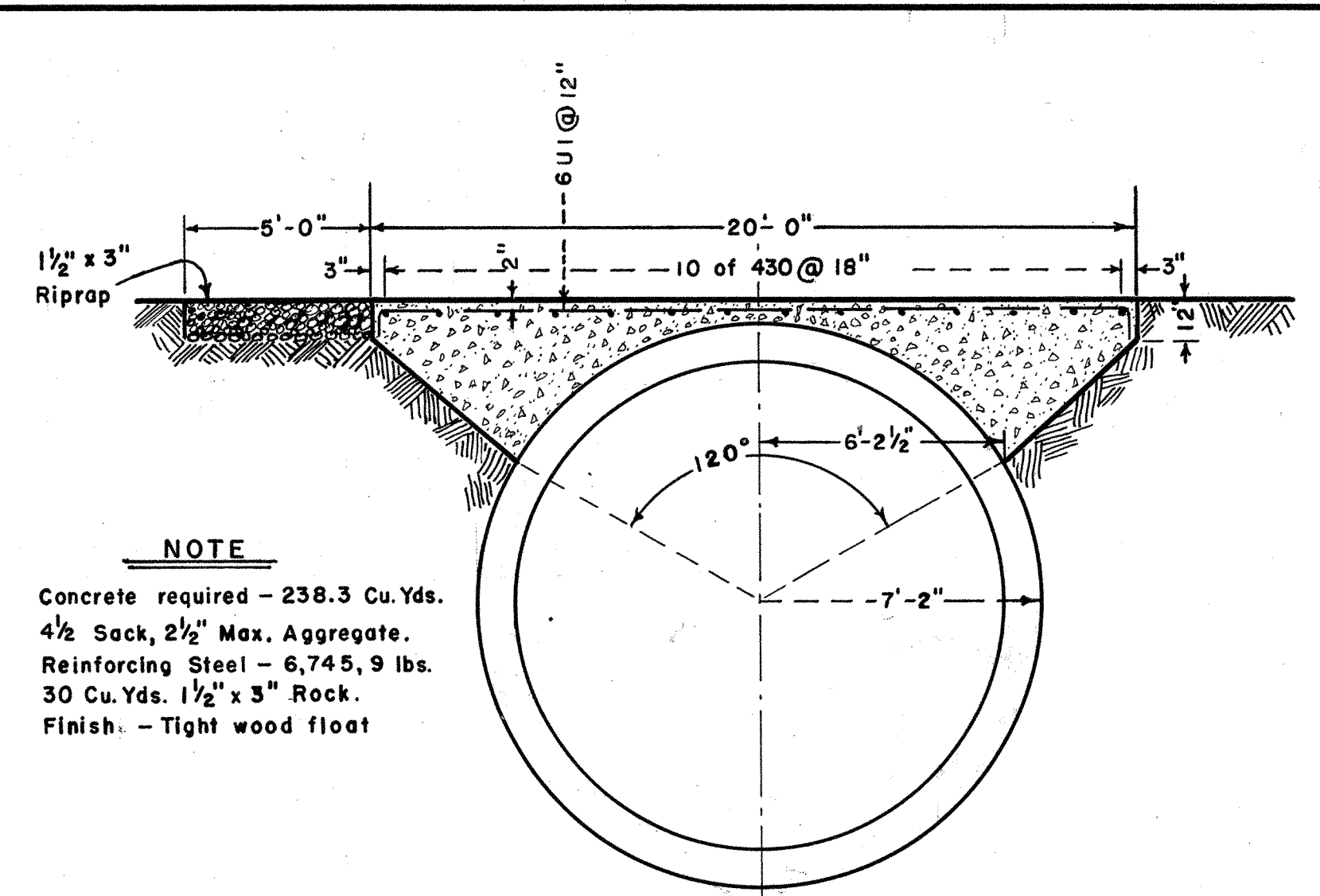






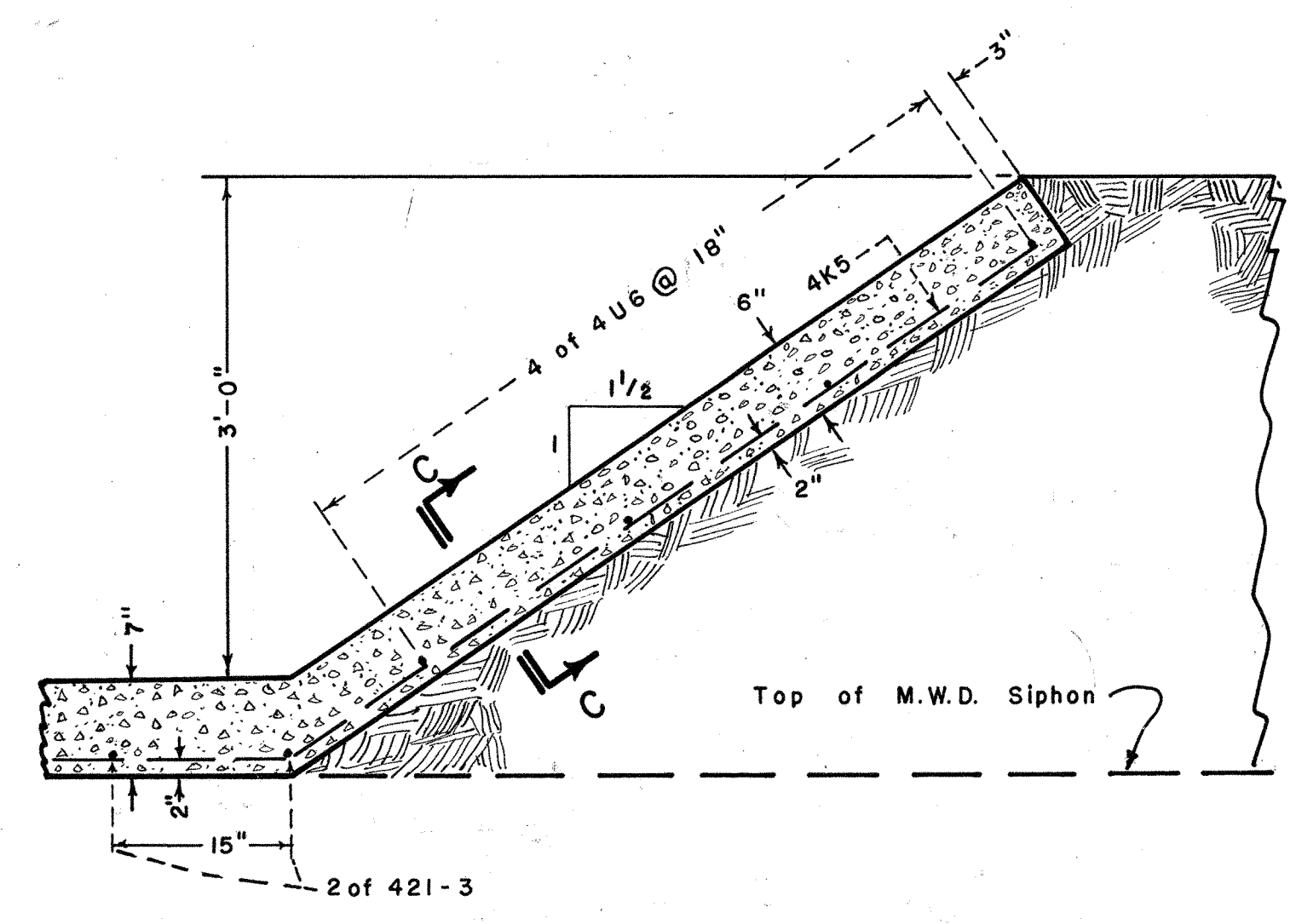


**PLAN**  
**M.W.D. SIPHON CROSSING & TRANSITION**  
 SCALE: 1" = 50'

