

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE WATER AND HARVILL PROJECT

**PPT220002
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APNs 317-270-006, -010, -015, and -016

Project Site Location: Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the *Perris* USGS Quadrangle Topographic Map

Prepared on Behalf of:

**EPD Solutions
2 Park Plaza, Suite 1120
Irvine, California 92614
(949) 794-1180**

Prepared for:

**Riverside County Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
Riverside, California 92501
(951) 955-3200**

Prepared by:

**Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA, and
Brian F. Smith, M.A., Principal Investigator,
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 679-8218**



February 9, 2022

Fieldwork Performed: September 3, 2021

Key Words: 20.57-acres; archaeological survey; no cultural resources identified; no further study recommended; monitoring of construction grading recommended.

Archaeological Report Summary Information

Authors: Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA, and Brian F. Smith, M.A.,
Principal Investigator

Prepared by: Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 679-8218

Report Date: February 9, 2022

Report Title: A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Water and
Harvill Project (PPT220002), Riverside County, California

Prepared on Behalf of: EPD Solutions
2 Park Plaza, Suite 1120
Irvine, California 92614
(949) 794-1180

Prepared for: Riverside County Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
Riverside, California 92501
(951) 955-3200

Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 317-270-006, -010, -015, and -016

USGS Quadrangle: Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino
Base and Meridian on the USGS *Perris, California* (7.5-
minute).

Study Area: 20.57 acres

Key Words: Archaeological survey program; County of Riverside; *Perris, California* USGS topographic quadrangle; no cultural resources identified; no further study recommended; monitoring of construction grading recommended.

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY / ABSTRACT	1.0–1
1.1 Purpose of Investigation	1.0–1
1.2 Major Findings.....	1.0–2
1.3 Recommendation Summary.....	1.0–2
2.0 INTRODUCTION	2.0–1
2.1 Previous Work	2.0–1
2.2 Project Setting.....	2.0–5
2.3 Cultural Setting.....	2.0–5
2.3.1 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)	2.0–5
2.3.2 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP).....	2.0–6
2.3.3 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)	2.0–8
2.3.4 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)	2.0–9
2.3.5 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)	2.0–16
2.3.6 Historic Period.....	2.0–16
2.3.7 General History of the Val Verde Region	2.0–19
2.4 Research Goals.....	2.0–19
3.0 METHODOLOGY	3.0–1
3.1 Archaeological Records Search	3.0–1
3.2 Field Methodology.....	3.0–1
3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation.....	3.0–1
3.4 Native American Consultation.....	3.0–1
3.5 Applicable Regulations.....	3.0–2
3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act.....	3.0–2
4.0 RESULTS	4.0–1
4.1 Records Search Results.....	4.0–1
4.2 Results of the Field Survey.....	4.0–10
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	5.0–1
6.0 CERTIFICATION	6.0–1
7.0 REFERENCES	7.0–1

Appendices

- Appendix A – Qualifications of Key Personnel
 - Appendix B – Archaeological Records Search Results*
 - Appendix C – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*
- *Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 2.0–1 General Location Map	2.0–2
Figure 2.0–2 Project Location Map.....	2.0–3
Figure 2.0–3 Project Development Map	2.0–4

List of Plates

<u>Plate</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 4.2–1 Overview of the project, facing north.....	4.0–11
Plate 4.2–2 Overview of the concrete v-ditch system along the western boundary, facing north.....	4.0–12
Plate 4.2–3 Overview of the northeastern corner of the project, facing south.....	4.0–12

List of Tables

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 4.1–1 Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of the Water and Harvill Project.....	4.0–1
Table 4.1–2 Previous Studies Conducted Within One Mile of the Water and Harvill Project	4.0–4

1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Water and Harvill Project. The survey included 20.57 acres located west of Harvill Avenue between Water Street and Orange Avenue, in unincorporated Riverside County. The project proposes the development of a 438,000-square-foot warehouse/logistics building, with interior office space, truck/trailer parking, associated infrastructure, and a storm water detention basin. The project is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 317-270-006, -010, -015, and -016, which are located within Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Perris, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map. This survey was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the environmental guidelines of the County of Riverside in order to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project.

BFSA conducted this assessment to locate and record any cultural resources identified within the project area in compliance with CEQA and following County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). The archaeological investigation of the subject property included a review of an archaeological records search performed by BFSA at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded sites within the project boundaries, or in the immediate vicinity. The EIC records search indicated that 77 cultural resource properties are located within one mile of the project, but no resources have been recorded within the subject property. The records search results also indicate that 44 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which include the subject property. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which did not identify any sacred sites or locations of Native American concern within the project vicinity. No historic or prehistoric cultural resources were discovered as a result of the survey.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to complete a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property, survey the project acreage, identify any archaeological resources within the subject property, and test and evaluate any cultural resources that may be impacted by the project. The project development map (Figure 2.0–3) shows the location of the proposed project impacts to the property, which include the construction of a 438,000-square-foot warehouse/logistics building, with interior office space, truck/trailer parking, associated infrastructure, and a storm water detention basin.

1.2 Major Findings

The EIC records search identified 77 previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project. The most common resource types found within one mile are prehistoric and cluster within the bedrock-laden foothills to the west and southwest. The closest mapped resource to the project is P-33-007628, located adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the property. Site P-33-007628 was recorded as a Queen Anne Victorian single-family residence constructed in 1889 and historically known as the Leavitt House. The records search results also indicate that 44 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which included the subject property.

