A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE FIRST WILSON III PROJECT

PERRIS, CALIFORNIA

APNs 300-210-014, -015, -023, and -024

Submitted to:

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

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Database Information

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Submitted by:	BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064
Assessor's Parcel Number(s):	300-210-014, -015, -023, and -024
USGS Quadrangle:	Section 17, Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the *Perris, California* (7.5-minute).
Study Area:	9.9-acre industrial property west of Wilson Avenue and south of Rider Street.
Key Words:	USGS *Perris* Quadrangle (7.5-minute); archaeological survey; negative.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), has conducted this archaeological survey of the proposed First Wilson III Project site located within the northern part of the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. The 9.9-acre project site is located south of Rider Street, west of Wilson Avenue and includes 2980, 3040, and 3060 Wilson Avenue as well as a vacant, undeveloped parcel (Figure 1). The subject property is situated southeast of March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport southwest of Lake Perris, and west of the Perris Valley Storm Drain (PVSD) within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 300-210-014, -015, -023, and -024. The property is located within Section 17, Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the USGS *Perris, California* 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The project applicant proposes the construction of a warehouse structure and related improvements (Figure 3). Currently, the project contains seven structures consisting of various sheds and prefabricated buildings. However, all structures within the project were constructed after 1978 and are therefore modern, not considered cultural resources, and do not require any additional study under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The archaeological surveys, which were conducted on September 3, 2021, and January 5, 2022, were completed to determine if cultural resources exist within the property. The surveys of the property did not result in the identification of any cultural resources. As a part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR). 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 PVCC Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR).

II. SETTING

Natural Environment

Riverside County, including the City of Perris, lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. This range, which lies in a northwest-to-southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is situated within the Perris Valley and is generally flat, with elevations within the project averaging approximately 1,440 feet above mean sea level.