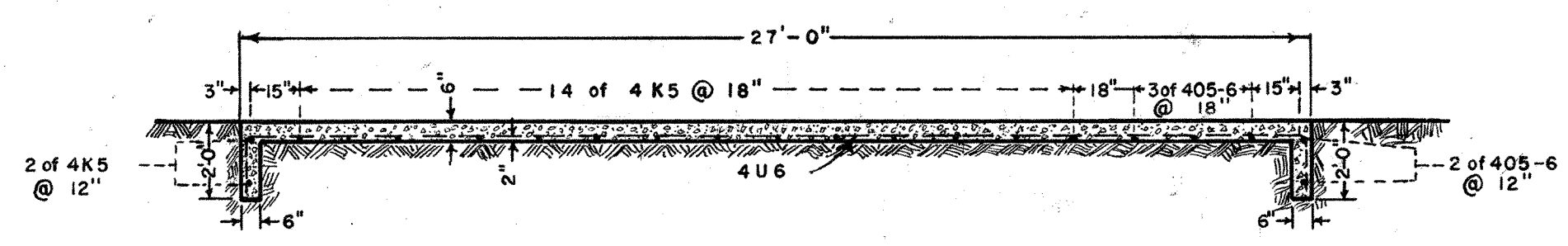


**SECTION A-A**  
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Encroachment Permit No. 4-0-020-28  
