CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE PATTERSON COMMERCE CENTER PROJECT

CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 314-110-008 to -010, -016 to -018, -020 to -023, -043 to -046, -052, -053, -058, and -059

Lead Agency:

City of Perris
Planning Division
135 North "D" Street
Perris, California 92570

Preparer:

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064

Signature

Project Proponent:

RG Patterson, LLC
3161 Michelson Drive, Suite 900
Irvine, California 92612

June 28, 2022; Revised March 28, 2023

Archaeological Database Information

Authors:	Andrew J. Garrison, Irem Oz, and Brian F. Smith
Consulting Firm:	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064 (858) 679-8218
Client/Project Proponent:	RG Patterson, LLC 3161 Michelson Drive, Suite 900 Irvine, California 92612
Report Date:	June 28, 2022; *Revised* March 28, 2023
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the Patterson Commerce Center Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California (APNs 314-110-008 to -010, -016, to -018, -020 to -023, -043 to -046, -052, -053, -058, and -059)
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Structure Evaluation
Updated Site:	None
New Site:	Temp-1 (4517 Wade Avenue)
USGS Quadrangle:	*Steele Peak, California* (7.5 minute)
Acreage:	21.1 gross acres
Key Words:	Survey; historic buildings at 4517 Wade Avenue recorded as Temp-1; monitoring of grading is recommended; historic buildings not significant and preservation not recommended.

Table of Contents

List of Appendices

** Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Plates (continued)

List of Tables

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) has conducted this archaeological survey of the proposed Patterson Commerce Center Project project site located within the northern part of the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The subject property (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 314-110-008, -009, -010, -016, -017, -018, -020 to -023, -043 to -046, -052, -053, -058, and -059) is situated within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West of the USGS *Steele Peak, California* 7.5' topographic quadrangle and is located southwest of the intersection of Nance Street and Patterson Avenue. The project applicant proposes the construction and operation of a warehouse, associated parking and infrastructure, and a storm water detention basin on 16.1 gross acres, with an additional 5.0 acres of proposed off-site improvements. The subject property is located within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area of the City of Perris and development within the PVCCSP planning area is subject to the applicable mitigation measures from the PVCCSP Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This report has been prepared for the Patterson Commerce Center Project as required by the City of Perris General Plan Conservation Element and PVCCSP EIR mitigation measure MM Cultural 1.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the subject property and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Perris's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the subject property included the review of an archaeological records search from 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 archaeological sites within the project site boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. BFSA also requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) review by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A review of the records searches indicate that 39 resources have been recorded within one mile of the project, none of which are within the subject property; however, the SLF search was positive for previously recorded sacred sites or Tribal Cultural Resources within the search radius.

The archaeological survey, which was conducted on February 23, 2022, was completed in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the subject property and if the project represents a potential adverse impact to cultural resources. The survey resulted in the identification of two single-family residential structures at 4517 Wade Avenue that were constructed in 1964 and meet the age threshold under the National Register (36 CFR 60.4) and the California Code of Regulations (CCR § 4852) to require an evaluation of potential eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Because these 58-year-old structures would be impacted by development, the evaluation of the structures was needed to address potentially significant impacts to historical resources. The structures were evaluated by BFSA as part of this study.

While the buildings meet the age threshold of 50 years to be evaluated, they were not designed by an architect of importance, do not possess any architecturally important elements, and

the owners were not historically significant to the community. Therefore, the buildings do not meet the criteria to be eligible for the CRHR. Although the historic buildings were evaluated as not CEQA-significant, the potential exists that unidentified cultural resources may be present that are related to the historic use of the area since the 1930s and the occupation of this location since the 1960s. A number of prehistoric milling sites are located west of Interstate 215, which suggests the subject property was likely part of the prehistoric subsistence activities in the area. Because of this potential to encounter buried cultural deposits, monitoring of grading by a qualified archaeologist is recommended. Should potentially significant cultural deposits be discovered, mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the effects of the grading impacts. If discovered cultural resources are discovered, Native American monitoring would be required for all subsequent earthwork for the project. As archaeological monitoring is recommended, the project is subject to cultural resources mitigation measures (see Section 5.0), which include mitigation outlined within the PVCCSP Environmental Impact Report (EIR) as updated by the City (City of Perris 2011).

As a part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the EIC at UCR. Qualifications of key BFSA staff involved in the preparation of this report can be found within Appendix A. All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of Perris environmental guidelines, including the PVCCSP EIR.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the Patterson Commerce Center Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and PVCCSP EIR mitigation measure MM Cultural 1. The project site is located within the PVCCSP planning area and is located southwest of the intersection of Nance Street and Patterson Avenue in the northwestern corner of the city of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The subject property (APNs 314-110-008 to -010, -016 to -018, -020 to -023, -043 to -046, -052, -053, -058, and -059) is situated within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West of the USGS *Steele Peak, California* 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). The project applicant proposes the construction and operation of a warehouse, associated parking and infrastructure, and a storm water detention basin (Figure 1.1–3). Additionally, the project includes off-site improvement areas for roadway improvements and utility installation (see Figure 1.1–2).

1.2 Environmental Setting

Riverside County, including the city of Perris, lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. This range, which lies in a northwest-to-southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. Regionally, the subject property lies within the Perris Block, a structural block bounded on the west by the Elsinore fault zone and on the east by the San Jacinto fault zone (Morton 2003). The geology mapped underlying the subject property, offsite improvement areas, and immediate surrounding area indicates that these areas are underlain by lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million to perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 years old) very old alluvial fan deposits (Morton 2001, 2003). These sediments are described as "… mostly well dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown sand deposits. Commonly contains duripans and locally silcretes" (Morton 2001). According to Woodford et al. (1971), the alluvium overlying the granitic bedrock below the subject property is approximately 310 feet thick. (Wirths 2022). Soils within the subject property and off-site improvement areas include Greenfield sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, Pachappa fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, and Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 19 (NCRS 2019). Elevations at the the subject property range from 1,501 to 1,513 feet above mean sea level.

The Perris Valley originally contained perennial grasses that have been primarily replaced by non-native weeds and grasses. Although not found within the subject property, the Riversidian sage scrub plant community is the most prevalent native vegetation found in the region. The Riversidian sage scrub is primarily found within adjacent Lakeview Mountains and Bernasconi Hills and includes desert encelia, brittle brush, sagebrush, black sage, white sage, buckwheat, foxtails, and cacti. Mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and quail; birds include hawks and eagles, owls, mourning dove, mockingbird, jay, heron, crow, finch, and sparrow.