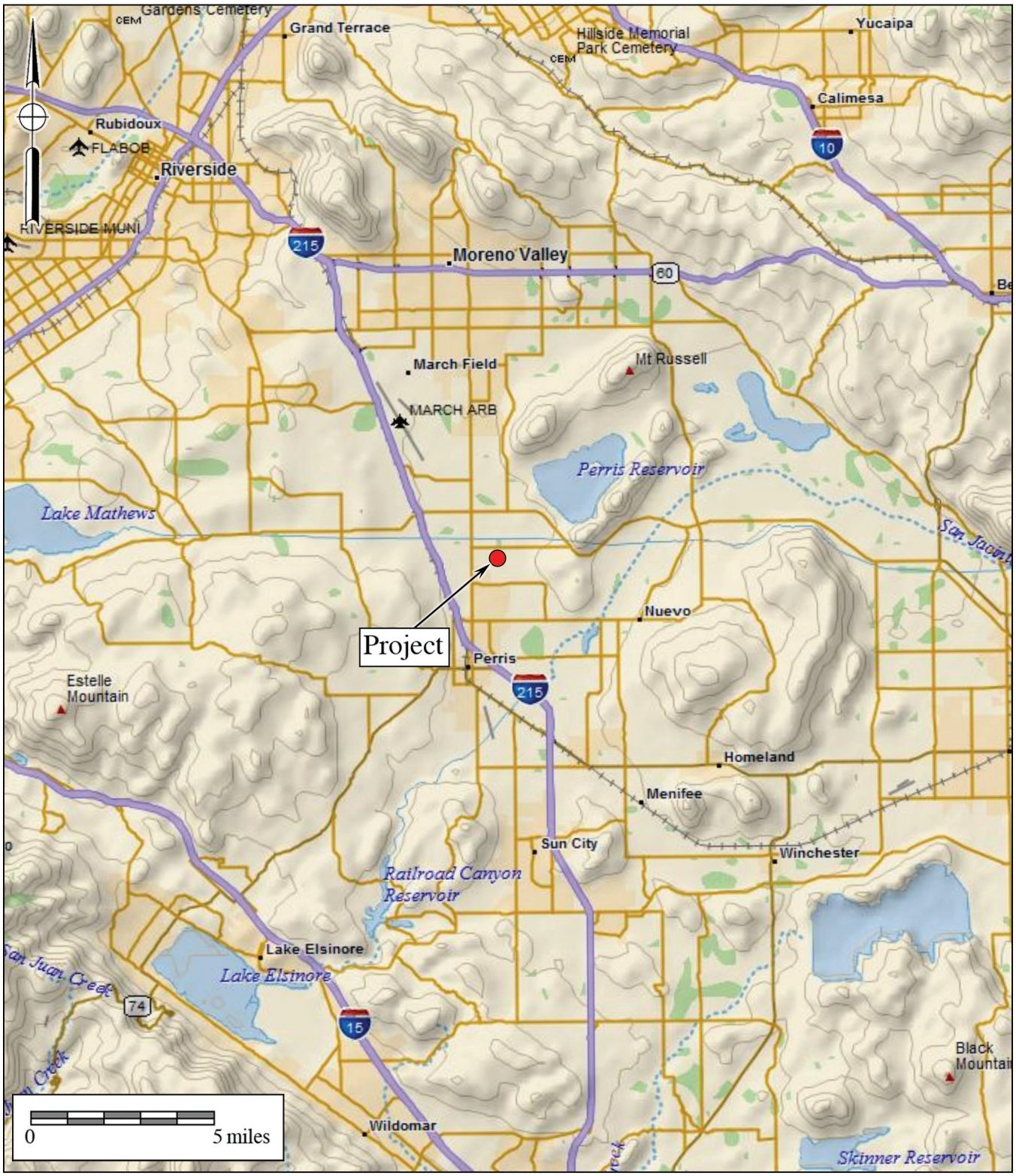

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Figure 1

General Location Map

The 3060 Wilson Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

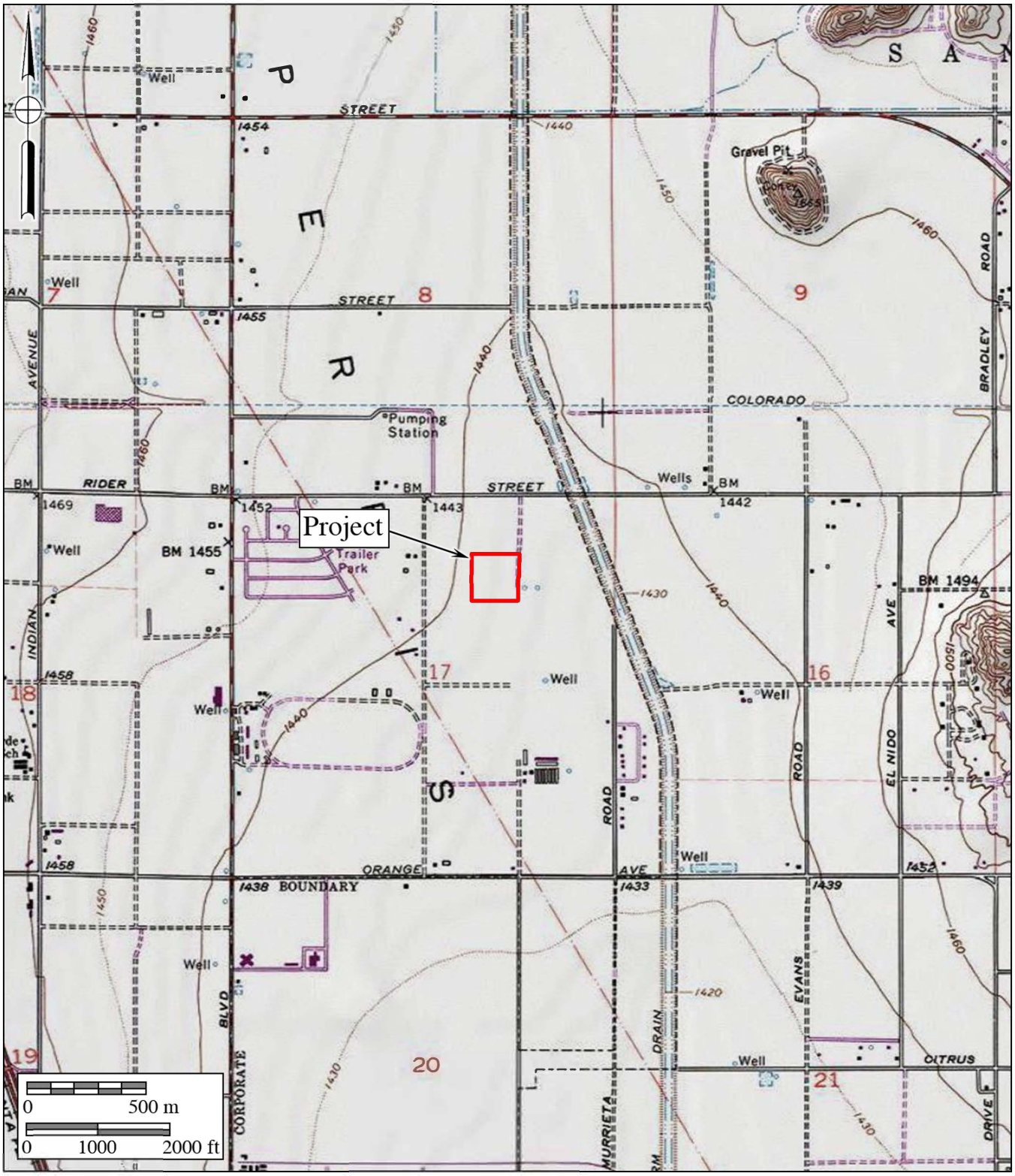

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Figure 2

Project Location Map

The 3060 Wilson Project

USGS *Perris* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

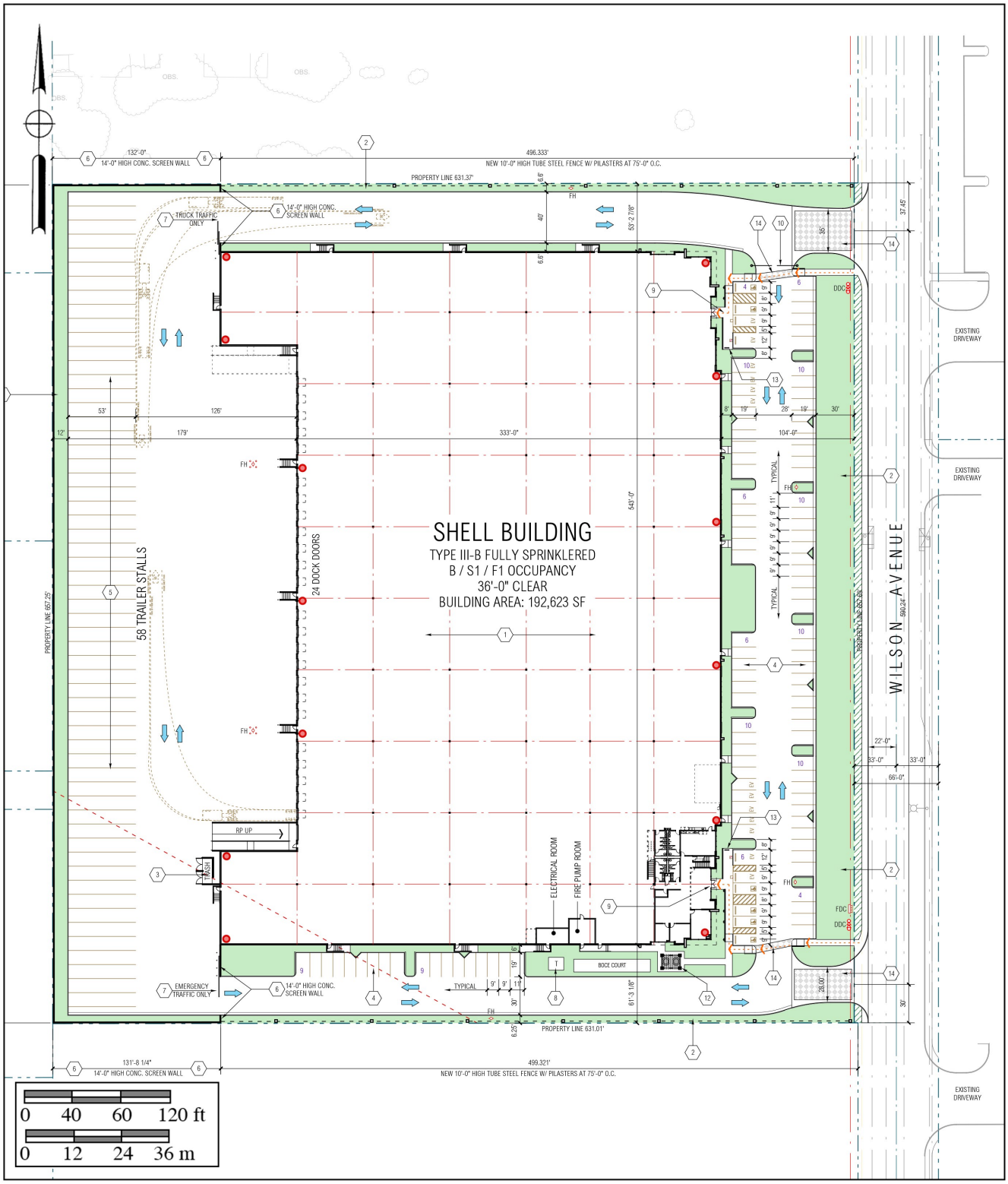

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Figure 3

Project Development Map

The 3060 Wilson Project

Geologically, the project site is located on Holocene and upper Pleistocene (present day to perhaps 120,000-year-old) young alluvial valley deposits (Qyv_{sa}), composed of unconsolidated, gray silts and sands. These deposits overlie, at an unknown but likely shallow depth, older, lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million to perhaps 500,000-year-old) very old alluvial fan deposits ($Qvof_a$), composed of "mostly well-dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown sand deposits. Commonly contains duripans and locally silcretes" (Morton 2003). According to Woodford et al. (1971), the alluvium overlying the granitic bedrock below the project site is approximately 450 feet thick. The specific soils in the project are comprised of Domino silt loam (Du) (NCRS 2019).

The Perris Valley originally contained perennial grasses which have primarily been replaced by non-native weeds and grasses. Although not found within the subject property, the 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 (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and quail (*Dipodomys*); birds include hawks and eagles (*Falconidae*), owls (*Tytonidae*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), heron (*Ardeidae*), crow (*Corvus*), finch (*Fringillidae*), and sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

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

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

Historically, the property was utilized for agriculture or ranching/grazing of livestock. Currently, the property contains multiple modern residential prefabricated/modular structures and cleared vacant land. Further, the vegetation within the project site at the time of the survey primarily consists of non-native trees, grasses, and weeds.

Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done 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 contrast 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 (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers 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 Ranch 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 Gardner (2010). Sutton and Gardner (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 Gardner (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 Gardner 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 Gardner 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 project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

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

Luiseño: 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).

History of the City of Perris

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

In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through the plains, west of the project. At this time, the area where the railroad was placed was referred to as the San Jacinto Plains. Surveying and construction of the railroad route was led by Frederick Thomas Perris, for whom the city of Perris was named. The railroad was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading, most of them settling in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris 2013).

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

History of the Project Area

The subject property is located outside of the originally-delineated city of Perris. However, this area has traditionally been associated with the city and historically part of its sphere of influence. Starting in the late nineteenth century and extending through the twentieth century, this

region was mainly an agricultural community. When first subdivided, the project was originally held by the Perris Irrigation District, also known as the Perris Land Company. Throughout the early twentieth century, the holdings of the Perris Land Company were subdivided, with the current project site being described as a portion of Lot 2, Section 17, Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the Perris Valley Land and Water Company Tract, subdivided in 1909 (Riverside County Records MB7/38).