The cultural resources survey was conducted by BFSA on September 3, 2021. Visibility of the ground surface varied throughout the property but on average is characterized as moderate to good. The property was found to have been previously impacted or otherwise disturbed in the past by clearing and disking, the dumping of modern trash and building materials, the installation of concrete v-ditches, and minimal grading. Native American representatives Robert Cordova from the Pechanga Band and Roman Dominguez from the Soboba Band accompanied BFSA during the survey process. No cultural resources were identified during the survey.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

The current archaeological investigation did not identify any cultural resources within the project. However, given the prior disturbance within the project that might have buried or masked archaeological deposits, and the frequency of archaeological sites surrounding the project, the potential exists that buried archaeological deposits may be encountered during grading within the project. Therefore, it is recommended that all earthwork required for development be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. The protocols to be followed for the mitigation monitoring of the property are presented within this report. Any archaeological sites that may be discovered during the monitoring of grading should be treated following the recommendations listed in the mitigation monitoring program. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at UCR. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by the applicant to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Water and Harvill Project, located just west of the city of Perris within the unincorporated Val Verde area of Riverside County, California. The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by records data. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in Riverside County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The applicant proposes to develop the 20.57-acre project located west of Harvill Avenue between Water Street and Orange Avenue, in unincorporated Riverside County (Figure 2.0–1). The project includes APNs 317-270-006, -010, -015, and -016 and is situated within Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Perris, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2.0–2). The project proposes the development of a 438,000-square-foot warehouse/logistics building, with interior office space, truck/trailer parking, associated infrastructure, and a storm water detention basin. (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project. Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison conducted the pedestrian survey on September 3, 2021. The survey was conducted in five to 10-meter interval transects. Visibility of the ground surface varied throughout the property but on average is characterized as moderate to good. Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith prepared the technical report. Andrew J. Garrison created the report graphics, and Summer J. Forsman conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Previous Work

The records search for the property conducted at the EIC at UCR identified 77 previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project, but no resources are recorded on the current project. The records search results also indicated that 44 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which included the subject property.

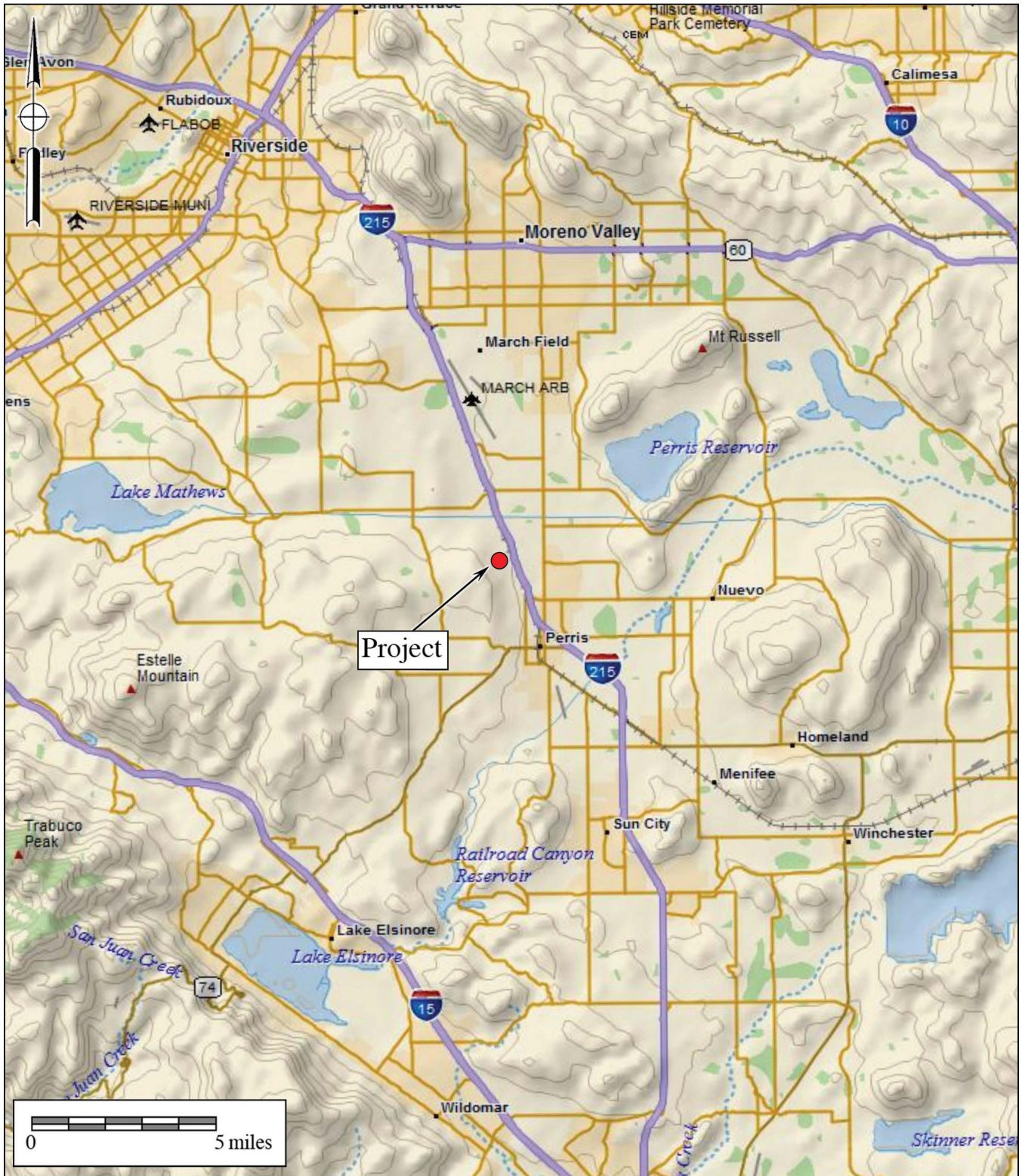
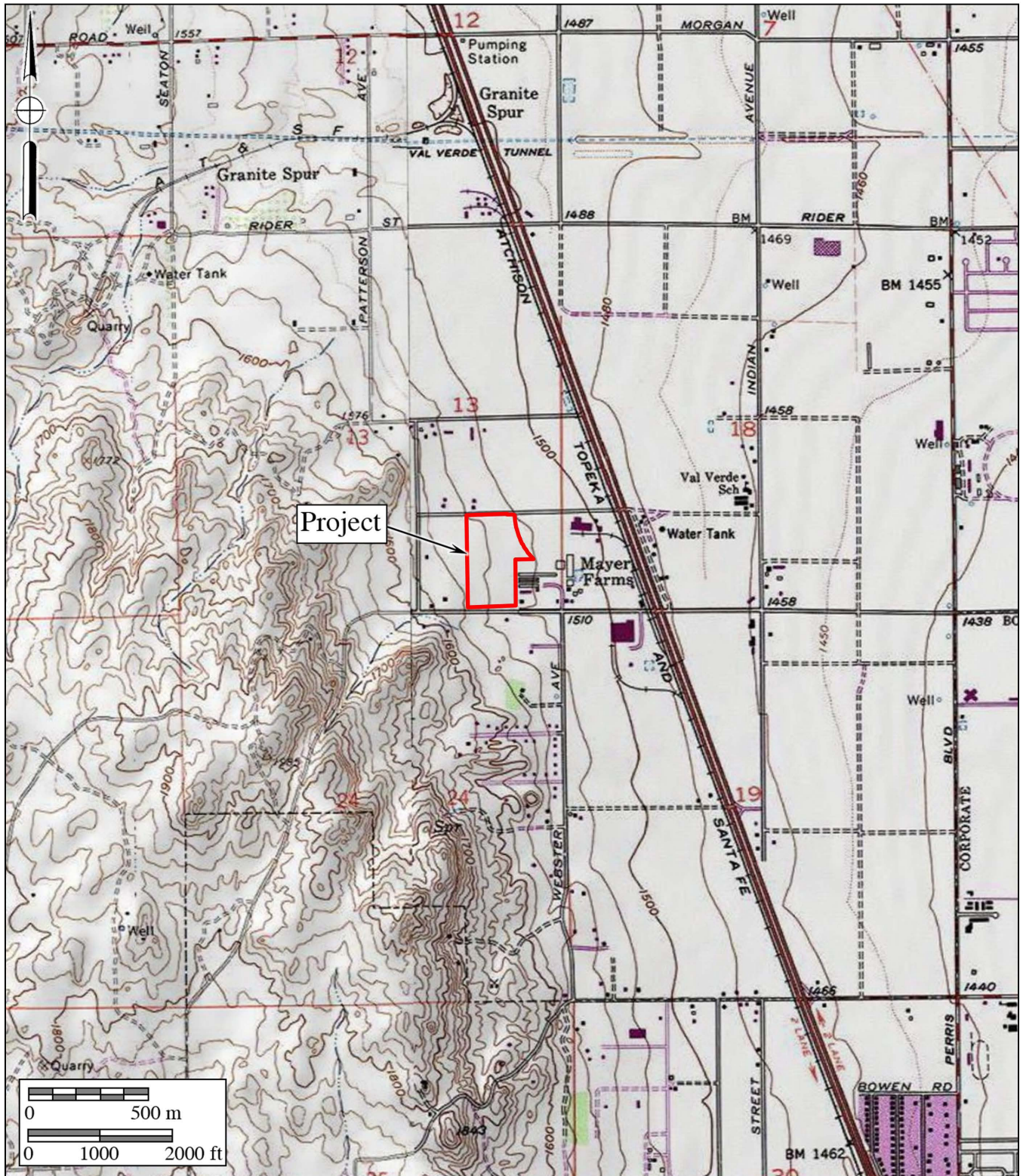