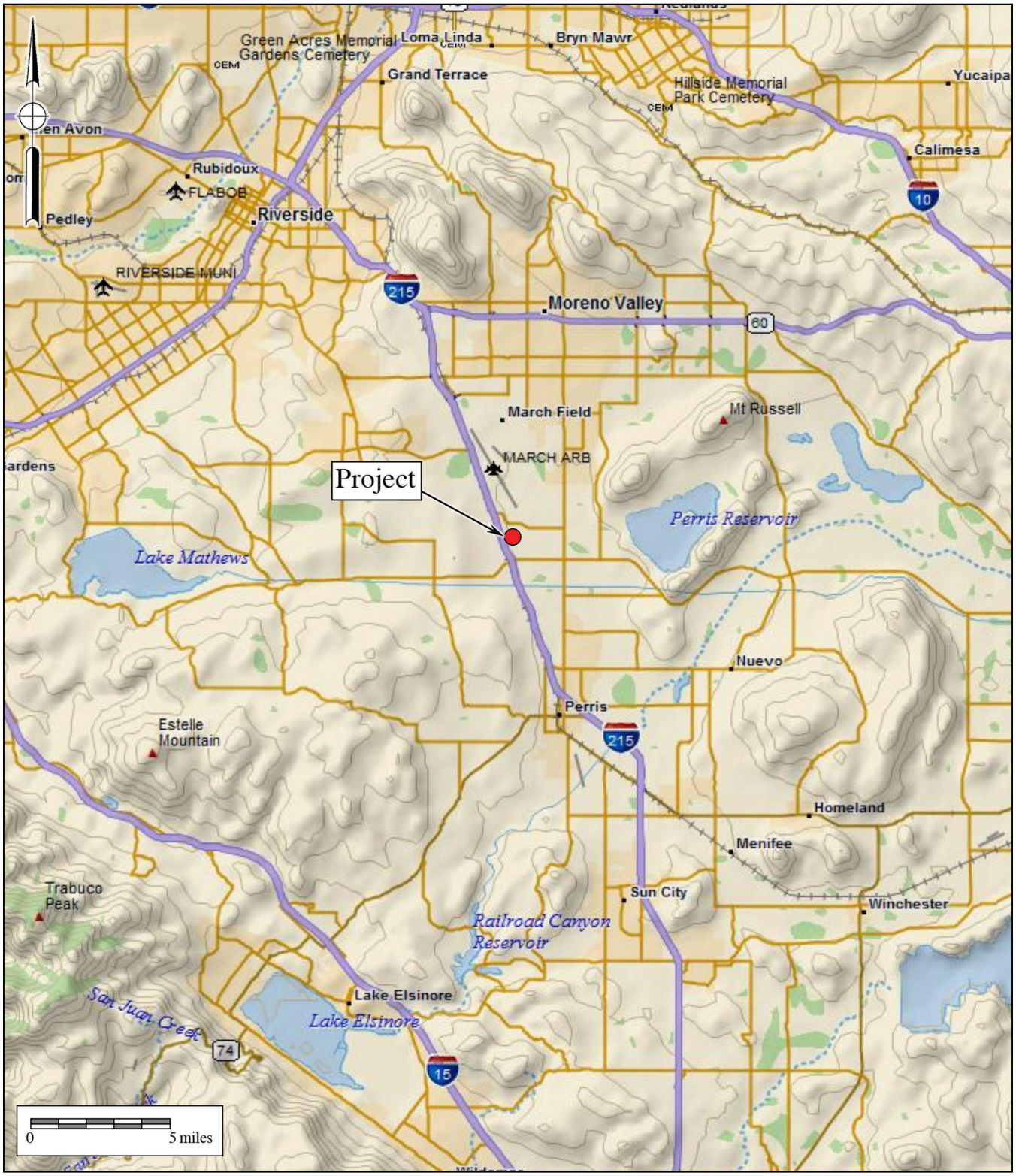


Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

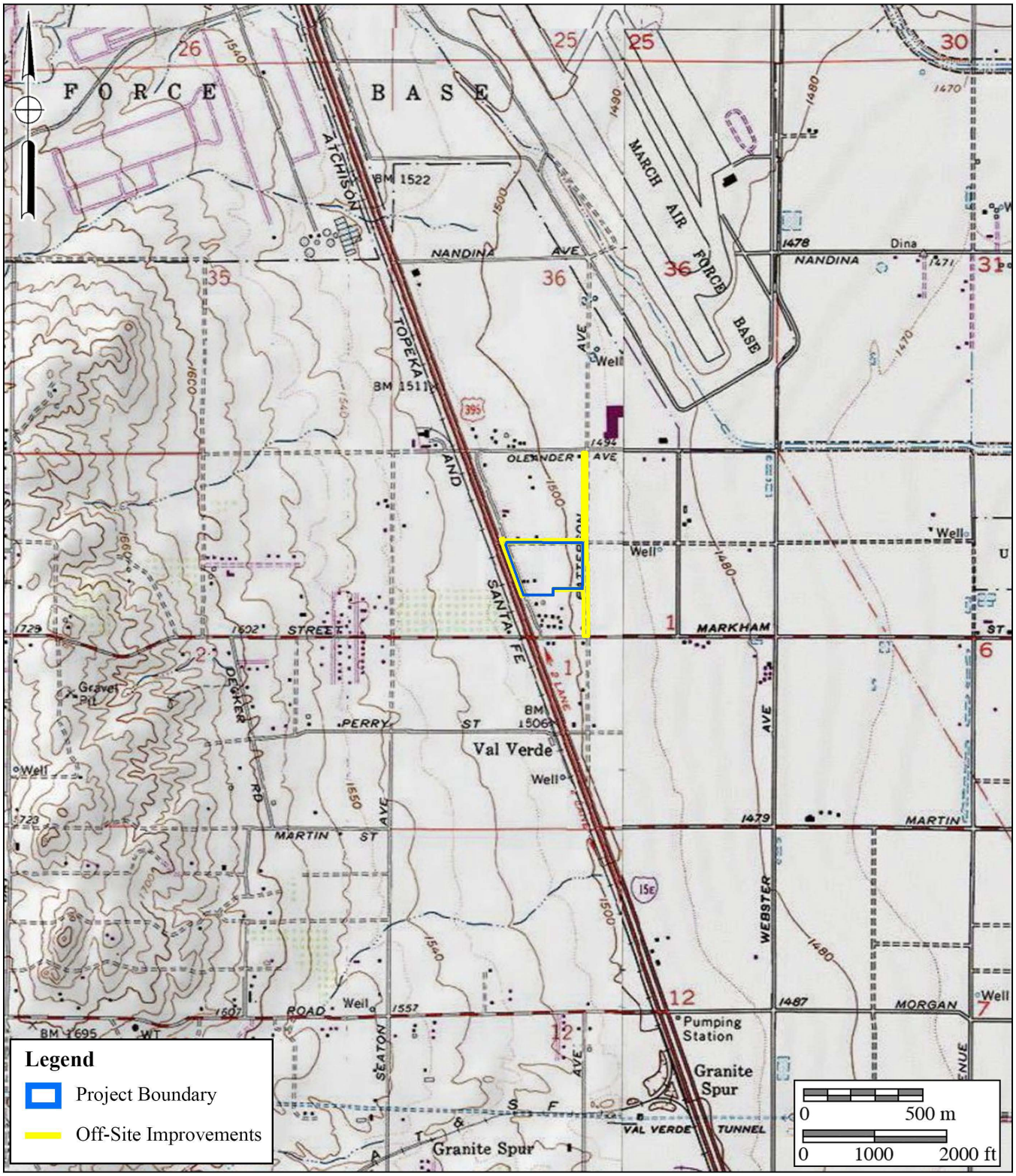


Figure 1.1–2

Project Location Map

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

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

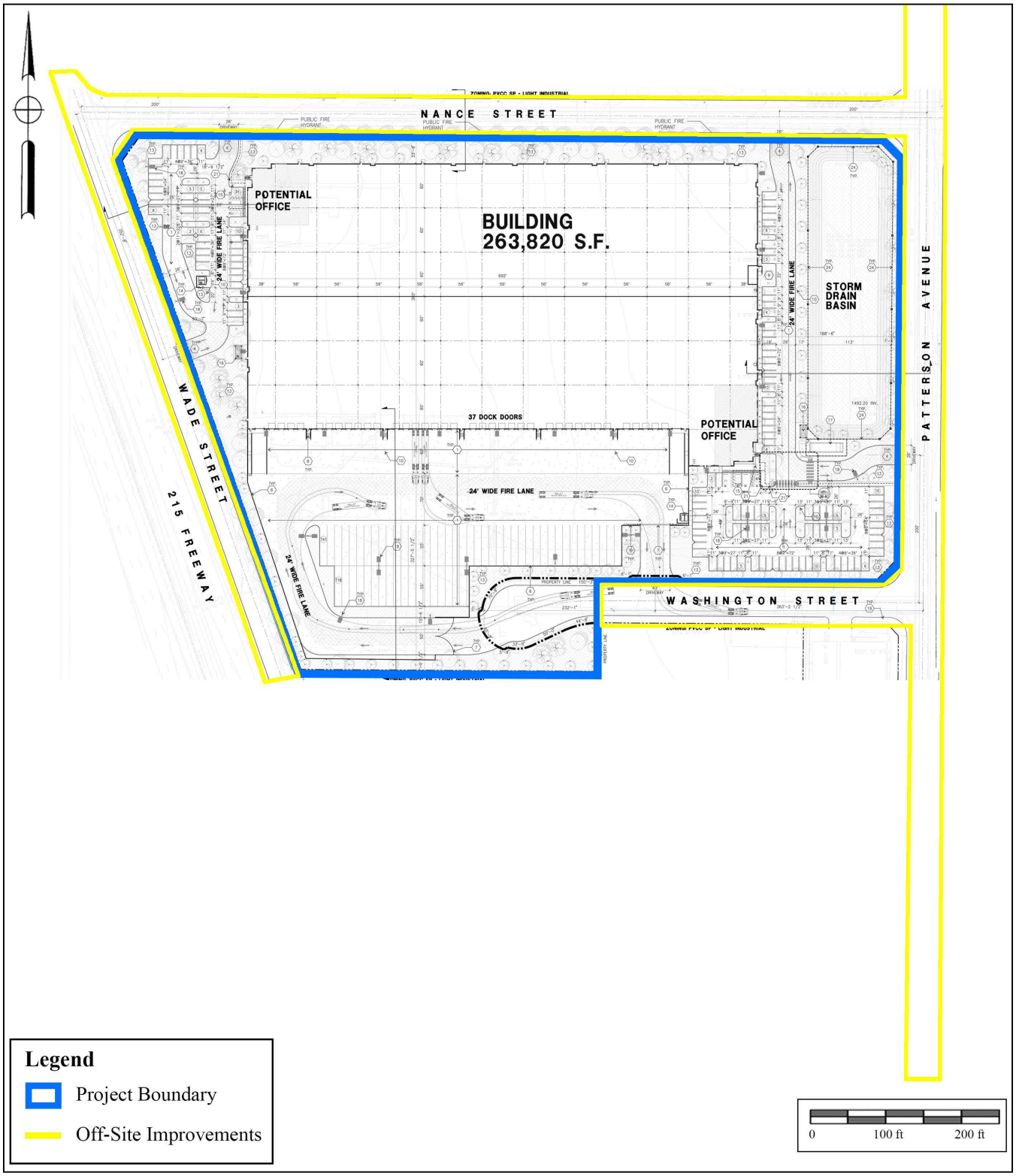


Figure 1.1–3

Project Development Map

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the subject property provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the subject property during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the subject property during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from seasonal drainages and the San Jacinto River located southeast of the subject property.

Historically, the subject property and off-site improvement areas were utilized for agriculture or ranching/grazing of livestock. Currently, the property is completely developed and is being utilized as a rock crushing and underground utility installation facility on the southwest quarter with the remainder as semi-truck trailer parking. The off-site improvement areas are fully developed road rights-of-way.

1.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done by using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest themselves via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture on this moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hopes of attaining a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contract to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what

came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

Introduction

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 primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this archaeological discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the archaeologically-based 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).

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

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

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

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

Archaeological data indicates that 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 southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

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

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

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

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

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

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the 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; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and 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 resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

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

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California; however, archaeological and anthropological data proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective. Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic,

ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1542 to circa 1769)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the subject property 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 subject property, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

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 intensively used 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, flowering plants, 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 patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare.

The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and 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 wood 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: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized: the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?ístam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were composed of three to 10

lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

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

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and occupied smaller resource-gathering camps 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 wood 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 wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets

were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

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 upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 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).

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). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from

Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). 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).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Although a number of similar land grants originally were issued under the Spanish, the Mexican government greatly expanded the process, issuing 50 land grants between 1822 and 1832 (Library of Congress, General Collections 2021). Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government (Library of Congress, General Collections 2021). Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names

quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including 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 (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within 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 Mission San Luis Rey 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).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada Mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office

in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 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 these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian navel orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Air Reserve Base. During World War II, Camp Anza and Camp Haan were constructed, with the former located in the western part of the city of Riverside and the latter in what is now the current location of the National Veteran's Cemetery. In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

General History of the Project Area

The subject property is located just west of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero land grant, which was granted to Miguel Pedrorena by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846 (Hoffman 1862). After Pedrorena's death in 1850, the land grant passed to his heirs under the guardianship

of T.W. Sutherland (Gunther 1984). In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through what was referred to at that time as the San Jacinto Plains. Surveying and construction of the railroad route was led by Frederick Thomas Perris, for whom the city of Perris was named. The railroad was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading, most of them settling in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris n.d.). While still part of San Diego County, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero was patented to Sutherland in 1883 (Robinson 1997). In 1885, the citizens of Pinacate created a more conveniently located station along the railroad route, and in 1886, the town site of Perris was established (City of Perris n.d.).

The subject property is located within an area traditionally known as Val Verde and subdivided in 1893 as the Val Verde Tract. The tract is situated just north of what would later become the city of Perris. As such, the Val Verde Tract was historically influenced by the nearby town. 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 subject property (Gunther 1984). The community briefly flourished due to the establishment of a railway siding and station. 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).

The Val Verde region along with much of the Perris Valley has traditionally been dominated by agricultural properties focusing upon grain, grapes, potatoes, melons, alfalfa, and green vegetables. However, the Val Verde Tract along with the nearby Riverside Tract suffered early on due to an inability to obtain a steady supply of water. In 1883, pioneer Frank E. Brown formed the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, which, by 1885, had successfully constructed the largest water reservoir in the county at the time (the Bear Valley Dam and Reservoir) to supply water to the city of Redlands (City of Moreno Valley n.d.). With its now-ample water supply, the city of Redlands flourished, and Brown soon began expanding the Bear Valley Land and Water Company's holdings in order to provide water to the surrounding areas. Among those regions slated to receive Bear Valley water was the town site of Perris, and in 1890, a group of investors formed the Perris Irrigation District and established an agreement with the Bear Valley Land and Water Company to provide water to the region (Hinton 1892). However, "Frank Brown had overestimated the Bear Valley Dam and Reservoir's capability to supply the Inland Empire," and due to a period of drought between 1891 and 1893, the reservoir failed to meet all of its obligations for water delivery (Berba 2017; *Redlands Daily Facts* 2008). The lack of water severely affected farmers who had developed an agricultural base of deciduous and citrus fruit trees, and residents of the region were forced to leave the area for a more habitable environment. Although the Perris Irrigation District was not as successful as originally predicted, traditionally, the area did remain agricultural throughout the twentieth century.

In 1911:

> […] residents of the then unincorporated community of Perris submitted a petition to Riverside County supervisors seeking incorporation. On April 18, 1911, the community voted on the petition; 101 votes were cast, a majority for cityhood.
>
> On May 26, 1911, Perris became an officially incorporated City. The best guess of the City population at incorporation was around 300 persons. By 1920, when the next U.S. Census took place, the City had grown to 499 residents. (City of Perris 2022)

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

The establishment of March Field was important to the region due to the role the local inhabitants would play during World War I and World War II. Farming continued to be important to the region, which was aided by access to new water sources. A portion of the Colorado River Aqueduct was constructed through the region in 1939 to transport water from the Colorado river to nearby Lake Mathews. The alignment of the aqueduct within the Val Verde region 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). Further, during the mid- to late twentieth century, the Riverside County Flood Control and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) began to establish storm drains and new modern water conveyance systems. The establishment of these modern water conveyance systems along with the Val Verde Tunnel allowed farmers to better manage water on their land (City of Perris n.d.; Environmental Science Associates 2016; MWD n.d.).

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

1.3.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

BFSA conducted a records search utilizing information obtained from the EIC at UCR (Appendix C). The records search did not identify any resources within the subject property or off-site improvement areas; however, 39 resources are on file with the EIC located within a one-

mile radius (Table 1). The resources identified during the records search include historic water and irrigation features, historic railroad features, prehistoric bedrock milling features, a multicomponent historic water tank and prehistoric habitation site, historic buildings, historic refuse scatters, a historic road segment, and historic power poles.

Table 1.3–1
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within a
One-Mile Radius of the Patterson Commerce Center Project

Site Number	Site Description
P-33-008701 and RIV-12,878	Historic water conveyance system
RIV-10,260	Historic well
RIV-1183H	Historic railroad siding
RIV-1330/H	Historic water tank and prehistoric habitation site
RIV-3500, RIV-3501, RIV-5853, RIV-5384, RIV-5385, RIV-12,941, RIV-5389, RIV-5390, RIV-5391, RIV-7465, RIV-7466, RIV-7467, RIV-7468, RIV-7469, RIV-7549, RIV-8401, RIV-8402, RIV-8901, RIV-11,874, and RIV-12,873	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s)
P-33-007639 and P-33-007650	Historic single-family residential structure
P-33-007674	Historic Val Verde Elementary School
P-33-008700 and P-33-024092	Historic irrigation features
P-33-008702	Historic foundation
RIV-8196H	Historic railroad grade
RIV-8390	Historic foundation, refuse scatter, and landscape elements
RIV-8900	Prehistoric bedrock milling features and debitage
P-33-024854	Historic flood control channel segment
P-33-024867	Segment of the historic Lateral B-Oleander Channel
P-33-024868	Historic road segment
P-33-028172	Historic refuse deposit
RIV-12,877	Historic wood utility poles

The records search results also indicate that 63 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the subject property and off-site improvement areas, two of which included the subject property (Tang et al. 2007; Fulton 2014). The Tang et al. (2007) study, conducted by CRM Tech, consisted of a large overview of resources within the North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, which would later become the current PVCCSP. The study included a focused survey, records search, literature review, and public outreach. No resources were

identified within the subject property or off-site improvement areas during the 2007 study; however, it is unclear if the project was systematically surveyed as part of the CRM Tech study. Likewise, the Fulton (2014) study was a monitoring plan submitted for the Mid-County Parkway and does not include any specific information on the subject property or off-site improvement areas.

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records
- Robert J. Fitch County of Riverside Archives
- 1953 and 1967 *Steele Peak* and *Perris* quadrangle maps (7.5-minute series)
- Aerial photographs (1938 to 2019)

Due to ongoing archival projects, ownership data past 1932 was not available from the County of Robert J. Fitch County of Riverside Archives; however, the available records indicate that between 1892 and 1932, no structures were located within the subject property or off-site improvement areas. Assessed values for buildings are listed for the larger lots before the project was subdivided by Frank R. Strong as Golden Valley Farms Unit No. 2 in 1926; however, these improvements, which are listed in 1896 as a "Greenhouse," appear to be located south of the current property boundaries. No buildings are assessed for Golden Valley Farms Unit No. 2. According to aerial photographs, no buildings are present within the subject property until 1953, when a structure is present in the far western half along Wade. By 1962, the 1953 structure appears to have been demolished, but there are structures in the far southwest corner of the subject property that appear to still be present. These structures are assessed for historic significance within Section 3.3.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC, which was positive for the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all tribes listed in the NAHC response letter for additional information. As of the date of this report, BFSA has received one response from the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, who deferred to tribes more local to the project area. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

1.4 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination, as provided below.

1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines) (§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 CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] 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 PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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 a 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 (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
    d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a 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 PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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 a 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 the CEQA Guidelines 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 a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC 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) of the CEQA Guidelines 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 PRC 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 requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.4.2 Local Guidelines

The project site is situated within the PVCCSP planning area and is subject to the policies and regulations established within the PVCCSP and the PVCCSP EIR. Several of the required mitigation measures from the PVCCSP EIR, as updated by the City, have been incorporated into the project and are presented in Section VI of this report below. However, the PVCCSP EIR mitigation measure MM Cultural 1 is applicable to the preparation of this report for the assessment of resources within the subject property. PVCCSP EIR mitigation measure MM Cultural 1 is as follows:

MM Cultural 1: Prior to the consideration by the City of Perris of implementing development or infrastructure projects for properties that are vacant, undeveloped, or considered to be sensitive for cultural resources by the City of Perris Planning Division, a Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the subject property prepared in accordance with the protocol of the City of Perris by a professional archeologist[1] shall be submitted to the

[1] For the purpose of this measure, the City of Perris considers professional archaeologists to be those who meet the United States Secretary of the Interior's standards for recognition as a professional, including an advanced degree in anthropology, archaeology, or a related field, and the local experience necessary to evaluate the specific project. The professional archaeologist must also meet the minimum criteria for recognition by the Register for Professional Archaeologists (RPA), although membership is not required.

City of Perris Planning Division for review and approval. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall determine whether the subject implementing development would potentially cause a substantial adverse change to any significant paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall be prepared to meet the standards established by Riverside County and shall, at a minimum, include the results of the following:

1. Records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the National or State Registry of Historic Places and any appropriate public, private, and tribal archives.
2. Sacred Lands File record search with the NAHC followed by project scoping with tribes recommended by the NAHC.
3. Field survey of the implementing development or infrastructure project site.

The proponents of the subject implementing development projects and the professional archaeologists shall re also contact the local Native American tribes (as identified by the California NAHC and the City of Perris) to obtain input regarding the potential for Native American resources to occur at the project site.

Measures shall be identified to mitigate the known and potential significant effects of the implementing development or infrastructure project, if any. Mitigation for historic resources shall be considered in the following order of preference:

1. Avoidance.
2. Changes to the structure provided pursuant to the Secretary of Interior's Standards.
3. Relocation of the structure.
4. Recordation of the structure to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standard if demolition is allowed.

Avoidance is the preferred treatment for known and discovered significant prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and sites containing Native American human remains. Where feasible, plans for implementing projects shall be developed to avoid known significant archaeological resources and sites containing human remains. Where

avoidance of construction impacts is possible, the implementing projects shall be designed and landscaped in a manner, which will ensure that indirect impacts from increased public availability to these sites are avoided. Where avoidance is selected, archaeological resource sites and sites containing Native American human remains shall be placed within permanent conservation easements or dedicated open space areas.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Study submitted for each implementing development or infrastructure project shall have been completed no more than three (3) years prior to the submittal of the application for the subject implementing development project or the start of construction of an implementing infrastructure project.

In addition, proposed projects within the city of Perris must adhere to the following two measures from the City of Perris General Plan Conservation Element (2008) to assess the potential for significant resources within the subject property:

Implementation Measure IV.A.2	For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the Eastern Information Center, at the University of California, Riverside.
Implementation Measure IV.A.3	Require Phase I Surveys for all projects located in areas that have not previously been surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological and/or historic sites have been recorded.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

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 in the city of Perris in the western portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Patterson Commerce Center Project included the survey of a 21.1-gross-acre area (approximate 16.1-gross-acre project site and 5.0-acre off-site improvement area) and the assessment of two 1964 residences. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. 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. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs 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:

- Can located cultural resources be associated 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 the region?