In addition to the Perris Valley Land and Water Company Tract, another influential subdivision in the region was the Riverside Tract. The name of the tract was dictated by the investors, almost all of which resided in the City of Riverside (Gunther 1984). The land was laid out in 80-acre blocks which were subdivided into ten-acre lots. The farm lots were sold off to farmers and speculators alike. Investors were guaranteed of the success of the Perris Irrigation District; however, by 1900, many of the properties had failed as farmers could not obtain steady access to water.

Although the Perris Irrigation District was not as successful as originally predicted, traditionally, the area did remain agricultural throughout the twentieth century. Due to the limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop until the 1950s, when the Eastern Municpal Water District began constructing infrastructure to better distribute water to the region. With better access to water, alfalfa, the King potato (which would produce two crops a year), and sugar beets became the mainstay of farming the Perris Valley (City of Perris n.d.).

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 ARB in 1996 (March Field Air Museum 2020). Although the official name changed multiple times, residents have continued to refer to it as "March Field" (Gunther 1984).

The establishment of March Field was important to the region for many reasons associated with the role the local inhabitants and region would contribute to World War I and World War II. However, farming continued to be important to the region. 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 allowed farmers to better manage water on their land (City of Perris n.d.; Environmental Science Associates 2016; MWD n.d.).

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

History of Development Within the Project

The current project site is situated within 7.5 acres that originally was situated within the eastern half of the Perris Valley Land and Water Company Tract, Lot 2, Section 17, Township 4 South, Range 3 West. The property has been subdivided three times since Lot 2 was created. In 1972, the property, along with adjacent parcels, was annexed by the City of Perris (Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency [TLMA] Hanging Files). Shortly thereafter, in 1975, Lot 2 was subdivided into four parcels. The property was further subdivided in 1977 and then in 1978, which created the current parcel boundaries.

Based upon Assessor's Lot Books housed at the County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives, when the property was subdivided by the Perris Valley Land and Water Company Tract in 1909, it was owned by William Newport. Newport, for whom Newport Road in Menifee was named, was a prominent landowner and farmer in the Perris and Menifee valley areas. Although Newport owned the subject property between as early as 1892 and 1909, the Newport family ranch was located in Menifee (Johnson 2017), and Riverside County records show that no fees for crops or improvements (buildings) were assessed for the property in Perris while it was owned by Newport.

The County Assessor's Lot Books indicate that, after Newport's ownership, the subject property was historically owned by the same individuals who owned the adjacent properties to the west (Lot 3) and east (Lot 1). Collectively, the three lots encompassed approximately 155 acres which changed ownership multiple times.

In 1911, the subject property and two neighboring lots were assessed to Brent Anderson and then C.W. Winther in 1912. By 1915, the lots were assessed to the Perris Valley Land and Water Company and then to the Peoples Loan and Trust Company in 1916 who appear to have held onto the property until at least 1919. Throughout all of the early transfers up until 1916, the subject property and adjacent lots were only assessed for the value of land, indicating no crops or improvements were present within them. In 1916, improvements were assessed for Lot 3, west of the subject property, while the current project (Lot 2) and Lot 1 continued to only be assessed for the land value.

The Robert J. Fitch Archives were unable to provide information for the years between 1920 and 1936. By 1936, the property was owned by Leon G. and Louise D. Long, and in 1938, the property was assessed to Louise F. Bell. Although the Assessor's Lot Books do not indicate that any improvements were assessed within the current project, the 1938 aerial photograph shows a manmade basin/reservoir to the northeast within Lot 1 and a ranch complex approximately one-quarter mile to the west within Lot 3. The Assessor's Lot Books continue to only show assessed improvements within Lot 3 and not within Lots 1 or 2. Although outside of the current project site, given that Lots 1, 2, and 3 were all owned by the same individuals during this period, the off-site reservoir and ranch property are likely related to the early history of the subject property.