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map
 The Water and Harvill Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)





Project

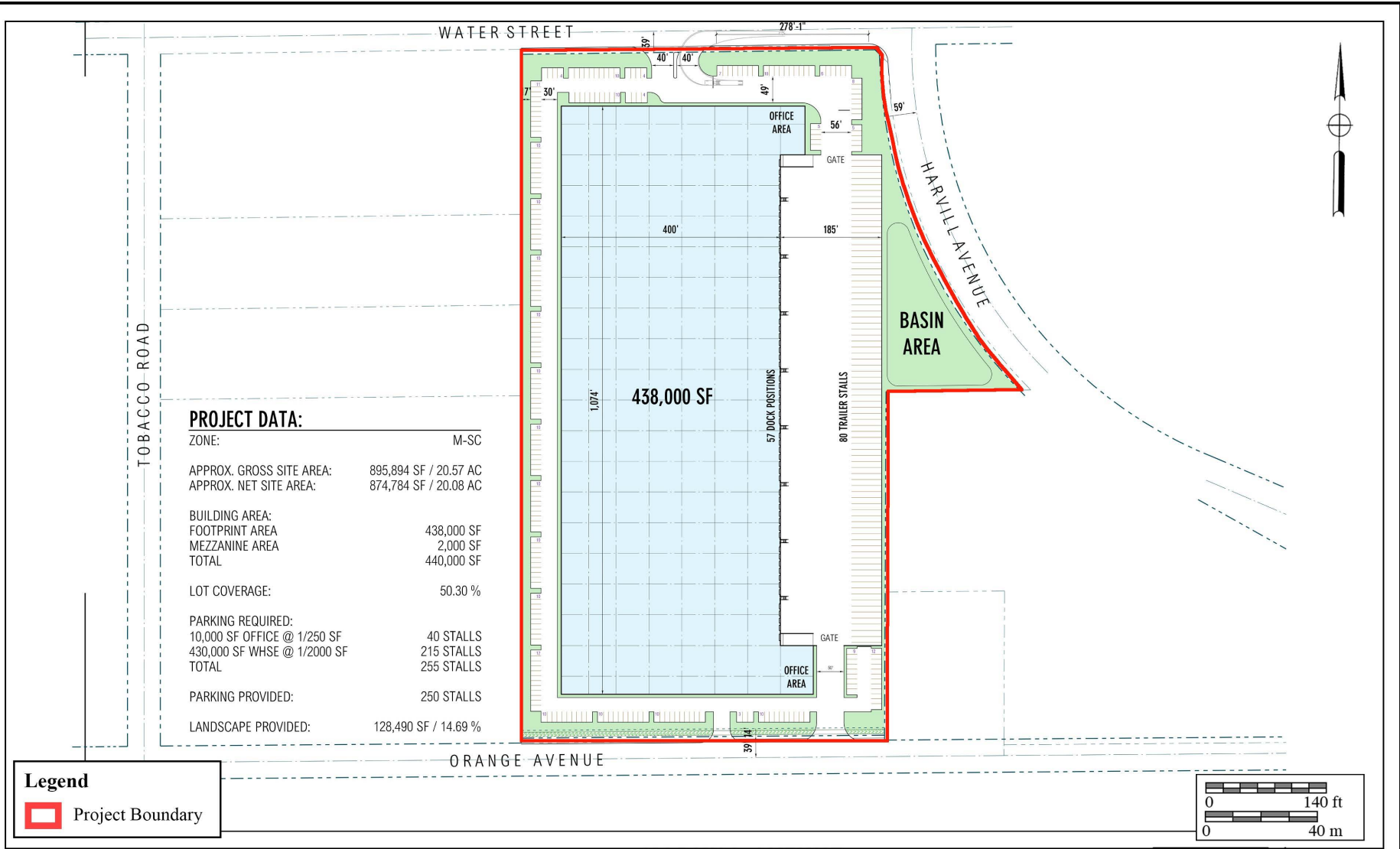
Figure 2.0-2

Project Location Map

The Water and Harvill Project

USGS *Perris* and *Steele Peak* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)





Legend
 Project Boundary

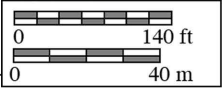


Figure 2.0-3
Site Plan
 The Water and Harvill Project

2.2 Project Setting

The subject property is located west of the city of Perris, California, in the Val Verde area of Riverside County. The project lies within Riverside County, which is situated in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The mountain range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends approximately 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County, to the southern tip of Baja California, Mexico.

Geologically, the property is underlain by lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million- to perhaps 200,000- to 300,000-year-old), very old alluvial fan deposits (Qvof_a) (Wirths 2021). According to Woodford et al. (1971), the thickness of the alluvial deposits overlying the granitic bedrock basement beneath the project may be as much as 80 feet at the project's eastern boundary. The granitic basement occurs as extensive outcrops west of the project. The specific soil types within the subject property are mapped Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (HcC), Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes (MmB), Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (MmC2), and Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (MmC2) (NRCS 2021). The property is relatively flat with elevation ranging between approximately 1,550 and 1,530 feet above mean sea level in the southwestern and northeastern corners respectively.

Vegetation on the property consists primarily of non-native weeds and grasses. In prehistoric times, the natural vegetation was likely dominated by winter annual grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Historically, mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, rabbit, hare, ground squirrel, kangaroo rat, and a variety of other small rodents. Birds include raptor, quail, mourning dove, geese and duck, heron, crow, finch, and sparrow.

2.3 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 divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), 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).

2.3.1 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 (12,000 to

10,000 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 farther 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).

2.3.2 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 2,000-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 of occupation 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 Yukaipa'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 discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present, albeit 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 discoidals. 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 source (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).

2.3.3 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.

2.3.4 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

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 Shipek 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 Shipek 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 Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilineal 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 Shipek 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 Shipek 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, yellow-ray 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 (?ístan). 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 skunkbush. 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, Mexico (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).

2.3.5 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).

2.3.6 Historic Period

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 southern California and gradually expanded their use of the interior valley (into what is now western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions (Riverside County n.d.). 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 (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). 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 passed through much of Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). 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 (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998), 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; Riverside County n.d.). 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," of which Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo were located in present-day Riverside County. Many of these ranchos have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The first grant in present-day Riverside County, Rancho Jurupa, was given to Juan Bandini in 1838. 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. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

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 Gorgonio 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).

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists began to invest in southern California. The first colony in what was to 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 (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, 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. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only the city of San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy. 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 (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.).

2.3.7 General History of the Val Verde Region

The project is located within an area traditionally known as Val Verde, which has historically been associated with the nearby city of Perris. In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through the plains east 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 Patrick 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).

The Val Verde Tract was platted in 1893 about five miles northwest of Perris. One of the owners of the tract, J.R. Nance, was also instrumental in promoting the city of Perris and the Riverside Tract to the north of the current project (Gunther 1984). The community briefly flourished due to the establishment of a railway siding and station. The area was dominated by agricultural properties focused upon grain, grapes, potatoes, melons, alfalfa, and green vegetables. The community had a post office between 1894 and 1904, and again from 1918 through 1930. The post office was discontinued twice, and mail was forwarded to Perris (Gunther 1984).

A portion of the CRA was constructed in the community in 1939 to conduct water from the river to nearby Lake Mathews. The alignment of the aqueduct within Val Verde was named the Val Verde Cut and the Val Verde Tunnel. The Val Verde Cut was the only portion of the aqueduct that was unlined, running for approximately one mile (Gunther 1984). Due to the aqueduct and availability of water in the region, the Val Verde community continued to be dominated by agriculture throughout the twentieth century.

2.4 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 through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the western portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Water and Harvill Project included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 20.57-acre project. 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 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 principal 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.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Water and Harvill Project consisted of an institutional records search, a SLF search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the 20.57-acre project, and preparation of a technical study. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO; March 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

The records search conducted by BFSA from data supplied by the EIC at UCR comprised an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix B and discussed in Section 4.1. The EIC search also included a standard review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Property Directory. Land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office (GLO) website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with County CEQA review requirements, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at five to 10-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project site was conducted on September 3, 2021. The entire project site was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2).