For the historic residences, the research process was focused upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the buildings within the project footprint. Although historic structure evaluations 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 historic resources:

- Can the building be associated with any significant individuals or events?
- Is the building representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?
- Is the building associated with any nearby structures? Does the building, when studied

with the nearby structures, qualify as a contributor to a potential historic district?
- Was the building designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

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. Further, the overall goal of the historic structure assessment is to understand the construction and use of the buildings within their associated historic context. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both an archaeological and historic perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural and historic 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, and the type, style, and method of construction for any buildings;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction; and
5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study for the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 21.1-acre subject property and off-site improvement areas, and the detailed recordation of all identified cultural resources. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Perris environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Archival Research

Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of the subject property were sought to identify any associated historic persons, historic events, or architectural significance. Records research was conducted at the BFSA research library, the EIC, the BLM GLO, and the offices of the Riverside Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were searched for at the San Diego Public Library. Appendix E contains maps of the property, including historic USGS maps from 1953 and 1967 and the current Assessor's parcel map. No Sanborn maps are available as the property is outside the Perris coverage areas.

3.1.2 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently. All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the OHP manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources,* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

3.1.3 Historic Structure Assessment

Methods for evaluating the integrity and significance of the two single-family residential structures at 4517 Wade Avenue included photographic documentation and a review of available building records and permits. During the survey, photographs were taken of all building elevations. The photographs were used to complete an architectural description of the buildings. The original core structures and all modifications made to the buildings since their initial construction were also recorded. The current setting of the buildings was compared to the historical setting of the property. This information was combined with the archival research in

order to evaluate the buildings' seven aspects of integrity, as well as their potential significance under CEQA guidelines.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the pedestrian survey of the subject property and off-site improvement areas, which was conducted by Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff on February 23, 2022. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and the location of project boundaries. The survey employed narrow 10-meter transects to ensure maximum lot coverage. All exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. At the time of the field survey, property was being utilized as a rock crushing and underground utility installation facility on the southwest quarter with the remainder as semi-truck trailer parking (Plates 3.2–1 to 3.2–3). The off-site improvement areas are fully developed as road rights-of-way. In the southwest area of the rock crushing facility, an office building, metal sheds/repair stations, and the two residential structures were present. Ground visibility was limited as the entirety of the property is currently developed and either covered in gravel, asphalt, or steel plates. As a result of the field survey, two historic single-family residential structures were identified at 4517 Wade Avenue within the subject property (see Plates 3.2–3 and 3.2–4). The two buildings were recorded as a single historic resource with the EIC (Figure 3.2–1) and subsequently evaluated for significance. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. It is our understanding that with the exception of the truck trailer storage parking uses, industrial uses were vacated with the purchase of the subject property by the project applicant on July 14, 2022, but the historic residential structures remain at the site.

3.3 Historic Structure Analysis

Within the boundaries of the subject property, two historic residential structures were identified. The 4517 Wade Avenue buildings have been assigned the temporary site number Temp-1. A DPR form was submitted to the EIC on May 17, 2022, and once processed, the EIC will assign the resource a permanent site number. The following section provides the pertinent field results for the significance evaluation for the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings, which was conducted in accordance with City of Perris guidelines and site evaluation protocols. The two side-gabled, single-family residential structures were constructed in 1964 by Wilco Builders, Inc. in the Transitional Ranch architectural style. Historical research was unable to find any further information about Wilco Builders, Inc. Descriptions and significance evaluations of the historic resources are provided below.

Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the project, facing north.

Plate 3.2–2: Overview of the project, facing south.

Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.2–3: Aerial overview of the project (yellow) showing the buildings recorded as Temp-1 (red). *(Image courtesy of Google Maps)*

Plate 3.2–4: North façades of the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings, facing east.

Plates 3.2–3 and 3.2–4

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

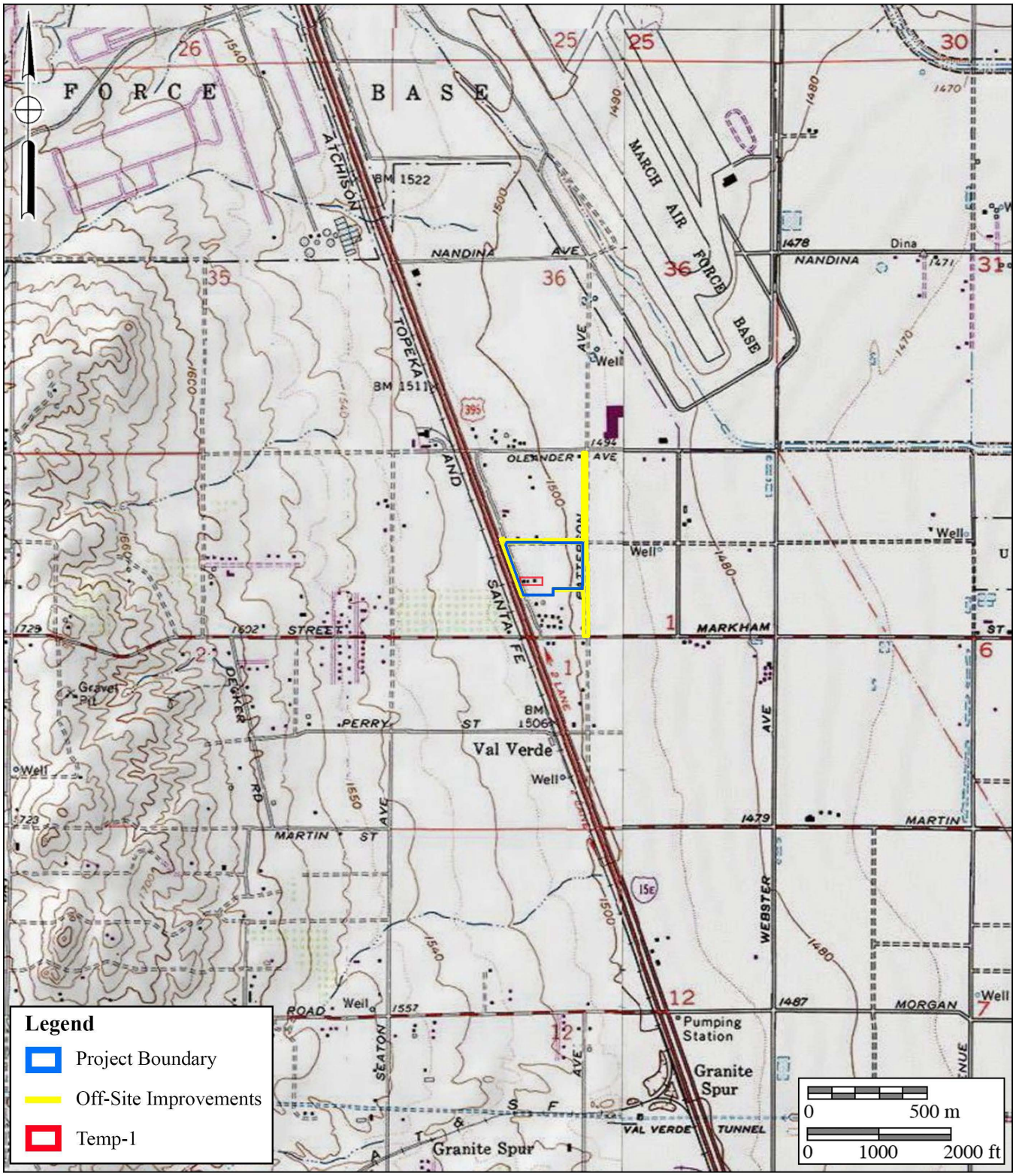


Figure 3.2–1

Historic Resource Location Map

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

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

3.3.1 History of Development Within the Subject Property

The 1857 Plat Map for the region shows the north-to-south-trending "Road to Temescal" either just west of or within the far western portion of the subject property. The road is visible on subsequent plat maps from 1867 and 1883. The road is no longer shown on the 1898 map, likely because the subject property and surrounding area had been subdivided as part of the Val Verde Tract in 1893 (Gunther 1984). When first subdivided, the subject property was situated within Block 3 of the Val Verde Tract. The block was sectioned into nine lots, most of which were 10 acres. The current 21.1-acre subject property and off-site improvement areas included all of Lot 1 and portions of Lots 2, 8, and 9.

BLM GLO records indicate that just prior to the Val Verde Tract subdivision, the subject property was granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company under a large 98,330-acre land patent (Document Number 18). However, the Assessor's lot books on file at the Robert J. Fitch County of Riverside Archives show that by 1892, the entire subject property was owned by J.R. Nance, who was instrumental in the subdivision of the Val Verde Tract and adjacent Riverside Tract (north of the subject property), as well as promoting the city of Perris (Gunther 1984).

In 1894, ownership of the subject property was transferred to Joseph Eastman, who in 1895, sold it to Hugh Lennox. In 1900, Alex T. Crane purchased much of the Val Verde Tract and later sold it to Lewis B. Perry, who further subdivided the land. By 1910, Perry owned much of the Val Verde Tract and had resubdivided it into farm lots of various acreage. As a result, the subject property became part of Lot 4 of the Perry Resubdivision.

In 1911, Theo Walker purchased multiple lots within the Perry Resubdivision, including the subject property. In 1914, J.E. and Robert Marsh purchased the subject property, but by 1918, Val Verde Imp. CO. is listed as the owner of the subject property and much of the surrounding lots. In 1923, Judson C. Rives purchased the property and, in 1924, sold it to Frank R. Strong. Both Rives and Strong also owned large swaths of land surrounding the project and, like many of the early landowners of this area, appear to be land speculators. In 1926, Strong subdivided the subject property as Golden Valley Farms Unit No. 2 (Figure 3.3–1). Under the new subdivision, the subject property consisted of Lots 1 to 17 of Block 3 and Lot 1 of Block 4. In 1929, all of Block 3 is listed under the ownership of Golden Valley Development company, while the single lot from Block 4 was still owned by Strong.

By 1931, Lots 1 and 8 of Block 3 were owned by W.C. and Edith Hunter, and in 1932, Ernest Burwash purchased Lot 1 of Block 4. Due to ongoing archival projects, ownership data past 1932 was not available from the archives; however, the available records indicate that between 1892 and 1932, no structures were located within the subject property or off-site improvement areas. Assessed values for buildings are listed for the larger lots before the subject property was subdivided by Strong; however, these improvements, which are listed in 1896 as a "Greenhouse," appear to be located south of the current project boundaries and no buildings are assessed for Golden Valley Farms Unit No. 2, which includes the subject property.

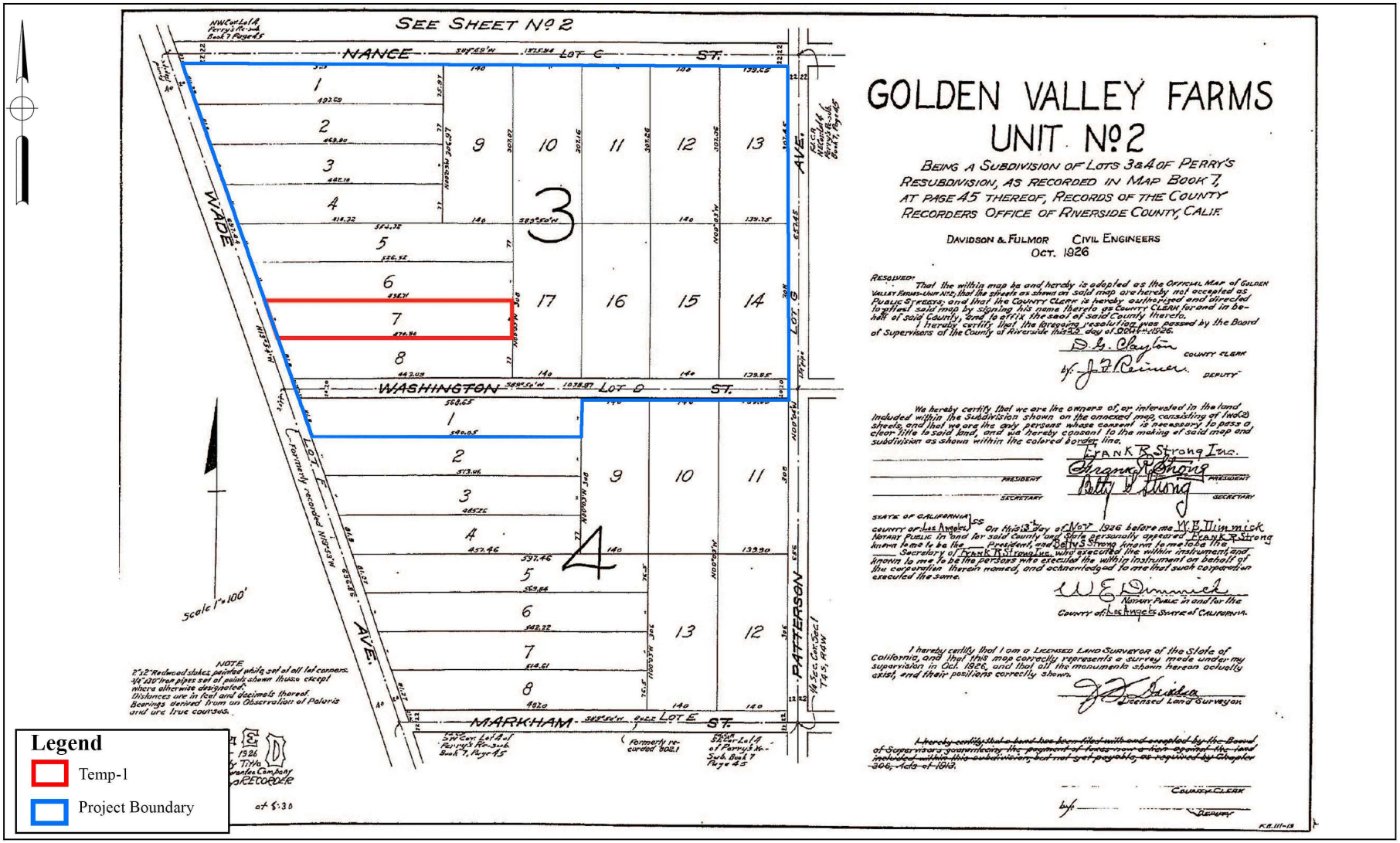


Figure 3.3–1

1926 Golden Valley Farms Unit No. 2 Map

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

According to aerial photographs, no buildings are present within the subject property until 1953 (Plates 3.3–1 and 3.3–2), when a structure is present in the far western half along Wade Street. By 1962 (Plates 3.3–3), development, likely a residential structure, is visible in the southwest corner of the property. Two additional residential structures are visible on the property by 1966. These three residential structures are described in the 1965 "Judgment Settling First and Final Account and Report of Administrator and of Final Distribution" for the Estate of Anna Marie Rogers in the chain of title (see Appendix E). By 2005, the residential structure first visible on the 1962 aerial photograph appears to have been demolished; however, the two visible on the 1966 aerial photograph are still present.