Bell appears to have owned the property through 1944 when Lots 1, 2, and 3 were assessed to Levi L. and Rebecca Hamner. Up until the Hamners' ownership of the subject property, the only assessed improvements remained in Lot 3; however, in 1945, improvements of $500 dollars

for buildings were assessed for Lot 1 and Lot 2. No assessment for crops were found within the Assessor's Lot Books. The Hamners' are listed as the owners of the subject property through 1963 when the Assessor's Lot Book coverage ends. After 1961, assessed improvements for Lot 2 (the subject property) are no longer listed, and the property is assessed only for its land value in 1962 and 1963. The Assessor's Lot Book pages may be found within Appendix E.

Additional inquiry into historic newspapers and ancestry records did not reveal any additional information about any of the respective owners that would indicate they were significant historical figures. Further, although the Perris Valley was known for crop farming, the lack of assessment for crops in the Assessor's Lot Books indicates that the property may have been utilized for ranching and livestock grazing instead. Furthermore, historic land-uses of adjacent properties included livestock grazing and sheep/cattle ranching (Garrison and Smith 2020).

Despite the Assessor's Lot Books showing an assessed value for building improvements at Lot 2, aerial photographs between 1938 and 1978 do not show any buildings or structures located within the current project boundaries. Further, information from the County of Riverside indicates the buildings within the property were not constructed until 1978 (3060 Wilson Avenue), 1983 (3040 Wilson Avenue), and 1985 (2980 Wilson Avenue) (County of Riverside 2022). Therefore, the current buildings within the subject property are modern in age and do not meet the CEQA age threshold (50 years) to be considered historical resources and evaluated for historical significance.

With respect to Lots 1 and 3 that were historically tied to the current project site, historic aerial photographs show that, by 1953, the basin/reservoir within Lot 1 had been removed, the PVSD was constructed through Lot 1 in the mid-1950s, and the ranch complex within Lot 3 was demolished by 1997.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The First Wilson III Project consists of 9.9 acres to be developed as an industrial warehouse property. The project site is located within the City of Perris (APNs 300-210-014, -015, -023, and -024), south of Rider Street, west of Wilson Avenue, at 2980, 3040, and 3060 Wilson Avenue (see Figures 1 and 2). The subject property can be characterized as primarily generally flat land, which has been impacted by agricultural uses and modern development. As proposed, the project will result in the development of the property for the construction and operation of a warehouse with office space, tractor-trailer loading docks, parking, and associated infrastructure and landscaping (see Figure 3).

IV. SCOPE OF WORK

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

1) An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSA at the EIC at UCR to gather any information regarding recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project.
2) A review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the property.
3) Additional archival research of the property, including historic maps, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records, Riverside County Assessor's data, and Riverside County TLMA records.
4) The initial archaeological survey of the property was accomplished by conducting a systematic pedestrian survey that followed survey transects, which were spaced 10 meters apart and parallel to the existing street directions. All areas of disturbed ground and any rodent burrows were analyzed for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
5) This archaeological technical report was prepared to present the results of the field survey, impact analysis, and presentation of any mitigation measures required for project approval.

Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project site over time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the west-central portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the First Wilson III Project included a survey of the 9.9-acre project site. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project site.

Research Questions:

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

- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

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

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

Applicable Regulations

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

California Environmental Quality Act

According to 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 California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

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

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

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

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
    b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical

resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,

c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of 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 an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, 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 Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated

with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

Local Guidelines

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

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

V. RESULTS

Background Research and Results of Records Searches

BFSA conducted a records search utilizing information obtained from the EIC at UCR (Appendix C). The records search did not identify any resources within the subject property; however, eight resources are on file with the EIC located within one mile of the project site (Table 1). All of the resources identified during the records search are historic and consist of the Perris Indian School and Smith-Lowery Farm, farm equipment, the J.B. Mayer Ranch, Quonset huts, the mapped alignment of the Colorado River Aqueduct, a water conveyance system, a well, and a segment of the Perris Valley Storm Drain.

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

Site Number	Site Description
RIV-6726H	Historic Colorado River Aqueduct and road alignment.
RIV-7744	Perris Indian School (1892 to 1904); Smith-Lowery Farm dating to circa 1910.
RIV-8389	Historic farm equipment.
P-33-007641	J.B. Mayer Ranch.
P-33-007659	Historic Quonset huts.
P-33-028896	Historic water conveyance system.
P-33-029117	Historic well.
RIV-13,010	Historic Perris Valley Storm Drain.

The records search results also indicated that there has been a total of 30 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site; three of which included the current project site parcels (Hoover et al. 2006; Tang et al. 2007; Fulton 2014). The Hoover et al. (2006) study focused specifically on APN 300-210-023 (3040 Wilson Avenue) and did not identify any cultural resources within the parcel. 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 PVCC Specific Plan. The study included a focused survey, records search, literature review, and public outreach. No resources were identified within the subject property during the 2007 study; however, no individual parcels were 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 current project parcels.

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, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 30' USGS *Elsinore* topographic map (1901)
- The 7.5' USGS *Perris* topographic maps (1954, 1969, 1980)
- Riverside County Assessor's parcel maps
- Riverside County TLMA records
- Aerial photographs (1938 through 2019) available from the University of California at Santa Barbra library, Historicaerials.com, and Google Earth

None of these additional sources identified any potential resources within the project site.

BFSA also checked Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records, historic maps, and aerial photographs associated with the current study area. BLM GLO records from 1883 indicate the property was originally part of the Mexican Land Grant San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (Doc. Num. Plc 487), which was comprised of approximately 48,817 acres. In addition, the BLM GLO records show that, in 1894, the subject property, along with much of the surrounding area, was included in a large 19,153.21-acre patent to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (Doc. Num. 28). The railroad grant date appears to contradict the known ownership data presented above. Regardless, the property never contained tracks nor was developed by the railroad. As presented above, the property was owned by William Newport as far back as 1892 and as late as 1909 when the project was subdivided by the Perris Valley Land and Water Company. The USGS topographic quadrangle maps, including the 30' *Elsinore* (1901) and 7.5' *Perris* (1953, 1967, and 1980) maps, do not show any structures within the subject property. Riverside County records indicate the project was subdivided from the original Perris Valley Land and Water Company Tract in 1975 (PM 6455 18/97). The property was further subdivided in 1977 and then again in 1978 to reflect the current parcels (PM 9683 42/20; PM 12,169 63/26; PM 11,980 63/28). Again, historic aerial photographs (1938 to 2019) indicate that all structures and improvements currently located within the property were constructed after 1978.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC, which was received with negative results for the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the subject property. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

The potential for cultural resources to be present within a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in western Riverside County were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. Although modern canals are located near the project site, the property does not contain any natural permanent water sources or features that would have been advantageous to the prehistoric occupation in the region. No prehistoric sites were identified within one mile of the project site during the records search. Prehistoric sites within the general vicinity are primarily focused to the east, within the bedrock-laden hills surrounding Lake Perris and overlooking the San Jacinto River. As such, the records search and literature review suggest that there is a low potential for prehistoric cultural resources to be located within the project site. The results of the records search indicate that historic resources associated with the built environment should be the primary site type present within the property. However, as the property did not historically contain structures, the potential for historic resources is also low.