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the EIC at UCR. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, which will be filed at the EIC.

3.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC. The SLF search did not

indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSa contacted all Native Americans listed in the NAHC response letter two weeks before the pedestrian survey was conducted. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill 52 Native American consultation.

Responses were received during the two-week interim period. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation deferred to tribes more local to the project area. The Cahuilla Band of Indians stated the project is outside of their reservation; however, they indicated the project is within their traditional use area and requested that tribal monitors be present during all ground disturbing activities and to be notified of project updates. BFSa invited the Cahuilla Band to participate in the field survey, however, the Cahuilla Band did not respond to the invitation. In addition, representatives from both the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians were also invited to participate in the field survey. Robert Cordova from the Pechanga Band and Roman Dominguez from the Soboba Band accompanied BFSa during the survey process. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

3.5 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. Criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.5.1 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, or not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or not 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 (§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 on 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 on 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 and Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 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 21083.2 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 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.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by BFSa, utilizing data obtained from the EIC at UCR. The search results identified 77 cultural resources within one mile of the project, none of which are within the project boundary (Table 4.1–1). These resources include 55 prehistoric sites, two multicomponent sites, and 10 historic resources. Currently, BFSa is awaiting additional data requested from the EIC for the 10 remaining resources. Due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited, and the results are delayed for the foreseeable future. As such, the site form data for these sites was not available at the time of the completion of this report. An updated report will be provided to the County of Riverside once such data is available.

The prehistoric sites located within one mile of the project include 52 bedrock milling sites, one prehistoric pictograph site with rock shelters, a lithic scatter, bedrock milling features, one prehistoric pictograph site with a rock shelter, and one prehistoric pictograph site. The multicomponent sites include two prehistoric bedrock milling sites with an associated lithic scatter and a historic trash scatter. The historic resources include railway tracks, four residences, relocated Camp Haan barracks, the alignment of the Colorado River Aquaduct, two trash scatters, and one isolate.

Table 4.1–1
Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile
of the Water and Harvill Project

Site	Description	Distance from the Project (m)
RIV-114	Prehistoric pictographs, rock shelters, lithic scatter, and bedrock milling features.	631.90
RIV-984	Prehistoric pictograph and rock shelter.	891.96
RIV-995	Prehistoric pictograph.	948.39
RIV-8530	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s).	301.96
RIV-8531		354.69
RIV-8533		642.37
RIV-8534		731.78
RIV-8535		767.00
RIV-8538		843.96
RIV-8539		828.64

RIV-8540		850.12
RIV-8542		839.39
RIV-8543		782.94
RIV-8544		609.06
RIV-8546		549.16
RIV-8547		493.62
RIV-8548		476.32
RIV-8549		443.73
RIV-8550		407.74
RIV-8551		354.69
RIV-8552		926.16
RIV-8553		737.09
RIV-8554		780.24
RIV-8555		759.30
RIV-8557		1017.17
RIV-8558		1053.93
RIV-8559		929.40
RIV-8560		984.94
RIV-8561		951.21
RIV-8562		989.48
RIV-8563		1017.65
RIV-8586		1611.65
RIV-8588		1542.89
RIV-8589		1402.25
RIV-8590		1501.93
RIV-8591		1454.61
RIV-8592		1451.63
RIV-8593		1453.14
RIV-8594		1469.41
RIV-8595		1403.54
RIV-8615		1299.66
RIV-8616		1313.092
RIV-8617		1306.98
RIV-8618		1368.34
RIV-8619		1365.12
RIV-8620		1174.81
RIV-8621		1102.51
RIV-8622		998.92
RIV-8623		1062.61
RIV-8954		1221.32
RIV-8955		1426.53
RIV-9463		1036.82

P-33-0017181		1257.06
RIV-8733		1393.54
RIV-8735		920.69
RIV-8556	Multicomponent site with prehistoric bedrock milling features, a prehistoric lithic scatter, and a historic trash scatter.	928.51
RIV-1057		1398.89
RIV-8196H	Historic railway tracks.	496.03
P-33-007628	Historic residence.	56.90
P-33-007629		657.92
P-33-007646		424.34
P-33-007676		306.09
P-33-007648	Historic Camp Haan Barracks.	981.19
RIV-6726H	Historic canal (Colorado River Aqueduct).	1564.62
RIV-8536	Historic trash scatter.	676.72
RIV-8545		571.68
P-026720	Historic isolate.	508.50
RIV-8564	Still waiting on EIC data.	1076.65
RIV-8565		1406.24
RIV-8596		1322.23
RIV-8597		1359.54
RIV-8608		1309.44
RIV-8609		1229.22
RIV-8610		1476.76
RIV-8614		1533.72
RIV-8734		1567.99
RIV-990		1119.35

Prehistoric sites were the most commonly identified resource during the records search. Although the prehistoric sites tend to be situated within the bedrock-laden foothills to the west and southwest, sites RI-114 and RIV-984, located southwest of the project site, are significant and protected within the Motte Rimrock state reserve. The closest resources to the subject property are historic and mainly associated with the built environment. The closest mapped resource is P-33-007628, located adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the property. Site P-33-007628 was recorded as a Queen Anne Victorian single-family residence constructed in 1889 and historically known as the Leavitt House. Based upon recent aerial photographs, the house was removed from the adjacent property between 2017 and 2019.

The records search results also indicate that 44 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site, none of which include the subject property (Table 4.1–2).