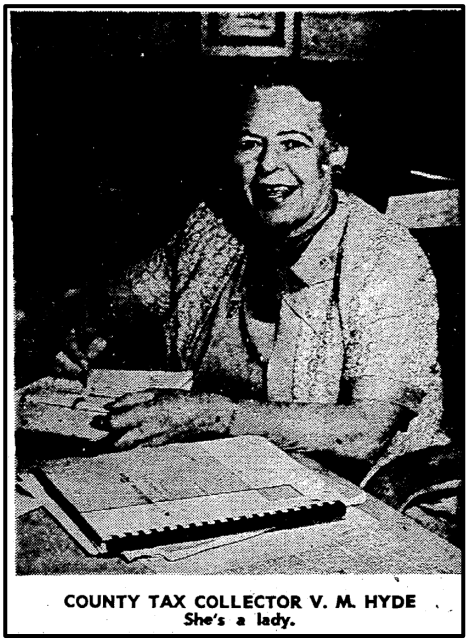


Plate 3.3–4: V. Marguerite Hyde.
(Photograph courtesy of Riverside Independent Enterprise 1957)

According to the chain of title, V. Marguerite Hyde (Plate 3.3–4), who worked as the tax collector for Riverside County, owned the 4517 Wade Avenue property prior to 1950. Hyde was born in 1890 in Bridgeport, Connecticut (Ancestry.com 2010a). She graduated from the Beaver College Music Department in Pennsylvania and moved to Riverside, California with her parents in 1912. She began working in the tax collector's office in 1916 under C.R. Stibbens and was promoted to the position of chief deputy in 1919. After Stibbens's passing, she was appointed to his position in 1942 and won every election for the position until her retirement in 1958. She was also an active member of the community, serving as an organist for various churches, was a member of the Zonta Club, and served as treasurer for the Riverside Garden Club (*Riverside Daily Press* 1958; *Palm Springs Limelight* 1942). Hyde mentioned that because she uses her initials, due to the spelling of her name, she was often addressed as a man in letters (*Riverside Independent Enterprise* 1957).

James Omega Rogers and Anna Marie Rogers (née Seykora) purchased the property on June 7, 1950. James Rogers was born in Bedford, Iowa in 1882 (Ancestry.com 2012) (Plate 3.3–5). He married Anna Marie Seykora in 1931 and before he was drafted during World War II in 1942, they resided in Los Angeles. According to his draft registration card, he was working as an independent building contractor (Ancestry.com 2010b). His death certificate details that he died from a coronary artery insufficiency in 1960, making his wife the sole owner of the property in 1963. Anna Marie Seykora (Plate 3.3–6) was born in 1891 in Nebraska and moved to California in 1929. *The Long Beach Sun* (1931) refers to her as a "well known businesswomen" and she was an active member of the Beaumont Woman's Club (*Daily Record* 1957). She died in a car accident in 1964 after her car ran off the highway and crashed into a tree. The report indicates that this accident may have been caused by a heart attack before the crash (*Redlands Daily Facts* 1964).

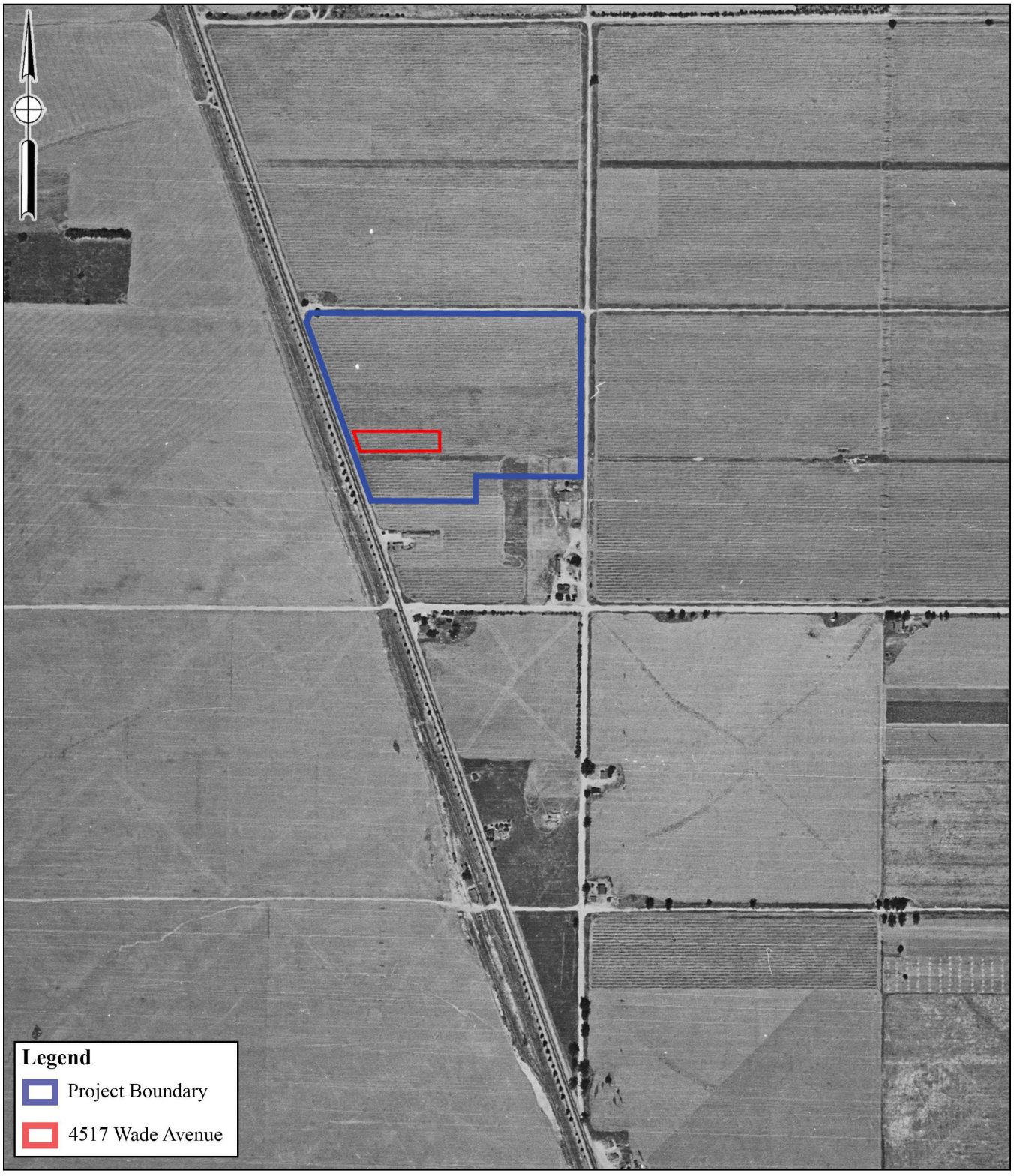


Plate 3.3–1

1938 Aerial Photograph

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–2

1953 Aerial Photograph

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–3

1962 Aerial Photograph

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–5 (left): Rogers family in the 1920s (James O. Rogers is in the center back). (*Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com) /* Plate 3.3–6 (right): Anna Rogers (née Seykora). *(Photograph courtesy of the Long Beach Sun 1931)*

3.3.2 Ownership and Development

According to the Notice of Completion (Appendix E), the 4517 Wade Avenue residential structures were completed on February 4, 1964, when Anna Rogers owned the property and before her death in December of that year. She did not leave a will and the Laws of Intestate Succession for Heirs and Beneficiaries in California states that if the decedent created no will or trust and has no spouse or children, all assets go to the heirs based upon the closest relationship (RMO, LLP 2022). In the case of Anne Rogers, the 4517 Wade Avenue property was passed to her siblings Edward M. Mulloy (half-brother), Ethel Ryan, John Edward Seykora and Frederick W. Seykora in 1965, each of whom received 0.25 share of the property described as having "three houses and approximately one acre of land located in County of Riverside," according to the 1965 "Judgment Settling First and Final Account and Report of Administrator and of Final Distribution" for the Estate of Anna Marie Rogers in the chain of title (see Appendix E).

Frederick Watt Seykora acquired his siblings' shares in 1966 and he and his wife Leah Dana Seykora became the sole owners of the property. Frederick and Leah Dana Seykora were both musicians and teachers. Leah Dana Seykora lived and taught in southern California for more than 40 years and served as president of the Music Teacher's Association of California. In a letter to *Press-Telegram* (1976:16), Lura Soderstrom mentions that "the words violin and Seykora became synonymous," especially in southern California. The 1930 Federal Census (Ancestry.com 2002) mentions that Frederick Seykora was a music teacher. By 1942, however, he worked for the Pacific Coast Borax Company (Ancestry.com 2010b).

Their son, Frederick Seykora, Jr., was born and raised in Long Beach and also became a cellist. His mother started teaching him early, starting with violin, then cello and piano lessons.

He studied under the renowned cellist Di Tuillio and performed with the Long Beach Symphony Orchestra when he was only 16. He won several prizes and played with the Inglewood Orchestra before he was drafted for the Korean War. He served for 15 months in Korea and during this time, a rich Korean family took an interest in his musical talent and introduced him to their friends. In this way he was able to continue his musical career. Upon his return from the war, he married another talented violinist, Joan Christie, and they joined the Utah Symphony Orchestra (Plate 3.3.–7) (Morton 1959).

Plate 3.3–7: Frederick Seykora, Jr. with his musical ensemble Musical Offering.
(*Photograph courtesy of the Desert Sun 1982)*

While Leah Dana and Frederick Seykora, Sr. passed away in 1976 and 1979, respectively, it is not clear who owned the property until 1986, when Anna Catherine Kaufman, their daughter and executor of their estate, sold the property to Oscar and Miriam Wood. Oscar Wood was born in 1927 in Missouri and he served in the United States Navy between 1946 and 1947. Miriam and Oscar Wood passed ownership of the property to their son, Gregory W. Wood, and his wife Caryl D. Wood in 1990, who sold it to Morrow Mortgage Company, Inc. in 1992.

In the following years, starting in 1993, the property was jointly owned by multiple people with varying percentages of shares. The largest shares (23.50 percent) were owned by Earl and Rufina Truscott, who resided in Globe, Arizona, but own property in California and New Mexico. This was followed by Raymond M. Locke, Lonny and Elena Gimpel, and Charles A., Curtis, Ronald and Pamela Bernal. The property remained in the possession of these owners for the following eight years and was sold and purchased frequently until it was purchased by George R. and Katy G. Frost in 2001. Public records indicates that they have lived at this property since 2017. The 4517 Wade Avenue property is registered as the physical and mailing address for the GRFCO Inc., a small company established in 1974 that undertakes water and sewer line construction.

3.3.3 Description of Surveyed Resources

According to the Notice of Completion (Appendix E), the construction of the single-family residential structures located at 4517 Wade Avenue was completed in 1964. The affidavit prepared after the sudden death of Anna Marie Rogers for the distribution of her estate (No. 23879) describes the property as consisting of "three houses and approximately one acre of land"; however, today only two of the houses exist on the property. Historic aerial images indicate that the third residential structure was demolished between 1985 and 1994. The houses are located at the western part of the lot, east of Wade Avenue. The west façade of the western house faces Wade Avenue. Access to the lot is provided by gates on the eastern and western borders; however, there is no observable path that provides access to the houses. Most of the lot is paved with a concrete asphalt pavement, which extends and surrounds both houses (Plate 3.3–8). Entry to both houses is provided through their north façades (Plate 3.3–9).

The two-bedroom houses were designed as single-family residential structure with Transitional Ranch-style elements and have livable areas of 810 square feet. Both buildings are one-story and side-gabled with the long roof ridges running parallel to the primary (north) façades. Both buildings have rectangular floorplans, were constructed on concrete block foundations, and are clad in stucco. On both buildings, a small surface east of the main entry doors on the north façades is clad in plywood siding emulating vertical wood siding (T1-11) (Plate 3.3–10). The buildings feature composite shingle roofs with narrow overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The rafters do not extend beyond the roof edge and the rafter edges are covered with a rake board that has been painted white. Off-centered metal chimney pipes are located on the south slopes of the roofs. The east and west façades include small vents on the attic level where the roof meets the wall.

The front entry of the western house, which is located at the center of its north façade, is sheltered by the overhanging roof. The main entry door is recessed and has a wood frame that has been painted white. The bottom part of the entry door is decorated with an "X"-shaped overlay and the upper part includes diamond-shaped glass panes (Plate 3.3–11). Windows are located on the north and south façades, and all have wood frames that have been painted white. The north façade features two windows on either side of the main entry door. The eastern window is a three-lite slider window with three panels: a stationary center panel with left and right panels that slide horizontally. The exterior parts of the mobile window panels are fitted with screens. The western window is a fixed picture window that is relatively smaller than the eastern window. The south façade of the western house features one fixed picture window on the western portion of the wall. The east and west façades of the western house do not feature any windows.

Plate 3.3–8: Concrete asphalt pavement surrounding the residences, facing east.

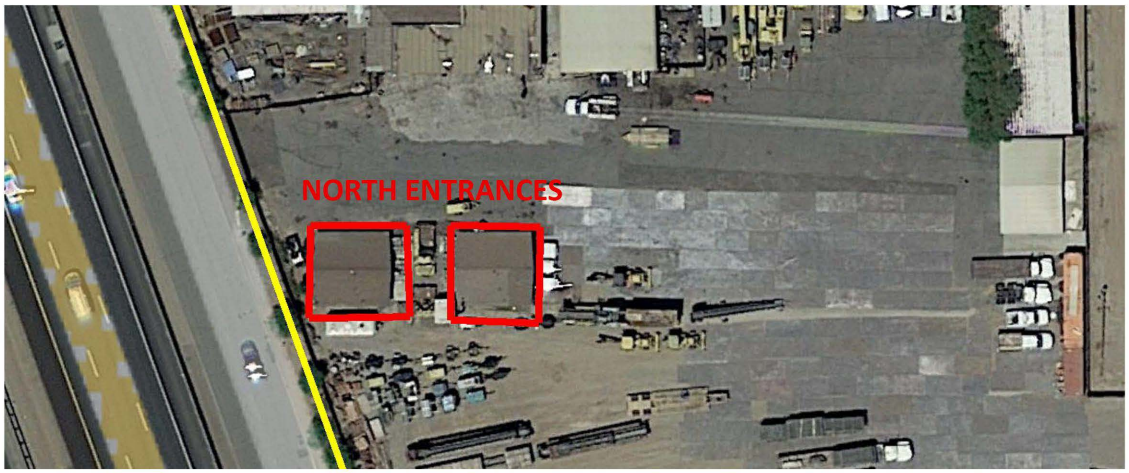


Plate 3.3–9: Aerial overview showing the north façade entrances to the residences.
(Image courtesy of GoogleMaps)

Plates 3.3–8 and 3.3–9

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–10: East (left) and north (right) façades of the eastern house, facing southwest. Note the plywood siding on the north façade.