Field Reconnaissance

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the pedestrian surveys of the property, which were conducted by Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison on September 3, 2021 and by Brian Smith on January 5, 2022. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and the

location of the project site boundaries. The survey employed narrow 10-meter transects to ensure maximum lot coverage. All exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. Ground visibility was somewhat limited due to the development found within the northern quarter (APN 300-210-014) and southern half of the project site (APNs 300-210-023 and -024) and dense vegetation found within the remainder of the project (mostly within APN 300-210-015). A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

At the time of the survey, the subject property was characterized as flat and impacted by previous development and past disking. Modern structures are present within the north quarter and southern half of the subject property, consisting of a prefabricated trailer containing an apothecary shop within APN 300-210-014 (3060 Wilson Avenue); a prefabricated residence, a covered patio, and shed within APN 300-210-024 (2980 Wilson Avenue); and a carport, prefabricated residence, and shed within APN 300-210-023 (3040 Wilson Avenue) (Plates 1 to 3). Vegetation on the property primarily consisted of non-native trees, weeds and grasses. Additional impacts to the property include repeated clearing and disking of the undeveloped portions, primarily the western halves of APNs 300-210-014 and -024 and the entirety of APN 300-210-015 (Plates 4 and 5). APN 300-210-023 contains only minimal vegetation since the undeveloped areas of the property are covered in gravel to facilitate parking (Plate 6).

No cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric, were discovered during the survey. The property did not historically contain any structures. The existing structures and improvements found within the property are modern and do not meet the age threshold to be evaluated as historical resources. Finally, the lack of prehistoric sites is likely due to the absence of bedrock and dependable natural water sources at this location.

Plate 1: Overview of the apothecary store and paved areas within APN 300-210-014 (3060 Wilson Avenue), facing northwest.

Plate 2: Overview of the residence within APN 300-210-024 (2980 Wilson Avenue), facing northwest.

Plate 3: Overview of the structures within APN 300-210-023 (3040 Wilson Avenue), facing west.

Plate 4: Overview of the western half of APN 300-210-024 (2980 Wilson Avenue) showing dense vegetation, facing east.

Plate 5: Overview of APN 300-210-015, facing east.

Plate 6: View of the western half of APN 300-210-023 (3040 Wilson Avenue), facing west.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study for the First Wilson III Project did not identify any cultural resources within the property. The archaeological study was completed in accordance with the City of Perris environmental policies, including the PVCC Specific Plan FEIR, and CEQA significance evaluation criteria. Given that no archaeological sites, features, or artifacts have been recorded within the project or were identified during the survey, no potential impacts to cultural resources are associated with the proposed development of the project. Further, based upon a review of the records search and archival data, built environment resources are the most prevalent in the project vicinity, yet the current project did not historically contain structures having been used as an open field prior to the modern development currently situated within the subject property. Therefore, as a result of previous ground-disturbing activities associated with previous agricultural use and the partial development of the property, there is minimal potential for archaeological resources to be present or disturbed by the proposed project. Based upon the records search and the results of the field survey, no further archaeological study is recommended and no site-specific mitigation measures for cultural resources are recommended as a condition of project approval.

Although no site-specific measures are recommended and the potential for archaeological resources is low, as a result of the concerns from local Native American groups on projects in the vicinity, and in accordance with the PVCC Specific Plan FEIR, Mitigation Measure (MM) Cultural 4 should be implemented (City of Perris 2011) if cultural resources are documented during grading. In accordance with MM Cultural 4, should cultural resources be identified at a development site that is not monitored by a professional archaeologist, the provisions of MM Cultural 2 and MM Cultural 3 of the PVCC Specific Plan FEIR shall apply. These mitigation measures provide the protocol for archaeological and Native American monitoring of grading and the treatment of discovered archaeological sites. Should human remains be discovered during grading, treatment of these remains shall follow California Public Resources Code 5097.9 as outlined within MM Cultural 6 of the PVCC Specific Plan FEIR.

The mitigation measures set forth within the PVCC Specific Plan FEIR for cultural resources have been included in Appendix B for reference. These measures would only be applicable in the event that archaeological sites, features, or artifacts are uncovered during grading.

VII. CERTIFICATION

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

March 31, 2022

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

President, Principal Investigator

BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bfsmith@bfsa.perennialenv.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

President/Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the president and principal historical and archaeological consultant for BFSA Environmental Services. 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

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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**
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company **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.