Table 4.1-2
**Previous Studies Conducted Within One Mile
of the Water and Harvill Project**

Andrews, Sherri

- 2005 Letter Report: Archaeological Phase I Report for Additions to the Nuevo Road Project, Riverside County, California. ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Barker, Leo R. and Ann E. Huston, Editors

- 1990 Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek. Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley National Monument. Division of National Register Programs National Park Service. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Belcourt, Tria

- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Cado Industrial Center Project Unincorporated Riverside County, California. Material Cultural Consulting, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bowden, Cheryl L. and Sue A. Wade

- 1990 Archaeological Testing of CA-RIV-1057, Loci A-F, Perris Valley, Riverside County, California. Regional Environmental Consultants, San Diego, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bowles, Larry L.

- 1979 Assessment of Archaeological Resources Tentative Parcel Map 13788. Archaeological Consultant, Riverside, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Breece, William H.

- 1979 Cultural Resource Survey of the Metro Park Project Proposed Race Track, Riverside County, California. WESTEC Services Inc., Tustin, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California

Clifford, James

- 2005 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Meehan Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cook, John R.

- 2004 Archaeological Phase I Report for the Nuevo Road Project, Riverside County, California.

ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Daly, Ken

1980 Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of 20 Acres of Land Located in the SE 1/4 of Section 13, T4S, R4W, SBBM, Val Verde of Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, University of California at Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

De Munck, Victor

1987 An Archaeological Assessment of TP 22539 Located in the Perris Area of Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, University of California at Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Demcak, Carol R.

1991 Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 26672, A 26.07 Acre Property Located Near Perris (Perris Quadrangle), County of Riverside. Archaeological Resource Management Corp., Fullerton, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dover, Christopher E.

1984a Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 20,538 Near Perris, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1984b Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 20,524 Near Perris, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Fulton, Phil

2014 Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

George, Joan and Josh Smallwood

2015 Cultural Resource Assessment for the Perris Apartments Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Applied Earthworks. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Gillette, Donna, Nadra McClain, David Mottola, Laurie Pares, and Richard Shepard

1991 Motte Rimrock Reserve, CA-RV-114, A Possible Luiseno Girls' Puberty Rite Site. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Goodwin, Riordan

- 2013 Cultural Resources Record Search, Site Survey, and Native American Scoping Assistance for the Riverside County Transportation Yard Complex, Riverside County, California (LSA Project No. RCT1303). LSA Associates, Inc. Irvine, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Gust, Sherri and Kim Scott

- 2005 Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for Harvest Landing, City of Perris, California. Cogstone Resources Management, Inc. Santa Ana, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Greenwood, Roberta S. and Michael J. McIntyre

- 1979 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Tentative Parcel Map 13788 Near Perris Valley, Riverside County, California. Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hammond, S.R.

- 1987 Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 215, P.M. 27.4/33.7. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Harrison, Jim

- 2003 Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Irvine, Ca. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Heller, Rod, Tim Tetherow, and C. White

- 1977 An Overview of the Sundersert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource Investigation. Wirth Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.

- 2000 Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV. Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jones, Carleton S.

- 1992 The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseño: A Thesis Presented to the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts. California State University, Long Beach.

Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Keller, Jean A.

- 1991 An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 26836, 8.99 Acres of Land near Perris, Riverside County, California, USGS Perris, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1992a An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 27098, 4.94 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1992b An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 27098, 4.95 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1992c A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 27581, 34.96 Acres of Land near Perris, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1994 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 27997, 19.75 Acres of Land near Perris, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

LSA Associates, Inc.

- 1990 Appendix B-Cultural Resources. In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis-Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McCarthy, Daniel F.

- 1981 Archaeological Survey of the Motte Rimrock Reserve, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, University of California at Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Momyer, George R.

- 1937 Indian Picture Writing in Southern California (COPY). Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Palette, Drew M.

- 1987 Two Luiseno Rock Art Sites. Anthropology Department at the California State University at Long Beach, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Peak and Associates

- 1990 Part III, Addendum To: Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino To San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Peak and Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates

- 1990 Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California. Peak and Associates & Brian F. Mooney Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Rogers, Malcolm J.

- 1953 Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Salpas, Jean A.

- 1983 An Archaeological Assessment of Tract 18244. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Swope, Karen K.

- 1989 An Archaeological Assessment of a 32 Acre Parcel (AP# 317-240-001) Located Near Perris in Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom"

- 2010 Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resource Study Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom," Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester

- 2004 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Harvill Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 317-260-007 and -033, near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, "Tom" Bai, Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez

- 2007 Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, “Tom” Bai, Michael Hogan, Thomas Shackford, and John J. Eddy

- 2006 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor’s Parcel No. 30-050-002, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Taniguchi, Christeen

- 2004 Letter Report: Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SC-248-02 (Harvill Avenue), 20281 Harvill Avenue, Perris, Riverside County, CA. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Underbrink, Susan

- 2006 Cultural Resources Survey of a 6.9 Acre Parcel (APN 317-240-028, 029, 039, 041) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

The following historic sources were also reviewed at the EIC:

- The NRHP Index
- The OHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE)
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD)

No properties listed in the NRHP, the ADOE, or the BERD are located within the boundaries of the project site. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix B.

In addition, BLM GLO records, the 1901 *Elsinore, California* 30-minute quadrangle map, the 1942 *Perris, California* and 1942 *Riverside, California* 15-minute USGS quadrangle maps, the 1953 and 1967 *Perris, California* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map, and historic aerial photographs dating between 1938 and 2016 were consulted. The GLO records indicate that the project site was part of a large 98,330.04-acre grant patented to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1891. The historic USGS maps and aerial photographs do not show any structures within the property. However, the maps and aerial photographs do show the Leavitt Home adjacent to the southeast as well as another residence to the southwest throughout the twentieth century. Between 1938 and 1953, additional agricultural buildings appear to be added adjacent to the subject property, just north of the Leavitt Home. These additional agricultural buildings appear to be associated with P-33-007676, another single-family residence, identified in the records search as the turn of the century Anderson Ranch. Subsequent photos show multiple improvements to these adjacent agricultural buildings; the 1967 *Perris, California* 7.5-minute USGS map labels the complex as Mayer Farms. More recent aerial photographs available from Google Earth show at least some rough grading within the subject property occurred in 2003. The 2003 photographs show the installation of a concrete v-ditch along the western boundary of the project and associated

lateral concrete v-ditches, which now divert water onto the Water and Harvill Project site.