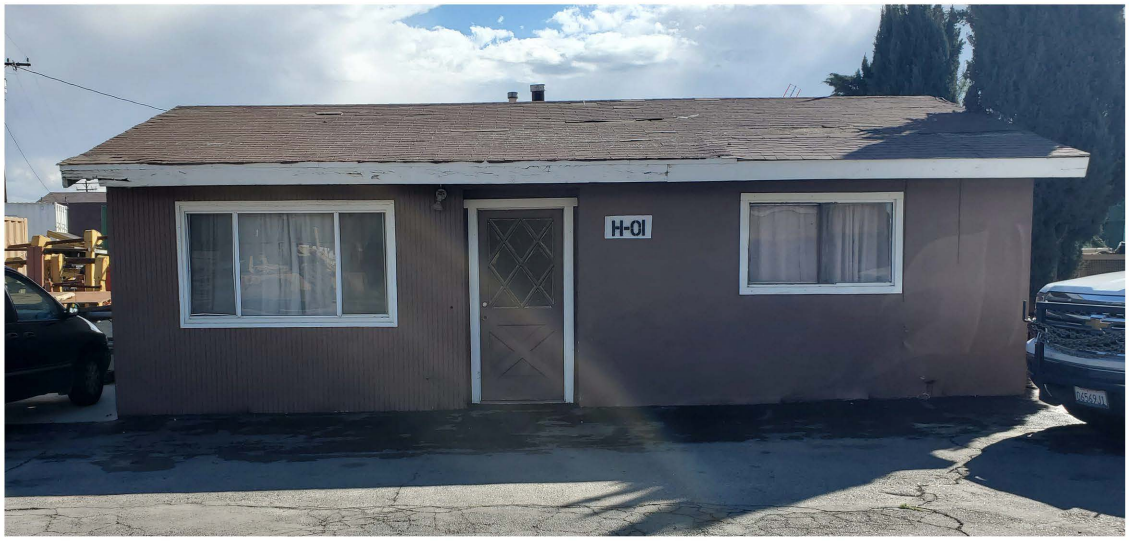


Plate 3.3–11: North façade of the western house, facing south

Plates 3.3–10 and 3.3–11

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

The main entry of the eastern house is also located at the center of its north façade. An alternative entry is located on the east façade. Both doors are recessed and sheltered by the overhanging roof and have wood frames that have been painted white. The door on the east façade is a simple nine-panel wood door that has been painted white. Windows are located on the north, south, and east façades of the eastern house, and all have wood frames that have been painted white. Similar to the western house, north façade of the eastern house features two windows on either side of the main entry door. The eastern window is a large, fixed, picture window. The western window is a sliding window that is relatively smaller than the eastern window. The exterior part of the mobile eastern window panel is fitted with a screen. The east façade of the eastern house has two sliding windows located south of the alternative entry door. The undecorated northern window is larger than the southern window and features Colonial-style decorations. The exterior parts of both window units are fitted with screens. The south façade of the eastern house features one fixed picture window on the western portion of the wall.

3.3.4 Significance Evaluation

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5) address archaeological and historic resources, noting that physical changes that would demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey the historic significance of the resource and justify its listing on inventories of historic resources are typically considered significant impacts. Because demolition of the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings would require approval from the City of Perris as part of the proposed project, CEQA eligibility criteria were used to evaluate the two residential structures located within the property as potentially significant historic buildings. Therefore, criteria for listing on the CRHR were used to measure the significance of the resources.

Integrity Evaluation

When evaluating a historic resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of construction. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted.

In order to determine whether or not the buildings are eligible for listing, CRHR eligibility criteria were used. Furthermore, BFSA based the review upon the recommended criteria listed in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). This review is based upon the evaluation of integrity of the buildings followed by the assessment of distinctive characteristics.

1. **Integrity of Location** *[refers to] the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historical records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the buildings had always existed at their present locations or if they had been moved, rebuilt, or their footprints significantly altered. Historical research revealed that the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings were constructed in their current locations in 1964. Therefore, the buildings retain integrity of location.

2. **Integrity of Design** *[refers to] the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the buildings and any architectural features present. The 4517 Wade Avenue single-family residential structures were originally constructed in 1964 as side-gabled, Transitional Ranch-style buildings. Historical research did not find any indication of changes applied that would alter the overall form, plan, space, structure, and style of the 4517 Wade Avenue residential structures since their initial construction. Therefore, the buildings retain integrity of design.

3. **Integrity of Setting** *[refers to] the physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of setting was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscape, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. The 4517 Wade Avenue residential structures were constructed in 1964. At that time, the surrounding area was not developed and mostly consisted of agricultural fields. Historic aerial photographs show that some small ranches began to be established in the surrounding farm plots between 1938 and 1953 (see Plates 3.3–5 and 3.3–6). While the surrounding neighborhood began to gradually change after the 1950s, the construction of Interstate 215 and Harley Knox Boulevard to the west and north of the property, respectively, accelerated the transformation of the area. The area lost its rural character, and many of the residential structures were converted into, or removed and replaced with, commercial or industrial structures. Currently, the surrounding area consists of a scatter of original residential structures, large commercial structures, and vacant storage lots. Because the area is no longer recognizable as a rural farming community and no longer retains the same open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, or general built environment, the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings do not retain integrity of setting.

4. **Integrity of Materials** *[refers to] the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials that may have altered the architectural design of the buildings. The 4517 Wade Avenue single-family residential structures were originally constructed in 1964 as side-gabled, Transitional Ranch-style buildings. Historical research did not find any indication of significant alterations, modifications, or material replacements applied to the residential structures. Therefore, the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings retain integrity of materials.

5. **Integrity of Workmanship** *[refers to] the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the buildings. The original workmanship demonstrated by the construction of the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings appears to have been average and unremarkable. Since their construction, the buildings have not undergone modifications that impacted the initial workmanship. Therefore, the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings retain integrity of workmanship.

6. **Integrity of Feeling** *[refers to] a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resources' features, in combination with their setting, conveyed a historic sense of the property during the period of construction. As noted previously, the integrity of setting for the buildings has been lost due to the transformation of the surrounding neighborhood into a commercial-industrial area. While the residential structures did not undergo modifications affecting their original size, plan, shape, style, and design, the change in the surrounding area caused them to lose their ability to convey a historic sense of the property during its construction. Therefore, the buildings do not retain integrity of feeling.

7. **Integrity of Association** *[refers to] the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating the resources' data or information and their ability to answer any research questions relevant to the history of the Perris area or the state of California. Historical research indicates that the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings are not associated with any significant persons or events. The single-family residential structures have always been used as such. None of the individuals who owned or lived at the property were found to be significant and no known important events occurred

at the property. Therefore, the buildings have never possessed integrity of association.

The 4517 Wade Avenue buildings were determined to meet four categories of the integrity analysis: location, design, materials, and workmanship. The 4517 Wade Avenue buildings do not retain integrity of setting, feeling, or association due to the transformation of the surrounding area and a lack of association with any significant persons or events.

CRHR Evaluation

For a historic resource to be eligible for listing on the CRHR, the resource must be found significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
  It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

  It was discovered through historical research that no significant events could be associated with the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings. Because the property could not be associated with any specific historic event, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 1.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**
  It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

  Historical research revealed that the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings are not associated with any persons important in our past. While Frederick Seykora, Jr. was an important creative individual due to his musical abilities during and after the Korean War, he is not recorded as ever owning or residing at the property; upon his parents' passing, the property was transferred to his sister Anna Catherine Kaufman, who promptly sold the property in 1986. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 2.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**
  It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

  Although the 4517 Wade Avenue residential structures currently exhibit elements of the Transitional Ranch architectural style, they were never good examples of the style. As such, the buildings are not particularly representative of any specific style, type, period, or method of construction.

Transitional Ranch, also referred to as Minimal Ranch, Cottage Ranch, or Ranchette, is a transitional style between the Minimal Traditional style of the 1940s and the later Modern Ranch style. While buildings of this style exhibit compact floorplans and follow the spatial organization of the Minimal Traditional style, their external appearances, such as horizontal massing, shallow roof pitch, and use of the picture window, align closely with the Modern Ranch style (McAlester 2015).

According to the Notice of Completion, the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings were constructed in 1964 when the property was owned by Anna Marie Rogers. While the residential structures share some characteristics of the Transitional Ranch style, such as a single story, compact size, side-gabled roof, and sheltered and recessed front entry, they also lack important characteristics of the Transitional Ranch style, such as corner windows, wall cladding that differs at the base of the windows, and horizontal wood or asbestos siding. In addition, the Transitional Ranch style covers the period immediately after World War II, and since the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings were constructed in 1964, they fall outside of this period. These buildings do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, they were not designed or built by an important creative individual, and do not possess high artistic values. As such, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**
  It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

  The research conducted for this study revealed that because the 4517 Wade Avenue buildings are not associated with any significant persons or events and were not constructed using unique or innovative methods of construction, they likely cannot yield any additional information about the history of Perris or the state of California. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 4.

Findings and Conclusions

The 4517 Wade Avenue buildings (Temp-1) are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events. Additionally, although they retain a moderate level of integrity, they were never representative or significant examples of Transitional Ranch style. Because the buildings are not eligible for listing on the CRHR, no mitigation measures are required for any future alterations or planned demolition of the buildings.

3.4 Discussion/Summary

During the field survey, two buildings were identified at 4517 Wade Avenue (Temp-1) that meet the age threshold to require historic structure evaluations to determine eligibility for the CRHR. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. The buildings are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events and not being representative or significant examples of Transitional Ranch style.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resources survey of the Patterson Commerce Center Project identified two buildings at 4517 Wade Avenue (Site Temp-1) that meet the age threshold to require historic structure evaluations to determine eligibility to the CRHR. The conclusion of the current assessment is that the buildings are not CEQA-significant or eligible for listing on the CRHR. The buildings have been thoroughly recorded and no additional information can be derived from further analysis.

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development of the Patterson Commerce Center Project will include the demolition of the two buildings at 4517 Wade Avenue. However, the removal of these buildings as part of the development of the property will not constitute an adverse impact because the buildings have been evaluated as not CEQA-significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The potential does still exist, however, that historic deposits may be present that are related to the use of this location since the 1930s. To mitigate potential impacts to unrecorded historic features or deposits, mitigation monitoring is recommended. The mitigation monitoring program is presented in Section 5.0.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed development will impact the two buildings at 4517 Wade Avenue recorded as Site Temp-1; however, as these resources are evaluated as lacking any further research potential, impacts have been determined to be not significant. Based upon the evaluation of the buildings as lacking further research potential, resource-specific mitigation measures will not be required as a condition of approval for the project. Although mitigation measures are not required, archaeological monitoring is recommended because grading may expose historic features or deposits associated with the historic use of the property since the 1930s. This property is also only a short distance east of several recorded prehistoric Native American sites, which suggests the project area was utilized prehistorically for food collection and processing. Based upon this potential, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study.

The project is located within the PVCCSP planning area. As archaeological monitoring is recommended, the project is subject to the following cultural resources mitigation measures (MM), which include mitigation outlined within the PVCCSP EIR as updated by the City (City of Perris 2011). Mitigation measure MM 1 below implements PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures MM Cultural 2 through MM Cultural 4, as subsequently revised by the City of Perris.

MM 1 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the project proponent/developer shall retain a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeology (U.S. Department of Interior 2012; Registered Professional Archaeologist preferred). The primary task of the consulting archaeologist shall be to monitor the initial ground-disturbing activities at both the subject property and any off-site project-related improvement areas for the identification of any previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. Selection of the archaeologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris Director of Development Services and no ground-disturbing activities shall occur at the site or within the off-site improvement areas until the archaeologist has been approved by the City.

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

equipment to allow time for the recording and removal of the resources. The archaeological monitor will continually assess the potential for resources throughout the course of ground disturbing activities and shall have the power to modify or reduce the level of monitoring should the potential to encounter resources be significantly reduced.

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

If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop and the project proponent and project archaeologist shall notify the City of Perris Planning Division and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. A designated Native American representative from either the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians or the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians shall be retained to assist the project archaeologist in the significance determination of the Native American resource as deemed possible. The designated Luiseño tribal representative will be given adequate time to examine the find. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of CEQA and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the Luiseño tribe. If the find is determined to be of sacred or religious value, the Luiseño tribal representative will work with the City and consulting archaeologist to protect the resource in accordance with tribal requirements. All analysis will be undertaking in a manner that avoids destruction or other adverse impacts.

In the event that human remains are discovered at the project or within the

off-site project improvement areas, mitigation measure MM 2 shall immediately apply and all items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling.

Native American artifacts that are relocated/reburied at the project site would be subject to a fully executed relocation/reburial agreement with the assisting Luiseño tribe. This shall include, but not be limited to, an agreement that artifacts will be reburied on-site and in an area of permanent protection to be agreed upon between sponsor and the designated Native American representative, if requested, and that reburial shall not occur until all cataloging and basic recordation have been completed by the consulting archaeologist.

Native American artifacts that cannot be avoided or relocated at the project site shall be prepared for curation at an accredited curation facility in Riverside County that meets federal standards (per 36 CFR Part 79) and available to archaeologists/researchers for further study. The project archaeologist shall deliver the Native American artifacts, including title, to the identified curation facility within a reasonable amount of time, along with applicable fees for permanent curation.

Non-Native American artifacts shall be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts will be subjected to curation, as deemed appropriate, or returned to the property owner.

Once grading activities have ceased or the archaeologist determines that monitoring is no longer necessary, monitoring activities can be discontinued following notification to the City of Perris Planning Division.

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

Mitigation measure MM 2 below implements PVCCSP EIR mitigation measure MM Cultural 6, as subsequently revised by the City of Perris.

MM 2 In the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered at the subject property or within the off-site improvement areas during ground-disturbing activities, the construction contractors, project archaeologist, and/or designated Luiseño tribal representative shall immediately stop all activities within 100 feet of the find. The project proponent shall then inform the Riverside County Coroner and the City of Perris Planning Division immediately, and the coroner shall be permitted to examine the remains as required by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b).

If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner would notify the NAHC, which will identify the "Most Likely Descendent" (MLD). Despite the affiliation with any Luiseño tribal representative(s) at the site, the NAHC's identification of the MLD will stand. The MLD shall be granted access to inspect the site of the discovery of Native American human remains and may recommend to the project proponent means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity of the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete his or her inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The disposition of the remains will be determined in consultation between the project proponent and the MLD. In the event that there is disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply and median with the NAHC will make the applicable determination (see Public Resources Code Section 5097.98I and 5097.94(k)).

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

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Patterson Commerce Center Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff. The report text was prepared by Andrew Garrison, Irem Oz, and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Irem Oz. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena Goralogia. The EIC at UCR provided the archaeological records search information. Archival research was conducted at the BFSA research library, the BLM GLO, and the Riverside Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were searched for at the San Diego Public Library.

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

Albert A. Webb Associates
2011 Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (SCH No.2009081086). City of Perris.

Ancestry.com
2002 *1930 United States Federal Census* (database online). Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

2010a *1920 United States Federal Census* (database online). Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

2010b *U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942* (database online). Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

Andrus, Patrick and Rebecca H. Shrimpton
2002 How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. *National Register Bulletin* No. 15. National Register of Historic Places.

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 Florence C. Shipek
1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 550–563. 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.

Beattie, George W. and Helen P. Beattie
1939 *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century.* Biobooks, Oakland, California.

Berba, John Dominic
2017 *Booms and Busts: Water's Role in the Development of Perris.* Unpublished master's thesis, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

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.

California Natural Resources Agency
2022 2022 *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statute and Guidelines*. Association of Environmental Professionals.

Caughey, John W.
1970 *California, A Remarkable State's Life History*. Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Chapman, Charles E.
1921 *A History of California: The Spanish Period*. The Macmillan Company, New York.

City of Moreno Valley
N.d. The History of Moreno Valley. Electronic document, http://www.moreno-valley.ca.us/community/about.shtml, accessed January 23, 2020.

City of Perris
N.d History. Electronic document, http://www.cityofperris.org/about/history.html, accessed January 23, 2019.

2008 City of Perris General Plan – Conservation Element. Electronic document, http://www.cityofperris.org/city-hall/general-plan/Conservation_Element_01-08-09.pdf, accessed June 29, 2020.

2011 Perris Valley Commerce Center (PVCC) Specific Plan Final EIR. Electronic document, http://www.cityofperris.org/city-hall/specific-plans/PVCC/PVCC_MMRP_11-30%2011_rev.pdf, accessed March 6, 2019.

2013 About Perris. Electronic document, http://www.cityofperris.org, accessed August 1, 2014.

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

Daily Record
1957 Woman's Club. 3 October:A-5. Banning, California.