APPENDIX B

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			

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

Assessor's Lot Books

No.	Owner	Description		Mrtg.	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	Land Value 1892	Land Value 1893	Land Value 1894	Land Value 1895	Buildings Kind	Bldg. Value 1892	Bldg. Value 1893	Bldg. Value 1894	Bldg. Value 1895
	E. P. Wolfskill	Lot 12	Frac'l		7	3S	2W	48 90			Mo	391	391	390	Moreno				
	Do.	"	Do.		8			54 50			SJ	436	436	440	S.D				
	Do.	"	Do.		9			8 28			"	66	66	70	S.D				
	Do	"	Do		16			332 60			"	2660	2660	2660	S.D				
	Do		Do. All		17			641 51			"	2566	4932	4935	S.D				
	Do.	"	N2		18			331 90	553 11 Lev. Gr.	dry	Mo	2240	4425	4425	Moreno				
	Do	"	S2		"			331 90	110 69 Hls Rky	"	"	2240	51	100	Do				
	Do.	"	All		19			640	433 Lev. Alk / 207 Hls Rky / 640	"	City SJ out	1836	1732 / 104	200	Lake View				
	Do.	"	N2		20			393 30			"	3146	3146	3150	V				
	Do.	" SE4	Frac'l		21			73 18			"	585	585	585	LV				
	Do.	" N2 of NW	Do.		30			80 28	53 61 Lev Pas.		"	121	224	225	CV				
	Do.	"	Do S1/2		13	3S	3W	329 30	26 67 Hls Rks / 294 50 " " / 34 80 Lev. Pas		Mo	216	14 / 198 / 139	15 / 295 / 300					
	J. W. Nance	Lot 13.	Lot 13		14			40	Level	Gra. dry	"	500	500	460					
	E. P. Wolfskill	Lot 12	Frac'l SW4 S2 SE4		"			280 60	250 Lev. Gr.	"		2012	1996	2000					
	Do.	"	" NE4 of SE4 SE4		15			160 30	30 60 Rks Hls		"	1282	15 / 1782	15 / 1600					
	Do.	"	" "		21			161 20	121 Lev Alk dry / 40 20 Rk Hls		Mid	504	484 / 20	505					
	Do.	" S2 & NE4			22			484	128 57 / 355 43 Lev. Gr.		Mo	1453	65 / 2840	65 / 3550					
	Do.	"	N2		23			323 50	86 26 "	"	"	156	344	690					
	Do	"	S2		"			323 50	560 74 Rky Hls			157	280	280					
	Do	"	N2		24			329 49	458 78 "	"	"	256	280	280					
	Do.		S2		"			329 40	199 92 Lev. Gr.	dry	"	257	800	1600					
	Do.	" N2 + SE4			25			508	506 50 " " / 1 50 Rky Hls	"	"	2028	4052 / 1	4050 / 1					
	Jas D. Byrne	——	SW4		"			160			840	840	840	840					
	E. P. Wolfskill	Lot 12 N2 & SW4			26			486 77	314.03 Lev. Gr. / 172.74 Rk Hls		"	714	1256 / 87	1255 / 90					
	Jas D. Byrne	——	SE4		"			160			840	840	840	840					
	E. P. Wolfskill	Lot 12	N2		27			324 60	92 73 Lev. Gr.		"	162	370	1390					
	Do.	"	S2		"			324 60	556 47 Rk Hls			163	278	280					
	Do	"	"		28			324 80	238 91 Lev. Gr.		Mid	528	955	2390					
	Do.	"	"		"			324 80	408.69 Hls Rky		"	529	204	205					
	Do	"	SE4		29			161 2	Lev. Gr.	alk	"	644	966	965					
	Do.	"	E2		32			322	"	" "	"	1228	1932	1930					
	Do.	"	" N2		33			324 15	329 93 "	" "	"	700	1320	1980					
	Do.	"	" S2		"			324 15	318 37 Rky Hls / 76 20 " "			700	159 / 38	160 / 40					
	Do.	"	" N2		34			323 40	247 21 Lev. Gr.		Mo	1037	1482	1485					
	Jas D. Byrne	——	" S2		"			320			1680	1600	1600	1600					
	Do.	——	All		35			640			3360	3360	3360	3360					
	E. P. Wolfskill	Lot 12	Frac'l NE4		36			109 30	85.50 Lev. Gr. dry / 23.80 Rky Hls		"	359	340 / 15	340 / 15					
	Mrs Maggie Poorman	Lot 9 ~~S2 & NW4~~	2705	3530	"			527 65	160 acres Rocky Bal. Lev.	Grain	"	2365	3021	3021					
	Do.	"	" W2 "	3530	6	4S	2W	231 53	Level	Alk. Wet		463	463	465	Lake View				
	Do	"	"	3530	1.	4S	3W	640	Pt Rocky Level	Past. dry	Sek	463	620	640					
	Do	"	"	3530	2			640	"	Rocky Grain	"	3920	3920	3920					
	Do	"	"	3530	3			640	Level	Grain dry	"	5120	5120	5120					
	Do	"	"	3530	4.			640	40 a. Hills Bal. Lev.	Rocky Grain dry	"	5120	4820	4820					
	Do.	"	E2 "	3530	5			~~320~~ 296 50	Level	Grain	"	2560	2372	2965					
	Jno G. Downey	Lot 10	Frac'l E2		8			219 44	"	" dry	"	1755	1755	2000					
	Do.	"			9			640	20a. Rocky Level	Hilly Gra. dry	"	5120	4820	6000					
	Do.	"			10			640	80a. Hill Bal. Lev.	Rocky Gra. dry	"	2720	3920	4000					
	Wm Newport.	Lot 7			11			640	20 a. Level Bal. R. Hls	Gr. alkali Rocky dry	"	1383	1383	1380					
	Bernardo Bernasconi	Lot 8	"		12			284 08	S. Hill	Pt Rocky alk. dry	"	852	858	860	Hr Sta Sale View		500	800	800
	Wm Newport	Lot 7	" all		14			540	100 a. Rky Bal. Level	Hills Gr. alk. dry	"	2784	3370	3370					
	Do.	"	all		15			640			"	2120	2120	2120					
	Do.	"			16			640	see Hands		"	5045	5045	5045					
	Do.	"	" E1/2		17			340			"	2552	2560	2560					
	Do.	"	" NE4		20			29				116	116	150					
	Do.	"	"		21			569 64	N2 / S2		SJ	4079	4317	4790	Hr B.		1000	900	1000
	Do.	Lot 6	all		22			640			Peris	3882	3883	1920					
	Do	"	W2		23			320			do	960	1642	822 / 822					
	Do	"	W2		26			320				1120	1492	1500					
	Wm Newport	"	all		27			640			Peris	3040	3360	3360					
	Do.	"	"		28			204 64			"	1118	1121	1270					

Owner	Sec. or Lot	Trees: Dec'd	Trees: Value 1894
Bernardo Bernasconi	12	1a Variety	15

Trees: Citrus (Buds, Seeds), Dec'd, Value 1892, Value 1893, Value 1894, Value 1895 — Vines: Kind, Value 1892, Value 1893, Value 1894, Value 1895 — Alfalfa: Acres, Value 1892, Value 1893, Value 1894, Value 1895 — Other Improvements: Kind, Value 1892, Value 1893, Value 1894, Value 1895 — Transferred To: Date, Name, Consideration — Transferred To: Date, Name, Consideration

1 Morse's System of Property Index to Maps For Assessors or Abstractors
Patent Applied for
Bradford Morse, Riverside, California