BFSA requested a NAHC SLF to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within the project area. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter over two weeks before conducting the field survey. As of the date of this report, two responses have been received. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation deferred to more local groups. The Cahuilla Band of Indians stated the project is outside of their reservation; however, they indicated the project site is within their traditional use area and requested that tribal monitors be present during all ground-disturbing activities and to be notified of project updates. BFSA invited the Cahuilla Band to participate in the field survey, however, the Cahuilla Band did not respond to the invitation. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

The records search and literature review suggest that the general vicinity of the project is sensitive for cultural resources. Prehistoric bedrock milling sites were the most abundant site type identified within one mile of the property. No naturally occurring bedrock outcrops are visible within the project site, however, the proximity of the project to the prehistoric resources indicates a potential for artifact scatters. Further, the property is adjacent to the former location of the Leavitt House and historically associated with the agricultural development of the Val Verde area and the Perris Valley. Historical maps and aerial photographs indicate that the Leavitt House and later agricultural structures were located immediately adjacent to the project site. Therefore, the property has the potential to contain both historic and prehistoric resources.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the pedestrian survey of the project site on September 3, 2021, with the assistance of Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass facilitated orientation and location of project boundaries. Native American representatives Robert Cordova from the Pechanga Band and Roman Dominguez from the Soboba Band accompanied BFSA during the survey process. The entire property was surveyed in five to 10-meter spaced transects. All exposed ground surfaces were carefully inspected, including rodent burrows and disturbed areas. In general, the topography of the project area was noted as flat. During the survey, ground visibility was characterized as moderate to good (75-80 percent). A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work (Plates 4.2-1 through 4.2-3).

During the survey, visibility was hindered at times by pockets of dense, non-native vegetation consisting primarily of Russian thistle, wild fennel, and other non-native weeds and grasses (Plate 4.2-1). Despite moderate to good ground visibility, it is clear the project has been impacted by previous disturbances to the property, including clearing and disking. In addition, the property appears to have previously been graded, however, the extent of this disturbance could not

be confirmed. The concrete v-ditch and associated laterals identified on the 2003 aerial photographs were identified along the western boundary of the project and are set at the top of a man-made slope that separates the current project from adjacent parcels to the west (Plate 4.2–2). In the northeastern corner, a large concentration of modern trash, building materials, and broken fragments of granitic bedrock boulders were identified, which did hinder ground visibility in that location (Plate 4.2–3). No historic or prehistoric cultural resources were discovered as a result of the survey.



Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the project, facing north.



Plate 4.2-2: Overview of the concrete v-ditch system along the western boundary, facing north.



Plate 4.2-3: Overview of the northeastern corner of the project, facing south.

5.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Water and Harvill Project was negative for the presence of cultural resources. As discussed in the records search results, the property is located in proximity to multiple prehistoric and historic resources. Most of the subject property has been surficially impacted or otherwise minimally disturbed in the past. These impacts typically remove evidence of surface scatters of cultural artifacts. As such, it remains unclear whether or not cultural resources have ever existed on the property, and the current status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts. Therefore, due to the frequency of recorded cultural resources located near the property, and the disturbances to the property identified during the archaeological survey, the potential exists that buried cultural deposits may be present within the property.

Based upon the potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits or artifacts associated with the historic and prehistoric occupation of the area (*i.e.*, human remains, hearths, or historic deposits), archaeological and Native American monitoring of ground disturbing activities is recommended as part of a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). Specifics of the recommended monitoring program are provided below.

Recommended Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As a condition of project approval, a MMRP is recommended to identify any cultural resources that may be uncovered during grading, and subsequently, to mitigate potential impacts to any discovered archaeological resources evaluated as significant. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

- 1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to Riverside County.
- 2) The project applicant shall contact the appropriate Native American tribe to conduct monitoring in conjunction with the archaeological observation of grading. A pre-construction agreement with the Native American tribe shall be forwarded to the County. The certified cultural resources consultant and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- 3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological and Native American monitors shall be on-site full time to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.
- 4) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.

- 5) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency and the Native American representative, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human remains are discovered, the County coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the most likely descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and deposition of the remains.
- 6) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The archaeological monitor(s) shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- 7) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
- 8) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

6.0 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.



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator
County of Riverside Registration #168

February 9, 2022

Date

7.0 REFERENCES

American Local History Network: Riverside County, California

- 1998 American Local History Network's Page for Riverside County, California. Electronic document, <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ca/county/riverside/>, accessed March 28, 2006.

Bean, Lowell John

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

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith

- 1978 Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Florence C. Shipek

- 1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

- Various dates. Research library holdings including Sanborn maps, USGS maps, aerial photographs, city directories, published regional histories, and geologic and paleontological references.

Brigandi, Phil

- 1998 *Temecula: At the Crossroads of History*. Heritage Media Corporation, Encinitas, California.

Byrd, Brian F.

- 1998 Harvesting the Littoral Landscape During the Late Holocene: New Perspectives from Northern San Diego County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20(2):195-218.

City of Perris

- 2013 About Perris. Electronic document, <http://www.cityofperris.org>, accessed August 2014.

Cook, Sherburne F.

- 1976 *The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Erlandson, Jon M. and Roger H. Colten (editors)

- 1991 An Archaeological Context for Archaeological Sites on the California Coast. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Fagan, B.