 9/16/58 M.W.D.



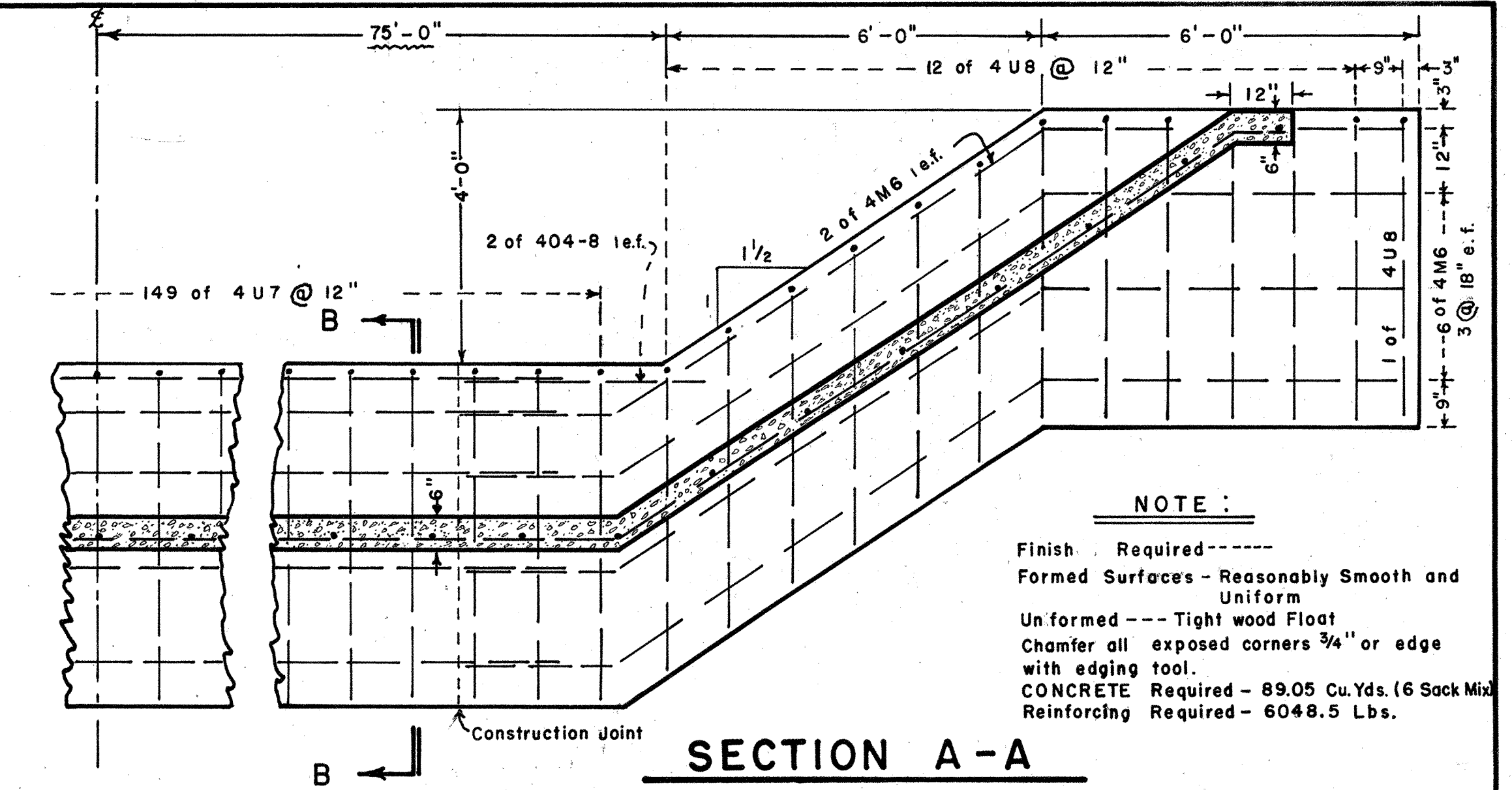
**SECTION B-B**  
 SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"