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Ro San Jacinto Nuevo No 1

No.	Owner	Transferred To Date	Name	Amt.	Transferred To Date	Name	Amt.	Description	School District	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	Water Rt.	Land Value 1896	1897	1898	1899	Buildings Kind	Buildings Value 1896	1897	1898	1899	Trees Value 1898	1899
1	E. P. Wolfskill							Lot 12. Frac	Moreno	7	3	2 W	48.90				440	440	400	360							
2	″							″ ″	San Timoteo	8			54.59				385	385	350	315							
3	″							″ ″	″	9			8.28				50	50	45	40							
4	″							″ ″	″	16			332.60				2000	2000	1800	1620							
5	″							″ ″ all	″	17			641.51				4625	4625	4165	3750							
6	″							″ ″	Moreno	18			553.11	Level	Grain	Dry	4975	4975	4480	4030							
7	″							″ ″	″	″			110.69	Hilly	Rocks	″	55	55	55	50							
8	″							″ ″ Pt	Col. Heights	19			433	Level	Grain	″	2160	2160	1945	1750							
9	″							″ ″ ″	″	″			207	Hills	Rocky	″	100	100	100	90							
10	″							″ N½	″	20			393.30				3150	3150	2835	2550							
11	″							″ {SE¼} NW¼	″	21			73.18				600	600	540	485							
12	″							″ Pt W½ of W½	″	30			80.28	Broken Level	Fruit Pasture	Dry	240	240	215	195							
13	″							″ do	″	″				Hills	Rocks	″				×							
14	″							″ Frac	Moreno	13	3	3 W	294.50	″	″	″	150	150	150	135							
15	″							″ ″		″			34.80	Level	Pasture	″	280	280	255	230							
16	J. H. Nance	4/21.96	Judd Spencer 2-66		1/14-97	E. P. Wolfskill 2-123		Lot 13 ″ in S½		14			40	″	Grain	″	400	400	360	325							
17	E. P. Wolfskill							Lot 12 ″ SW¼ & S½ of SE¼		″			250 125	″	″	″	2000	2000	1800	1620							
18	″							″ ″ NE¼ of SE¼		″			30.60	Hills	Rocks	″	15	15	15	15							
19	″							″ SE¼		15			160.30				1600	1600	1440	1300							
20	″							″ Pt SE¼	Midland	21			121	Level	Grain	Dry	600	600	540	485							
21	″							″ do		″			40.20	Hilly	Rocks	″	40	40	40	35							
22	″							″ Frac.	Moreno	22			128.57	″	″	″	128	128	128	115							
23	″							″ ″		″			355.43	Level	Grain	″	2370	2370	2135	1970							
24	″							″ N½ ~~Frac~~		23			86.26	″	″	″	515	515	465	470							
25	″							″ S½		″			560.74	Hills	Rocks	″	560	560	560	505							
26	″							″ N½	″	24			458.78	″	″	″	230	230	230	205							
27	″							″ S½		″			199.92	Broken Level	Grain	″	800	800	720	650							
28	″							″ N½ + SE¼		25			508	½ Broken	″	″	3050	3050	2750	2475							
29	Jas. D. Byrne							″ W½ SW¼		″			80				480	480	430	385							
30	E. P. Wolfskill							″ N½ & SW¼ }		26			314.03	Level	Grain	Dry	1255	1255	1130	1015							
31	″							″		″			172.74	Hilly	Rocks	″	172	172	172	155							
32	Jas. D. Byrne	10/1/95	Edward J Le Breton 2-12					″ SE¼		″			160				960	960	865	780							
33	E. P. Wolfskill							″	″	27			92.73	Broken Level	Rough Grain	Dry	370	370	335	300							
34	″							″	″	″			556.47	Hilly	Rocks	″	280	280	280	250							
35	″							″	Midland	28			238.91	Level	Grain	″	2390	2390	2150	1935							
36	″							″	″	″			408.69	Hilly	Rocks	″	205	205	205	185							
37	″							″ SE¼	″	29			161.21	Level	Grain	″	965	965	870	785							
38	″							″ E½	″	32			322.1	″	″	″	1450	1450	1305	1175							
39	″							″ N½	″	33			324.15	″	″	″	1980	1980	1775	1600							
40	″							″ S½	″	″			324.15	Hilly	Rocky	″	160	160	160	145							
41	″							″ N½	Moreno	34			76.20	″	″	″	40	40	40	35							
42	″							″ N½	″	″			247.20	Level	Grain	Dry	1135	1135	1020	920							
43	Jas. D. Byrne						(3683)	″ W½ of SE¼ & SW¼	″	″			240				1200	1200	1080	970							
44	Do	10/1/95	Edward J Le Breton 2-12					″ all	″	35			640				3360	3360	3025	2725					200		
45	E. P. Wolfskill							″ Frac Pt {NE¼	″	36			85.50	Level	Grain	Dry	340	340	305	275							
46	″							″ ″ ″	″	″			23.80	Hilly	Rocks	″	15	15	15	15							
47	Mrs Maggie Poorman							Lot 9 ″ S½ and NW¼ }	″	″			160	″	″	″	160	160	160	145							
48	″							″ ″		″			367.65	Level	Grain	″	2930	2930	2635	2370							
49	″							″ ″ W½	Col. Heights	6	4	2 W	231.53	″	″	Wet	1848	1848	1665	1500							
50	″						2833	″ all	Schneider	1	4	3 W	640	″	Pasture	Dry	1000	1000	900	810							
51	″						2833	″ ″	″	2			640	″	″	″	5800	5800	5220	4700							
52	″						2833	″ ″		3			640	″	Grain	″	9600	6400	5760	5185							
53	″						2833	″		4			640	″	″	″	9600	6400	5760	5185							
54	″						2833	″ E½		5			320	″	″	″	4800	3200	2880	2600							
55	Jno G. Downey Est		Eleanor Martin					Lot 10 Frac E½ Und ¼ int		8			~~219.44~~ 54.86	″	″	″	3285	~~[illegible]~~ 550	500	450							
56	″		″					″ all ″		9			~~640~~ 160	″	″	″	9600	~~6400~~ 1600	1440	1300							
57	″		″					″ ″ ″		10			~~640~~ 160	″	″	″	6400	~~6400~~ 1600	1440	1300							
58	Wm Newport							Lot 7 ″		11			640	Broken	″	″	1380	1380	1173	1055							
59	Bernardo Bernasconi						4592	Lot 8 Frac	Lakeview	12			284.08	Hilly 100a 14	″	″	860	972	877	790	H & sta	800	650	650	650	60	30
60	Wm Newport							Lot 7 Frac all	Schneider	14			540	Level	″	″	3370	3370	3035	2730							
61	″							″ ″		15			640				2120	2120	1910	1720							
62	″							″ ″		16			640				5045	5045	4540	4085							
63	″							″ Frac E pt		17			340				2560	2560	2300	2070							
64	″							″ ″ NE¼		20			29				150	150	135	120							
65	″							″ ″		21			310				1680	1680	1510	1360	H & B	1000	1000	1000	1000		
66	″							″	Perris	″			~~[illegible]~~ 250.01				1950	1950	1554	1400							
67	″							Lot 6 S½	″	22			320				1920	1920	1280	1560	Bldg		800	No bldg			
68	″							″ N½	Schneider	″			320				1920	1920	1780	1150							
69	″							″ N½ of W½	″	23			160				820	820	540	485							
70	″							″ S½ of W½	Perris	″			160				820	820	740	665							
71	″							″ W½	″	26			320				1500	1500	960	865							
72	″							″ all	″	27			640				3350	3350	1920	1730							
73	″							″ Frac	″	28			204.64				1250	1250	612	550							
74	Edward J Le Breton 2-12						Lot 12	E½ of SW¼	Moreno	35	3	3 W	80				420	420	380	340							
75	″						″	E½ of SE¼ & E½ of W½ of NE¼		34	″	″	120				600	600	540	485							
76																											
77																											
78																											
79																											
80																											