Desert Sun
1982 Musician comes home for concert on Sunday. 12 February:21. Palm Springs, California.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin
1921 *San Luis Rey Mission, The King of the Missions*. James M. Barry Company, San Francisco, California.

Environmental Science Associates
2016 DWR Perris Dam Emergency Release Facility Draft Environmental Impact Report. Prepared for the California Department of Water Resources. Electronic document, https://water.ca.gov/LegacyFiles/lakeperris/DEIR/3-9_Hydrology.pdf, accessed January 23, 2019.

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.

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.

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

1992 Patterns and Implications of Coastal Settlement in San Diego County: 9,000 to 1,300 Years Ago. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by Terry Jones. Center for Archaeological Research, Davis, California.

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, C.
1967 The Sun City Story. *Sun City News,* Sun City, California.

Harris, Marvin
1991 *Cultural Anthropology*. HarperCollins Publishers Inc., New York, New York.

Hinton, Richard J.
1892 A Report on Irrigation and the Cultivation of the Soil Thereby, with Physical Data, Conditions, and Progress Within the United States for 1891, Accompanied by Maps, Illustrations, and Papers. Office of Irrigation Inquiry, Department of Agriculture. Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C.

Hoffman, Ogden
1862 Reports of Land Cases Determined in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Numa Hubert, San Francisco.

Koerper, Henry, C., Jonathan E. Ericson, Christopher E. Drover, and Paul E. Langenwalter, II
1986 Obsidian Exchange in Prehistoric Orange County. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 22 (1):33–69.

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

Laylander, Don, Jerry Schaefer, Nick Doose, Jessica Hennessey, and Ian Scharlotta
2014 A Regional Synthesis of Prehistoric Archaeological Landscapes in the Jacumba/McCain Valley Region, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management and San Diego Gas & Electric by ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California.

Library of Congress
N.d. Mexican California. In "California as I Saw It: First-Person Narratives of California's Early Years, 1849 to 1900." Electronic collection,

https://www.loc.gov/collections/california-first-person-narratives/articles-and-essays/early-california-history/mexican-california/, accessed March 22, 2021.

March Field Air Museum
2020 History of March Air Reserve Base. Electronic document, https://www.marchfield.org/visit/about-us/march-air-reserve-base-history/, accessed May 18, 2020.

Martin, P.S.
1967 Prehistoric Overkill. In *Pleistocene Extinctions: The Search for a Cause*, edited by P. Martin and H.E. Wright. Yale University Press: New Haven.

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).

Metropolitan Water District
N.d. Who We Are: 75 Years. Electronic document, http://www.mwdh2o.com/WhoWeAre/History/75years/, accessed January 23, 2019.

McAlester, Virginia Savage
2015 *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

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.

Morton, D.M.
2001 Geologic map of the Steele Peak 7.5' quadrangle, Riverside County, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 01-449, scale 1:24,000.

2003 Preliminary geologic map of the Perris 7.5' quadrangle, Riverside County, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 03-270, scale 1:24,000.

Morton, Rachel
1959 Major and Minor Notes. *The Independent* 8 February:52. Long Beach, California.

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.

Office of Historic Preservation
1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

Palm Springs Limelight
1942 Miss Hyde Seeks Re-Election as Tax Collector. 12 June:5. Palm Springs, California.

Patterson, Tom
1971 *A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years.* Press-Enterprise, Riverside, California.

Pourade, Richard F.
1961 Time of the Bells. In *The History of San Diego* (Volume 2). Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

1963 The Silver Dons. In *The History of San Diego* (Volume 3). Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

Press Telegram
1976 Great Teacher. 17 May:16. Long Beach, California.

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.

Redlands Daily Facts
1964 Crash Fatal. 12 December:A-5. Redlands, California.

2008 The Rise and Fall of Frank Brown. Electronic document, https://www.redlandsdailyfacts.com/2008/08/09/the-rise-and-fall-of-frank-brown/, accessed December 4, 2020.

Riverside Daily Press
1958 Miss Hyde … 20 March:C-2. Riverside, California.

Riverside Independent Enterprise
1957 Lady With Grace: Miss Hyde Often Called Mister. 24 September:21. Riverside, California.

RMO, LLP
2022 The Guide to Intestate Succession in California. Electronic document, https://rmolawyers.com/intestate-succession-california, accessed May 6, 2022.

Robinson, John W.
1997 Rancho San Jacinto Viejo and the Estudillo Family. In *Rancho Days in Southern California*, (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Corral of the Westerners), pp. 143–161.

Rogers, Malcolm J.
1939 Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. In *San Diego Museum Papers* (3) [1989 printing]. San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, California.

Rolle, Andrew F.
1969 *California: A History* (Second Edition). Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Shumway, George, Carl L. Hubbs, and James R. Moriarty, III
1961 Scripps Estate Site, San Diego, California: A La Jollan Site Dated 5,460-7,370 Years Before the Present. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 93(3).

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, Carlsbad, California.

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. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1).

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.

Tang, Bai "Tom", 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 Eastern Information Center at University of California Riverside, Riverside, California.

The Long Beach Sun
1931 Miss Anna Seykora Wed to Los Angeles Man at Home Rites. 15 September:A-5. Long Beach, California.

True, Delbert L.
1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3).

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.

Warren, Claude N.
1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern Coast. In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, edited by C.I. Williams. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3):1–14.

Warren, Claude N. and D.L. True
1961 The San Dieguito Complex and its Place in California Prehistory. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report* 1960-1961. University of California Press, Los Angeles, California.

Warren, Claude N., D.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.
2022 Paleontological Assessment for the Patterson Logistics Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

Woodford, A.O., J.S. Shelton, D.O. Doehring, and R.K. Morton
1971 Pliocene-Pleistocene history of the Perris Block, southern California. Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 82, p. 3421–3448, 18 figs.

APPENDIX A

Resumes 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), Parkloft

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

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

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—included 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—included 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—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

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

Experience

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 **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **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.

Irem Oz, Ph.D.

Architectural Historian
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: irem@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Doctor of Philosophy, Architecture **2022**

The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Master of Arts, Archaeology and Art History **2014**

Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey

Bachelor of Science, City and Regional Planning **2010**

Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Research Interests

History of Architecture

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Cultural Heritage Management

Archival Research

Ethnography

Qualitative Research

Experience

Architectural Historian **March 2022–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports for both California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation.

On-Call Architectural Historian **September 2021–March 2022**
Stell Environmental Enterprises, Inc.

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation.

Research and Teaching Assistant/Ph.D. Candidate **August 2015–December 2021**
The Pennsylvania State University

Conducting literature reviews and research on various large-scale urban planning projects; teaching history of architecture and urban planning (ARCH 100) to non-specialist groups of 150+ students per semester; acting as a jury in architectural design studios; developing and conducting comprehensive qualitative research projects with clearly stated scope of work, cultural and scientific significance, and expected outcomes; analyzing and synthesizing spatial and socio-cultural data; producing 3-D models, site plans, section drawings and synthesis plans; preparing interview and focus group protocols, conducting expert, in-depth and walkalong interviews and moderating focus groups; writing grant applications.

Research Assistant **March 2013–November 2014**
UNESCO Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Management Plan Project

Conducting literature reviews and archival research on the history of the town of Mudurnu in Turkey; conducting field surveys and interviews to identify local tangible and intangible cultural heritage; developing a conservation action plan; preparing and digitizing conservation implementation plan proposals

Project Supervisor **January 2000-December 2001**
Taksim Yapi, Istanbul

Conducting literature reviews and archival research on the architectural heritage in Istabul; developing conservation projects for the Molla Çelebi and Hüseyin Ağa Mosques in Istanbul through rigorous archival research and interviews; managing a team of 50 workers and contractors during the implementation of conservation projects; preparing and submitted fiscal reports and memos on project progress.

Scholarly Works

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2020 The Performance of Gender and Ethnic Identity in the Diaspora Mosque in The Architect and the City. *Proceedings of the ARCC 15th International Conference.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2019 Fieldwork in-between Architecture and Anthropology: The Case of Marxloh, Duisburg in *Future Praxis: Applied Research as a Bridge between the Theory and Praxis. Proceedings of the ARCC 14th International Conference.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2018 The Tale of Two Mosques: Marxloher Merkez Mosque vs. Cologne Central Mosque in Architectural Research for a Global Community. *Proceedings of the EAEE ARCC 13th International Conference.*

Oz, I.
2018 The Tale of Marxloher Merkez Mosque: The Miracle of Duisburg or an Illusion of Miracle?. *Archi-DOCT, 10.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2016 Integration of Turkish Migrants in Germany: A Case Study in Polarities in Architectural Research Addressing Societal Challenges*. Proceedings of the EAAE ARCC 11th International Conference.*

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Historic Documents

Building Development Information

L-43 (G.S.) (Rev. 4-60) (6 pt.)

BOOK 3610 PAGE 105

WHEN RECORDED, PLEASE MAIL THIS INSTRUMENT TO

Seacoast Savings & Loan Assn.
221 E. St.
Box 698
Encinitas, California

18784

Order No. 317038
Escrow No.

RECEIVED FOR RECORD
FEB 14 1964
AT 9:00 O'CLOCK A.M.
SECURITY TITLE INSURANCE CO
Recorded in Official Records
BOOK 3610 PAGE 105
Riverside County, California
FEES $2.80

SPACE ABOVE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

Notice of Completion

NOTICE is hereby given that:

1. The undersigned is owner of the interest stated below in the property hereinafter described;
2. The NAME (including that of the undersigned), ADDRESS and NATURE OF TITLE of every person owning any interest in such property is as follows:

FULL NAME	FULL ADDRESS	NATURE OF TITLE
A. Marie Rogers (Name of Undersigned)	18358 Hwy. 395 Perris, Calif.	In Fee

3. The names and addresses of the transferors of the undersigned owner: (to be shown if the undersigned is a successor in interest of the owner who caused the improvement to be constructed, etc.);

4. A work of improvement on the property hereinafter described was COMPLETED on 4-Feb.-1964;
5. The name of the CONTRACTOR, if any, for such work of improvement was Wilco Builders Inc.

(If no Contractor, insert "NONE".)

6. The property on which said work of improvement was completed is in the City of , County of Riverside

State of California, and is described as follows:

(See Attached)

BOOK 3610 PAGE 106

In the County of Riverside, State of California:

Lot 7 in Block 3 of Golden Valley Farms Unit No. 2, as shown by map on file in Book 15 pages 10 and 11 of Maps, Riverside County Records;

Excepting therefrom any portion in the 60 foot strip -of land granted to the County of Riverside for road purposes by Deed from William Garland recorded June 13, 1914 in Book 398 page 362 of Deeds, Riverside County Records, and Quitclaimed to the County by Deed from J. E. Marsh and Robert Marsh, recorded October 15, 1914 in Book 406 page 7 of Deeds, Riverside County Records;
ALSO EXCEPTING therefrom that portion as conveyed to the State of California by Deed filed for record September 16, 1952 as Instrument No. 39499, described as follows:
That portion of Lot 7 in Block 3 of Golden Valley Farms, Unit No. 2, Book 15 pages 10 and 11 of Maps, Riverside County Records, described as follows; beginning at the intersection of the Southerly line of said Lot 7 and the Easterly line of that certain parcel of land, 60 feet in width, granted to the County of Riverside for road purposes by Deed from Wm. Garland, recorded June 13, 1914 in Book 398 page 362 of Deeds; thence on said Easterly line, North 19° 21' 10" West, 81.80 feet to the Northerly line of said Lot 7; thence on said Northerly line of Lot 7, South 89° 38' 12" East (record North 89° 50' East), 131.72 feet; thence South 19° 21' 10" East, 81.80 feet to said Sotherly line of Lot 7, distant along said Southerly line, South 89° 38' 18" (record North 89° 50' East) , 131.72 feet from the point of beginning; thence on last said Southerly line North 89° 38' 18" West (record South 89° 50' West), 131.72 feet to the point of beginning.

7. The street address of said property is: 18358 Hwy. 395

Dated February 5,1964

Signature of owner named in paragraph 2: A. Marie Rogers

A. Marie Rogers

Verification for individual owner:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Riverside } ss.

The undersigned, being duly sworn, says: That he is the owner of the aforesaid interest or estate in the property described in the foregoing notice; that he has read the same, and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts stated therein are true.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me on February 5,1964

Signature of owner named in paragraph 2: A. Marie Rogers

(Seal)

(Notary signature line)

Garett M. Hill My Commission Expires Dec. 9, 1965

("His name (notary's) shall be typed or legibly printed")

(Sec. 8205 - Government Code 1959)

NB.

Order Number ..... Escrow Number .....

18833

RECORDING REQUESTED BY

WHEN RECORDED, PLEASE MAIL TO

SAN GORGONIO INVESTMENT CO.
5014 W RAMSEY BOX 309
BANNING, CALIF.

320800-149

RECORDED FOR RECORD
FEB 14 1964
AT 9:00 O'CLOCK A.M.
SECURITY FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
In the Official Records of Riverside County, California
BOOK 3610 PAGE 106

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE

DEED OF TRUST AND ASSIGNMENT OF RENTS

(SHORT FORM)

(Incorporating by reference certain provisions of a fictitious deed of trust of record. A copy of said provisions is set forth on the reverse hereof.)

THIS DEED OF TRUST, made this 6th day of November, 19 63,

BETWEEN IVERY JACKSON and JOSEPHINE JACKSON, husband and wife, herein called TRUSTOR,

whose address is 718 North Florida, Banning, California
(Number and Street) (City) (Zone) (State)

SECURITY FIRST NATIONAL BANK, a National Banking Association, herein called Trustee,

and SAN GORGONIO INVESTMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation, herein called BENEFICIARY,

WITNESSETH: That Trustor irrevocably GRANTS, TRANSFERS and ASSIGNS to TRUSTEE IN TRUST, WITH POWER OF SALE, that property in Riverside County, California, described as:

Ownership Information

Chain of Title

4517 Wade Avenue

Title Records for APN 314-110-018

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Instrument #
V. M. Hyde, Tax Collector of the County of Riverside, State of California	James O. Rogers and A. Marie Rogers	6/14/1950	Book 1180, Page 593
Anna Marie Rogers	Edwards M. Mulloy, Mrs. Ethel Ryan, John Edward Seykora and Frederick W. Seykora	10/07/1965	Records File No. 115113
Edward M. Mulloy	Frederick W. Seykora	08/04/1966	Records File No. 79675
John Edward Seykora	Frederick W. Seykora	08/04/1966	Records File No. 79676
Mrs. Ethel Ryan	Frederick W. Seykora	08/04/1966	Records File No. 79677
Frederick W. Seykora and Leah Dana Seykora	Frederick W. Seykora and Leah Dana Seykora	12/08/1966	Records File No. 117750
Anna Katherine Kaufman, as Executor of the Estate of Frederick Watt Seykora, aka Frederick W. Seykora, aka Fred W. Seykora	Oscar Wood and Miriam Wood	16/07/1986	Records File No. 167136
Oscar Wood and Miriam Wood	Gregory W. Wood and Caryl D. Wood	06/02/1990	Records File No. 47357
South Bay Financial Corporation	Marrow Mortgage Company, Inc.	07/15/1992	Records File No. 262026

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Instrument #
Marrow Mortgage Company, Inc.	James Reynolds and Deborah Reynolds; Fred Bergon and Lynda Bergon; Raymond M. Locke; Jacques P. Huysman and Anthonia R. Huysman; Earl Transcott and Rufina Truscott; Eric J. Nelson; Jon E. Nelson and Shirly Nelson; Timothy Mulcahy and Kim L. Mulcahy; Lonny Gimpel and Elena Gimpel; Charles A. Bernal, Bernadette Webb, Curtis Bernal, Ronald Bernal and Pamela Bernal	05/04/1993	Records File No. 164867
Universal Foreclosure Services, Inc.	Bruce M. Beyne; Charles A. Bernal, Bernadette Webb, Curtis Bernal, Ronald Bernal and Brian Bernal; Van Barberi; Raymond M. Locke; Catherine Morrow; Frank M. Ralston, Jr.; Michael Scott Ralston; Stephen Van Dyke Ralston; Elena Gimpel; Patricia Bowers; Terence Whitington; Darlene A. Whitington Trust; John L. Tanner and Margaret S. Tanner	09/14/1999 and 01/28/2000	Records File No. 1999-410756 and Records File No. 2000-031920
Bruce M. Beyne, Trustee, Charles A. Bernal, Bernadette Webb, Curtis Bernal, Ronald Bernal,	George R. Frost and Katy G. Frost	05/30/2001	Records File No. 2001-238289

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Instrument #
Brian Bernal, Van Barberi, Raymond M. Locke, Margaret Gilmour, as Executor of the Estate of Catherine Morrow, Frank M. Ralston, Jr., Michael Scott Ralston, Stephen Van Dyke Ralston, Terence Whitington; John L. Tanner, Margaret S. Tanner, Terence Whitington; Successor Trustee of the Darlene A. Whitington Family Trust, Elena Gimpel and Patricia Bowers			
George R. Frost and Katy G. Frost	George R. Frost and Katy G. Frost, Trustees	02/28/2017	Records File No. 2007-0082532

California Lot Book, Inc.

dba California Title Search Co.