- 1991 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. Thames and Hudson. London.

Gallegos, Dennis R.

- 1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiqitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis R. Gallegos, pp. 23-34. San Diego Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

- 1992 Patterns and Implications of Coastal Settlement in San Diego County: 9000 to 1300 Years Ago. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by Terry L. Jones, pp. 205-216. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis No. 10. University of California, Davis.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Carolyn E. Kyle

- 1988 Five Thousand Years of Maritime Subsistence at Ballast Point Prehistoric Site SDI-48 (W-164) San Diego, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gunther, Jane Davies

- 1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Rubidoux Printing, Riverside, California.

Handley, Charles

- 1967 The Sun City Story. *Sun City News* 2 February:6, 15-19. Sun City, California.

Koerper, Henry C., Paul E. Langenwaller II, and Adella B. Schroth

- 1986 The Agua Hedionda Project Archaeological Investigations at CA-SDI-5353 and CA-SDI-9649. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Kowta, Makoto

- 1969 The Sayles Complex: A Late Millingstone Assemblage from Cajon Pass, and the Ecological Implications of its Scraper Planes. *University of California Prehistory* (6), Salinas, California.

Kroeber, A.L.

- 1976 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Reprinted. Dover Editions, Dover

- Publications, Inc., New York. Originally published 1925, Bulletin No. 78, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Laylander, Don (editor)
1985 Some Linguistic Approaches to Southern California's Prehistory. *San Diego State University Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 2(1):14-58.
- Martin, Paul S.
1967 Prehistoric Overkill. In *Pleistocene Extinctions: The Search for a Cause*, edited by Paul S. Martin and H.E. Wright Jr., pp. 75-120. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
1973 The Discovery of America. *Science* 179(4077):969-974.
- Masters, Patricia M.
1983 Detection and Assessment of Prehistoric Artifact Sites off the Coast of Southern California. In *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology: Towards the Prehistory of Land Bridges and Continental Shelves*, edited by P.M. Masters and N.C. Flemming, pp. 189-213. Academic Press, London.
- Meighan, Clement W.
1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2):215-227.
- Miller, J.
1966 *The Present and Past Molluscan Faunas and Environments of Four Southern California Coastal Lagoons*. Master's thesis on file at the University of California at San Diego, San Diego, California.
- Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
- Moriarty, James R., III
1966 Culture Phase Divisions Suggested by Topological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating in San Diego. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4(4):20-30.
- Moss, M.L. and J. Erlandson
1995 Reflections on North American Coast Prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9(1):1-46.
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
2019 Web Soil Survey. Electronic document, <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>, accessed March 22, 2021.

Pourade, Richard F.

1964 *The Glory Years*. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

Raven-Jennings, Shelly, Brian F. Smith and Johnna L. Buysse

1996 The Results of a Cultural Resource Study at the 4S Ranch, Rancho Bernardo, County of San Diego. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Riverside County

N.d. Welcome to Riverside County, California: Riverside County History. Electronic document, http://www.co.riverside.ca.us/county_info/history.asp, accessed March 28, 2006.

Robinson, John W.

1997 Rancho San Jacinto Viejo and the Estudillo Family. *Rancho Days in Southern California: An Anthology with New Perspectives*. Brand Book No. 20: The Westerners – Los Angeles Corral Series, edited by Kenneth E. Pauley. Studio City, Los Angeles.

Rogers, Malcolm J.

1939 Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. In *San Diego Museum Papers* (No. 3 – 1989 printing). San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, California.

Rolle, Andrew F.

1969 *California: A History*. 2nd ed. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Shumway, George, Carl L. Hubbs, and James R. Moriarty III

1961 Scripps Estates Site, San Diego, California: A La Jolla Site Dated 5,460-7,370 Years Before the Present. In *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 93(3):41-131.

Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty, III

1985 The Archaeological Excavations at Batiquitos Pointe and Batiquitos Bluffs. Unpublished report on file at the City of Carlsbad.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Strong, William Duncan

1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology No. 26, University of California, Berkeley.

Sutton, Mark Q.

2009 People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2&3): 33-93.

2011a The Palomar Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(4):1-74.

2011b *A Prehistory of North America*. Routledge, New York.

Sutton, Mark Q. and Jill K. Gardener

2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(4):1-64.

True, Delbert L.

1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3):255-263.

1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County. *The Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1-39

Wallace, William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230. Albuquerque.

Warren, Claude N.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3):1-14.

Warren, Claude N. and Delbert L. True

1961 The San Dieguito Complex and its Place in California Prehistory, In *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California Press, Los Angeles, California.

Warren, Claude N., Delbert L. True and Ardith A. Eudey

1961 Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County: Results and Interpretations of an Archaeological Survey. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California, Los Angeles.

Wirths, Todd A.

2021 Paleontological Assessment for the Water and Harvill Project Riverside, County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Report in progress. Poway, California.

Woodford, A.O., Shelton, J.S., Doehring, D.O., and Morton, R.K.

1971 Pliocene-Pleistocene history of the Perris Block, southern California. Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 82, p. 3421–3448, 18 figs.

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

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator 1977–Present
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. 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

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 16th 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), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th 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 7th 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), Parkloff

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).

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).

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 Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including 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.

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 Development of the Menifee 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—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 Reiss Residence 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. 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—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. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included 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—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. 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—included 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— included 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—included 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 —included 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—included 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—included 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.

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Project Archaeologist

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



Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside	2009
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside	2005
Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside	2005

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists	Society of Primitive Technology
Society for California Archaeology	Lithic Studies Society
Society for American Archaeology	California Preservation Foundation
California Council for the Promotion of History	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **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 **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **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 **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **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

- 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 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 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 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.
- 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 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 Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, 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 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.
- 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.

Presentations

- 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.
- 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.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)