**SECTION C-C**  
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

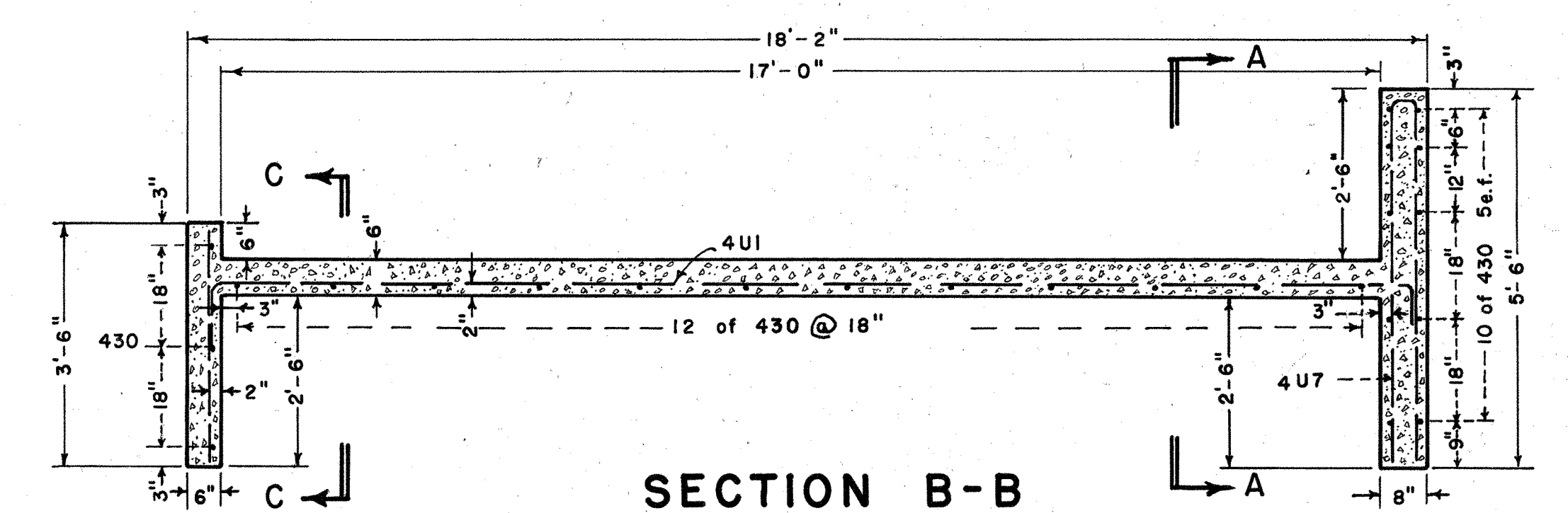
**NOTE**  
 Concrete required for Slope Protection  
 6.27 Cu. Yds.  
 Reinforcing Steel - 401.7 lbs.  
 Finish - Tight wood float.