P.O. Box 9004
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067
(858) 278-8797 Fax (858) 278-8393
WWW.LOTBOOK.COM

Chain of Title Report

Brian F. Smith and Associates
14010 Poway Rd., Ste. A
Poway, CA 92064
Attn: Jennifer Stropes

CTS Reference No.: 0322709

Title Search Through: March 14, 2022

Property Address: 4517 Wade Avenue
Perris, CA 92571

Assessor's Parcel No.: 314-110-018

Assessed Value: $115,516

Exemption: None

Property Characteristics

Use: SFR

Improvements: 810 square feet

Legal Description

LOT 7 IN BLOCK 3 OF GOLDEN VALLEY FARMS AS SHOWN BY MAP ON FILE IN BOOK 15, PAGE(S) 10 AND 11 OF MAPS, RECORDS OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM A 60 FOOT STRIP OF LAND CONVEYED TO THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE BY DEED RECORDED JUNE 13, 1914, IN BOOK 398, PAGES 362 OF DEEDS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM THAT PORTION CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA BY DEED RECORDED SEPTEMBER 16, 1952, BOOK 41 PAGES 386 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Chain of Title
(June 14, 1950 through March 14, 2022)

1. Grant Deed

Grantor:	V. M. Hyde, Tax Collector of the County of Riverside, State of California
Grantee:	James O. Rogers and A. Marie Rogers
Recorded:	June 14, 1950, No. 1801, Official Records Book 1180, Page 593

2. Affidavit - Death of Joint Tenant

Decedent:	James O. Rogers
Recorded:	November 20, 1963, No. 122714, Official Records Book 3539, Page 212

3. Notice of Completion

Recorded:	February 14, 1964, No. 18784, Official Records Book 3610, Page 105

4. Judgment Settling First and Final Account and Report of Administrator and of Final Distribution

Estate of:	Anna Marie Rogers
Distributed to:	Edward M. Mulloy, Mrs. Ethel Ryan, John Edward Seykora and Frederick W. Seykora
Recorded:	October 7, 1965, Recorders File No. 115113

5. Grant Deed

Grantor:	Edward M. Mulloy
Grantee:	Frederick W. Seykora
Recorded:	August 4, 1966, Recorders File No. 79675

6. Grant Deed

Grantor:	John Edward Seykora
Grantee:	Frederick W. Seykora
Recorded:	August 4, 1966, Recorders File No. 79676

7. Grant Deed

Grantor:	Mrs. Ethel Ryan
Grantee:	Frederick W. Seykora
Recorded:	August 4, 1966, Recorders File No. 79677

8. Grant Deed

Grantor:	Frederick W. Seykora and Leah Dana Seykora
Grantee:	Frederick W. Seykora and Leah Dana Seykora
Recorded:	December 8, 1966, Recorders File No. 117750

9. Grant Deed

Grantor:	Anna Katherine Kaufman, es Executor of the Estate of Frederick Watt Seykora, aka Frederick W. Seykora, aka Fred W. Seykora
Grantee:	Oscar Wood and Miriam Wood
Recorded:	July 16, 1986, Recorders File No. 167136

10. Grant Deed

Grantor:	Oscar W. Wood and Miriam A. Wood
Grantee:	Gregory W. Wood and Caryl D. Wood
Recorded:	February 6, 1990, Recorders File No. 47357

11. Trustee's Deed Upon Sale

Grantor:	South Bay Financial Corporation
Grantee:	Morrow Mortgage Company, Inc.
Recorded:	July 15, 1992, Recorders File No. 262026

12. Grant Deed

Grantor:	Morrow Mortgage Company, Inc.
Grantee:	James Reynolds and Deborah Reynolds, 1.76471% interest; Fred Bergon and Lynda Bergon, 7.05882% interest; Raymond M. Locke, 11.76471% interest; Jacques P. Huysman and Anthonia R. Huysman, 5.88235% interest; Earl Truscott and Rufina Truscott, 23.52941% interest; Eric J. Nelson, 8.62745% interest; Jon E. Nelson and Shirly Nelson, 8.62745% interest; Timothy Mulcahy and Kim L. Mulcahy, 8.62745% interest; Lonny Gimpel and Elena Gimpel, 12.35294% interest; and Charles A. Bernal, Bernadette Webb, Curtis Bernal, Ronald Bernal and Pamela Bernal, 11.76471% interest
Recorded:	May 4, 1993, Recorders File No. 164867

13. Trustee's Deed Upon Sale

Grantor:	Universal Foreclosure Services, Inc.
Grantee:	Bruce M. Beyne, Trustee, 4.887% interest; Charles A. Bernal, Bernadette Webb, Curtis Bernal, Ronald Bernal and Brian Bernal, 15.2719% interest; Van Barberi, 3.7874% interest; Raymond M. Locke, 15.2718% interest; Catherine Morrow, 20.1588% interest; Frank M. Ralston, Jr., 2.2806% interest; Michael Scott Ralston, 2.2806% interest; Stephen Van Dyke Ralston, 2.2806% interest; Elena Gimpel, 1.007905% interest; Patricia Bowers, 1.007905% interest; Terence Whitington, .9163% interest; Darlene A. Whitington Trust, 23.7019% interest; and John L. Tanner and Margaret S. Tanner, 7.1472% interest
Recorded:	September 14, 1999, Recorders File No. 1999-410756
Re-Recorded:	January 28, 2000, Recorders File No. 2000-031920

14. Order Determining Succession to Real Property

Decedent:	Catherine Morrow
Successor:	Margaret Gilmour, as Executor of the Estate of Catherine Morrow
Recorded:	May 30, 2001, Recorders File No. 2001-238288

Please be advised that this is not Title Insurance. The information provided herein reflects matters of public record which impart constructive notice in accordance with California Insurance Code 12340.10

15. Grant Deed

Grantor:	Bruce M. Beyne, Trustee, Charles A. Bernal, Bernadette Webb, Curtis Bernal, Ronald Bernal, Brian Bernal, Van Barberi, Raymond M. Locke, Margaret Gilmour, as Executor of the Estate of Catherine Morrow, Frank M. Ralston, Jr., Michael Scott Ralston, Stephen Van Dyke Ralston, Terence Whitington, John L. Tanner, Margaret S. Tanner, Terence Whitington, Successor Trustee and Elena Gimpel, Successor Trustee of the Darlene A. Whitington Family Trust, Elena Gimpel and Patricia Bowers
Grantee:	George R. Frost and Katy G. Frost
Recorded:	May 30, 2001, Recorders File No. 2001-238289

16. Grant Deed

Grantor:	George R. Frost and Katy G. Frost
Grantee:	George R. Frost and Katy G. Frost, Trustees
Recorded:	February 28, 2017, Recorders File No. 2017-0082532

– End of Report –

BOOK 1180 PAGE 593

This Indenture, Made the 7th day of June, 1950, between V. M. HYDE, Tax Collector of the County of Riverside, State of California, first party, and James O. Rogers & A. Marie Rogers, husband & wife, as joint tenants of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, second parties

Witnesseth, That whereas, the real property hereinafter described was duly sold and conveyed to the State of California for the non-payment of taxes which had been legally levied and which were a lien upon said property under and in accordance with law; and

Whereas, subsequent thereto and in conformity with law, the State of California, acting by and through V. M. HYDE, Tax Collector as aforesaid, did offer said property hereinafter described, for sale at public auction to the highest bidder on the 7th day of June, 1950, and

Whereas, the highest bid at said auction was the sum of

One Hundred Twelve & no/100- DOLLARS,

which bid was made by the second parties herein, whereupon said property was regularly declared sold to said second parties for said sum.

Whereas, no Taxing Agency has objected to the sale, and

Now Therefore, the said first party, having regularly sold said property to the second parties herein, does hereby, in consideration of the sum of

One Hundred Twelve & no/ 100- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - DOLLARS,

to said first party in hand paid, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, grant to the said second parties, James O. Rogers & A. Marie Rogers, that certain real property hereinbefore referred to, and situate in the County of Riverside, State of California, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

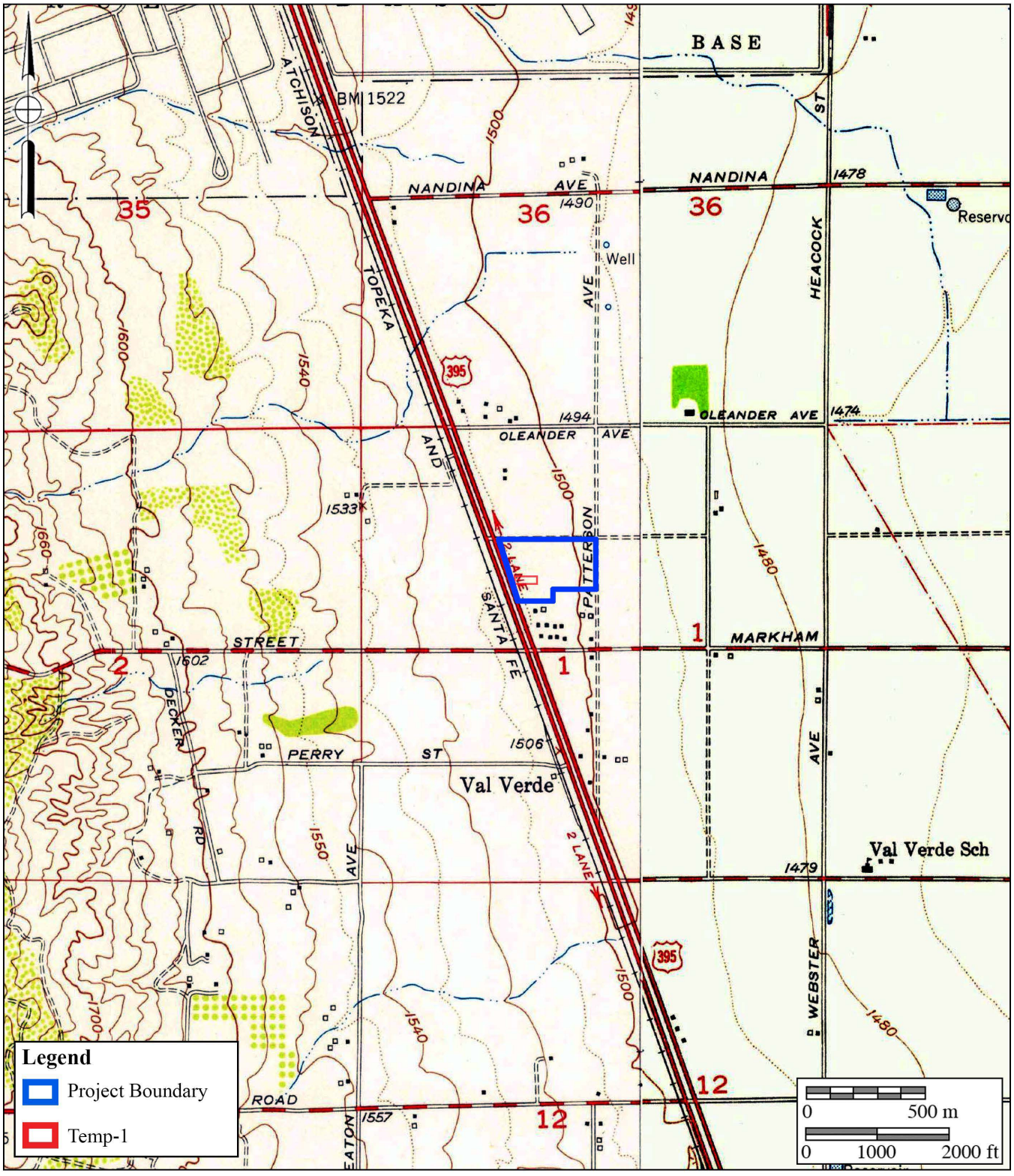
Lot 7, Block 3, Golden Valley Farms No. 2.