**NOTE:** NO HEAVY EQUIPMENT WILL BE PERMITTED  
 TO PASS OVER THE M.W.D. SIPHON WITH  
 LESS THAN 5' OF EARTH COVER.

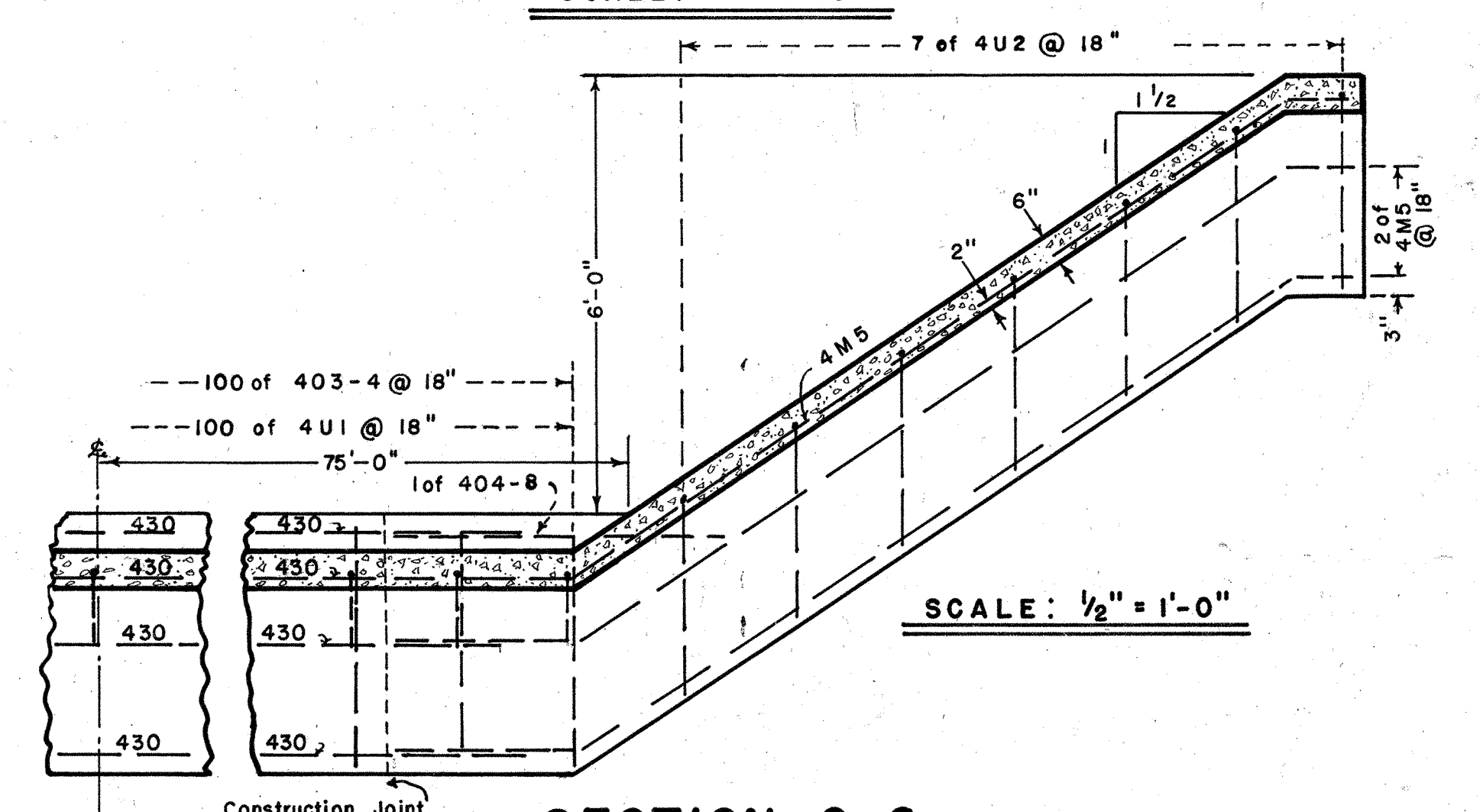


**SECTION A-A**  
**DROP STRUCTURE - SYMMETRICAL ABOUT CL**  
 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

**NOTE:**  
 Finish Required -  
 Formed Surfaces - Reasonably Smooth and Uniform  
 Unformed - Tight wood Float  
 Chamfer all exposed corners 3/4" or edge with edging tool.  
 CONCRETE Required - 89.05 Cu. Yds. (6 Sack Mix)  
 Reinforcing Required - 6048.5 Lbs.



**SECTION B-B**  
**DROP STRUCTURE**  
 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



**SECTION C-C**  
**DROP STRUCTURE - SYMMETRICAL ABOUT CL**  
 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT		
<b>PERRIS VALLEY STORM DRAIN LOWER DIVISION</b>		
<b>M.W.D. CROSSING DETAILS</b>		
DRAWN: David Mohn DATE: March 1955 SHEET NO. 6 DWG. NO. 4-103	PROJECT NO. 4-0-010	AS BUILT

**APPENDIX F**

**Confidential Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*