In Witness Whereof, the said first party has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

V. M. Hyde

Tax Collector of the County of Riverside

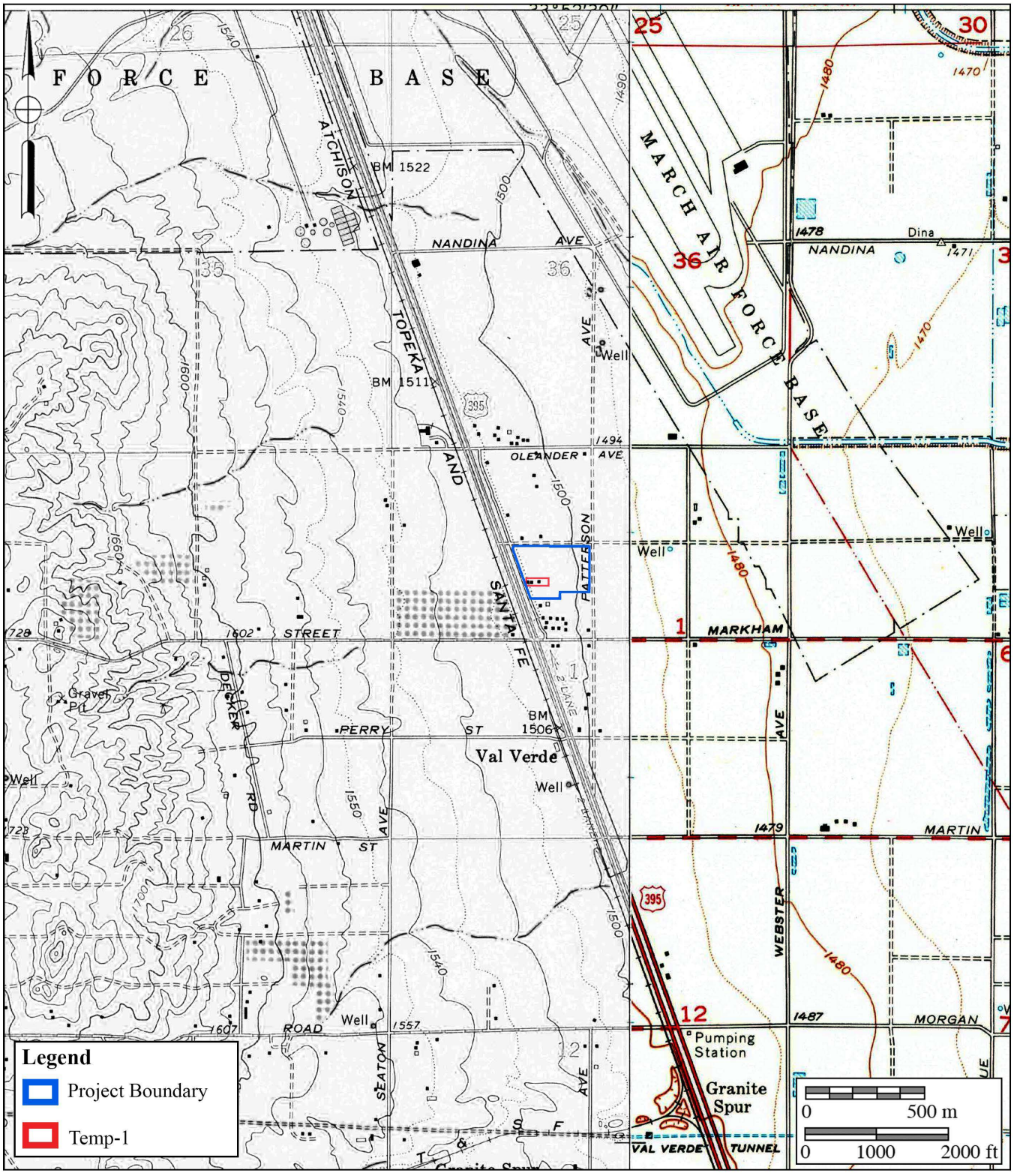
Maps



1953 USGS Map

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

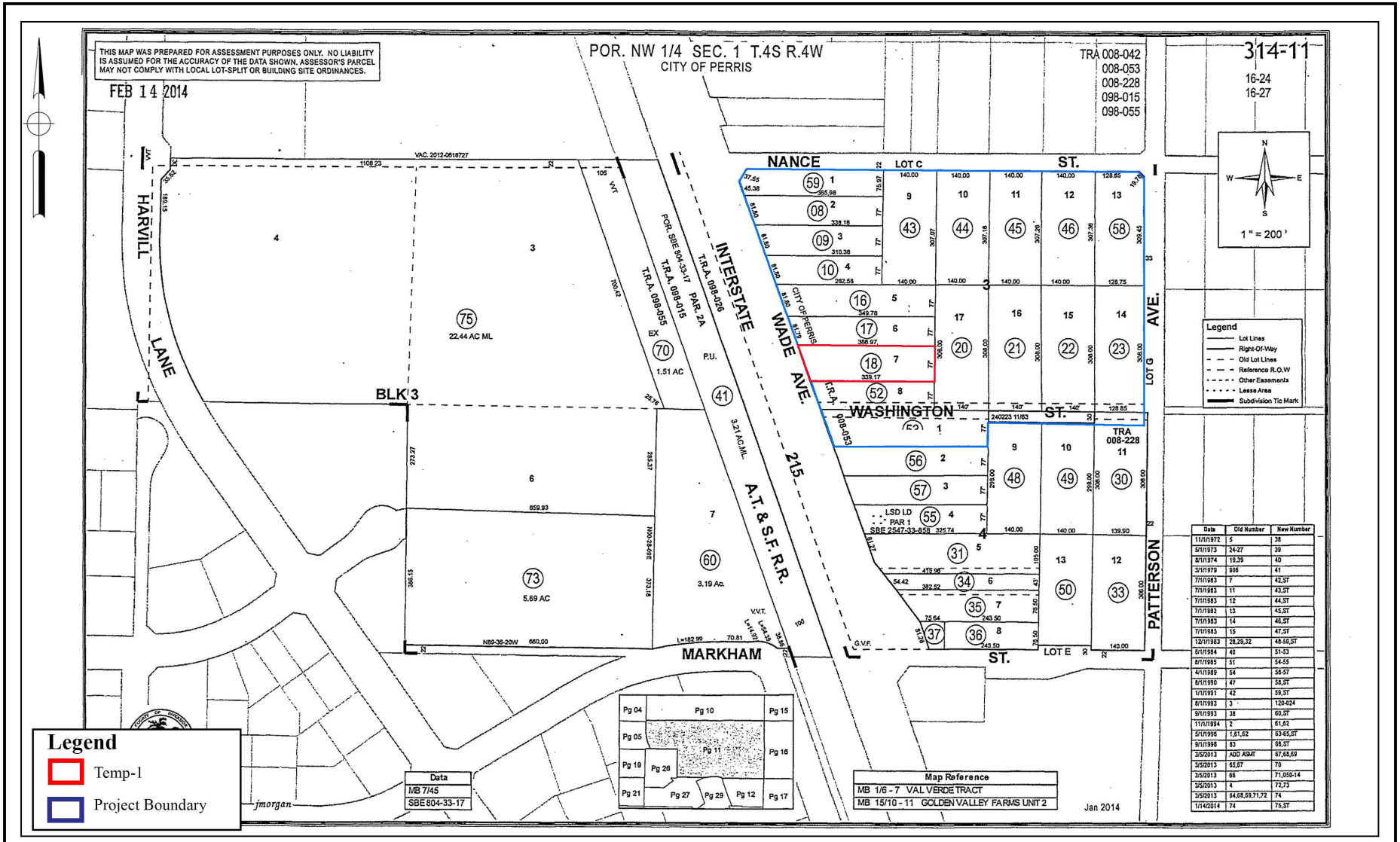
USGS *Steele Peak* and *Perris* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



1967 USGS Map

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

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



Current Assessor's Parcel Map

The Patterson Commerce Center Project

APPENDIX F

PVCC Specific Plan FEIR
Applicable Mitigation Measures

Biological Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	at least 90 percent avoidance of areas providing long-term conservation value for the NEPSSA and CAPSSA target species. If avoidance is not feasible, then such implementing projects will require the approval of a DBESP including appropriate mitigation.	conjunction with development applications as part of the CEQA process Approval of a DBESP will be required as part of the CEQA process	Planning Division				

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
The project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines*.	**MM Cultural 1:** Prior to the consideration by the City of Perris of implementing development or infrastructure projects for properties that are vacant, undeveloped, or considered to be sensitive for cultural resources by the City of Perris Planning Division, a Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the subject property prepared in accordance	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Submittal of a Phase I Cultural Resources Study and issuance of grading permits	City of Perris Planning Division			

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	with the protocol of the City of Perris by a professional archeologist[1] shall be submitted to the City of Perris Planning Division for review and approval. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall determine whether the subject implementing development would potentially cause a substantial adverse change to any significant paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall be prepared to meet the standards established by Riverside County and shall, at a minimum, include the results of the following: 1. Records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the National or State Registry of Historic Places and any appropriate public, private, and tribal archives. 2. Sacred Lands File record search with the NAHC followed by project scoping with tribes recommended by the NAHC. 3. Field survey of the implementing						

[1] For the purpose of this measure, the City of Perris considers professional archaeologists to be those who meet the United States Secretary of the Interior's standards for recognition as a professional, including an advanced degree in anthropology, archaeology, or a related field, and the local experience necessary to evaluate the specific project. The professional archaeologist must also meet the minimum criteria for recognition by the Register for Professional Archaeologists (RPA), although membership is not required.

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	development or infrastructure project site. The proponents of the subject implementing development projects and the professional archaeologists are also encouraged to contact the local Native American tribes (as identified by the California Native Heritage Commission and the City of Perris) to obtain input regarding the potential for native American resources to occur at the project site. Measures shall be identified to mitigate the known and potential significant effects of the implementing development or infrastructure project, if any. Mitigation for historic resources shall be considered in the following order of preference: 1. Avoidance. 2. Changes to the structure provided pursuant to the Secretary of Interior's Standards. 3. Relocation of the structure. 4. Recordation of the structure to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standard if demolition is allowed.						

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	Avoidance is the preferred treatment for known significant prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and sites containing Native American human remains. Where feasible, plans for implementing projects shall be developed to avoid known significant archaeological resources and sites containing human remains. Where avoidance of construction impacts is possible, the implementing projects shall be designed and landscaped in a manner, which will ensure that indirect impacts from increased public availability to these sites are avoided. Where avoidance is selected, archaeological resource sites and sites containing Native American human remains shall be placed within permanent conservation easements or dedicated open space areas. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study submitted for each implementing development or infrastructure project shall have been completed no more than three (3) years prior to the submittal of the application for the subject implementing development project or the start of construction of an implementing infrastructure project.						

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	MM Cultural 2: If the Phase I Cultural Resources Study required under **MM Cultural 1** determines that monitoring during construction by a professional archaeologist is needed for the implementing development project; the project proponent shall retain a professional archaeologist prior to the issuance of grading permits. The task of the archaeologist shall be to verify implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the approved Phase I Cultural Resources Study and to monitor the initial ground-altering activities[2] at the subject site for the unearthing of previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. Selection of the archaeologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris Planning Manager and no grading activities shall occur at the site until the archaeologist has been approved by the City. The archaeological monitor shall be responsible for maintaining daily field notes, a photographic record, and reporting all finds in a timely manner. The archaeologist shall also be	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			
	equipped to record and salvage cultural resources that may be unearthed during initial ground-altering activities. The archaeologist						11.0-24

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	MM Cultural 3 If the Phase I Cultural Resources Study required under **MM Cultural 1** determines that monitoring during construction by both a professional archaeologist and a Native American representative is needed for the implementing development project, the project proponent shall retain a professional archaeologist and a Native American representative of Luiseño descent prior to the issuance of grading permits. The professional archaeologist and Native American observer shall be required on site during all initial ground-altering activities. The Native American observer shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow the evaluation of cultural resources with the project archaeologist. The evaluation and treatment provisions of mitigation measure **MM Cultural 2** shall apply to this measure.	Monitors retained prior to issuance of grading permits. Monitoring shall take place during all initial ground-altering activities	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			
	MM Cultural 4 In the event that cultural resources are discovered at a development site that is not monitored by a professional	Ongoing during construction	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of	City of Perris Planning			

[2] For the purpose of this measure, ground-altering activities include, but are not limited to, debris removal, vegetation removal, tree removal, grading, trenching, or other site preparation activities. Initial ground-altering activities refer to the first time that the existing materials are altered by construction-related activities. Materials that have already been disturbed by construction-related activities do not require subsequent monitoring.

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	archaeologist, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find shall stop, the project developer shall notify the City of Perris Planning Division, and the project developer shall retain a professional archaeologist to analyze the find for identification as prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. The evaluation and treatment provisions of mitigation measure **MM Cultural 2** shall apply to this measure.		Report of Findings, if applicable	Division			
The project would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.	**MM Cultural 5**: Prior to grading for projects requiring subsurface excavation that exceeds five (5)feet in depth, proponents of the subject implementing development projects shall retain a professional paleontologist to verify implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the approved Phase I Cultural Resources Study and to monitor the subsurface excavation that exceed five (5) feet in depth. Selection of the paleontologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris Planning Manager and no grading activities shall occur at the site until the paleontologist has been approved by the City. Monitoring should be restricted to undisturbed subsurface areas of older alluvium, which might be present below the surface. The	Prior to issuance of grading permits Ongoing monitoring during subsurface excavation	Retention of professional paleontologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	paleontologist shall be prepared to quickly salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays. The paleontologist shall also remove samples of sediments which are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. The paleontologist shall have the power to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow for removal of abundant or large specimens. Collected samples of sediments shall be washed to recover small invertebrate and vertebrate fossils. Recovered specimens shall be prepared so that they can be identified and permanently preserved. Specimens shall be identified and curated and placed into an accredited repository (such as the Western Science Center or the Riverside Metropolitan Museum) with permanent curation and retrievable storage. A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of recovered specimens, shall be prepared upon completion of the steps outlined above. The report shall include a discussion of the significance of all recovered specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the City of Perris Planning Division, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts						

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	to paleontological resources.						
The project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines*.	**MM Cultural 6:** In the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered at the implementing development project site during grading or earthmoving, the construction contractors shall immediately stop all activities in the immediate area of the find. The project proponent shall then inform the Riverside County Coroner and the City of Perris Planning Division and the coroner will be permitted to examine the remains. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner will notify the NAHC and the Commission will identify the "Most Likely Descendent" (MLD).[3] Despite the affiliation of any Native American representatives at the site, the Commission's identification of the MLD will stand. The MLD shall be granted access to inspect the site of the discovery of the Native	During construction activities	Coroner and NAHC contacted and submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			

[3] The "Most Likely Descendent" ("MLD") is a reference used by the California Native American Heritage Commission to identify the individual or population most likely associated with any human remains that may be identified within a given project area. Under California Public Resources Code section 5097.98, the Native American Heritage Commission has the authority to name the MLD for any specific project and this identification is based on a report of Native American remains through the County Coroner's office. In the case of the City of Perris, the Native American Heritage Commission may identify any Luiseño descendent, but generally names the Soboba or Pechanga bands of Mission Indians (both Luiseño populations) and alternates between the two groups. The City of Perris will recognize any MLD identified by the Native American Heritage Commission without giving preference to any particular population. In cases where the Native American Heritage Commission is not tasked with the identification of a Native American representative, the City of Perris reserves the right to make an independent decision based upon the nature of the proposed project.

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	American human remains and may recommend to the project proponent means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity of the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The disposition of the remains will be determined in consultation with the City of Perris, the project proponent, and the MLD. The City of Perris will be responsible for the final decision, based upon input from the various stakeholders. If the human remains are determined to be other than Native American in origin, but still of archaeological value, the remains will be recovered for analysis and subject to curation or reburial at the expense of the project proponent. If deemed appropriate, the remains will be recovered by the coroner and handled through the Coroner's Office. Coordination with the Coroner's Office will be through the City of Perris and in consultation with the various stakeholders. The specific locations of Native American burials and reburials will be proprietary and not						

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
	disclosed to the general public. The locations will be documented by the consulting archaeologist in conjunction with the various stakeholders and a report of findings shall be filed with the Eastern Information Center (EIC).						

Geology and Soils							
Impact/Threshold	**Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring Timing/ Frequency**	**Action Indicating Compliance**	**Monitoring Agency**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initials	**Date**	**Remarks**
Expose people or property to substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the proposed project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence,	**MM Geo 1**: Concurrent with the City of Perris' review of implementing development projects, the project proponent of the implementing development project shall submit a geotechnical report prepared by a registered geotechnical engineer and a qualified engineering geologist to the City of Perris Public Works/Engineering Administration Division for its review and approval. The geotechnical report shall assess the soil stability within the implementing development project affecting individual lots and building pads, and shall describe the methodology (e.g., overexcavated, backfilled, compaction) being used to implement the	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Submittal of geotechnical report	City of Perris Public Works/ Engineering Division			