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

RO. SAN JAC. NUEVO

	ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION	SCHOOL DISTRICT	MTG. ABST. NO.	SEC. OR LOT	TWP. OR BLOCK	RANGE	ACRES	SURFACE QUALITY: Level Rolling Hilly Mountains	Fruit Grain Pasture Timber Rocks	Water Rt. Wet Dry Short Supply Adequate Water Rt.	LAND VALUE 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	BUILDINGS 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	TREES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
1	Maggie Poorman	Lot 9 Frac W½	Lakeview		6	4 S.	2 W.	23.53	L	G	D	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	925	925	925	925																		
2	"	All	Schneider		1	4 S.	3 W.	640	"	P	"	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	1450																		
3	"	"			2	"	"	640	"	"	"	4700	4700	4700	3840	3700	3200	3200	3200	3840																		
4	"	"			3	"	"	640	"	G	"	5185	5185	5185	3840	3700	3200	3200	3200	3840		150	150	150	150	150	150	150	650										
5	"	"			4	"	"	640	"	"	"	5185	5185	5185	3840	3700	3200	3200	3200	3840																		
6	"	E½			5	"	"	320	"	"	"	2600	2600	2600	1920	1600	1600	1600	1600	1920																		
7	Eleanor Martin	Lot 10 Frac. E½ Und. ¼ int.			8	"	"	54.86	"	"	"	450	450	450	330	275	X																					
8	"	All "			9	"	"	160	"	"	"	1300	1300	1300	960	800	X																					
9	"	" " "			10	"	"	160	"	"	"	1300	1300	1300	960	800	X																					
10	Wingfride Martin Est.	Frac. E½ "			8	"	"	54.81	"	"	"	450	450	450	330	275	X																					
11	"	All "			9	"	"	160	"	"	"	1300	1300	1300	960	800	X																					
12	"	" "			10	"	"	160	"	"	"	1300	1300	1300	960	800	X																					
13	Eleanor Martin, Estate	Frac. E½ Und. ½ int.			8	"	"	32.91	"	"	"	450	450	270	900	165	X																					
14	"	All "			9	"	"	96	"	"	"	1300	1300	780	575	480	X																					
15	"	" "			10	"	"	96	"	"	"	1300	1300	780	575	480	X																					
16	J. Downey Harvey	Frac. E½ Und. ½ int.			8	"	"	76.81	"	"	"	450	450	630	460	400	X																					
17	"	All "			9	"	"	224	"	"	"	1300	1300	1820	1345	1120	X																					
18	"	" "			10	"	"	224	"	"	"	1300	1300	1820	1345	1120	X																					
19	Wm Newport	Lot 7 "			11	"	"	640	B.	"	"	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1280																		
20	Bernardo Bernasconi 1906	Lot 8 Frac.	Lakeview		12	"	"	284.08	H	"	"	790	790	790	710	710	710	710	710	710	650	650	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	30	20	—						
21	Wm Newport	Lot 7 "	Schneider		14	"	"	640	B	"	"	2730	2730	2730	2160	2160	2160	2160	2160	2700																		
22	"	All			15	"	"	640				1720	1720	1720	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1920																		
23	"	"			16	"	"	640				4085	4085	4085	3840	3200	3200	3200	3200	3840																		
24	"	Frac. E. part			17	"	"	340				2070	2070	2070	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	2040																		
25	"	" NE¼			20	"	"	29				120	120	120	60	60	60	60	60	150																		
26	"	" NW¼ + W½ of NE¼			21	"	"	230				930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	1380	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000										
27	"	Lot 6 E½ of NE¼			"	"	"	80				430	430	430	430	400	400	400	400	480																		
28	"	" E½ of SE¼	Perris		"	"	"	80				450	450	450	450	400	400	400	400	480																		
29	"	Lot 7 Frac. SW¼ + W½ of SE¼			"	"	"	170.01				950	950	950	950	850	850	850	850	850																		
30	"	Lot 6 S½			22	"	"	320				1860	1860	1860	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120	1280																		
31	"	N½	Schneider		"	"	"	320				1150	1150	1150	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120	1600																		
32	"	N.W.¼			23	"	"	160				485	485	485	480	480	480	480	480	640																		
33	"	S.W.¼	Perris		"	"	"	160				665	665	665	640	640	640	640	640	800																		
34	"	W½	Ethanac.		26	"	"	320				865	865	865	800	800	1120	1120	1120	1120																		
35	"	S.E¼			27	"	"	160				1730	430	430	480	480	480	480	480	640																		
36	"	N.E¼	Perris		"	"	"	160					430	430	480	480	480	480	480	800																		
37	"	W½			"	"	"	320					870	870	870	870	870	870	870	1280																		
38	"	Frac			28	"	"	204.44				550	650	550	550	550	550	550	550	650																		
39	Eleanor Martin 1906	Lot 10 Frac. E½ Und. ½ int.	Schneider	✓	8	"	"	73.15									365	X																				
40	"	All "			9			213.33									1065	X																				
41	"	" "			10			213.33									1065	X																				
42	Annie Donahue, Heirs	Frac. E½ Und. ¼ int.			8			73.15									365	X																				
43	"	All "			9			213.33									1065	X																				
44	"	" "			10			213.33									1065	X																				
45	J. Downey Harvey	Frac. E½ Und. ¼ int.			8			73.14									365	X																				
46	"	All "			9			213.34									1065	X																				
47	"	" "			10			213.34									1065	X																				
48	J. Downey Harvey (Heirs)	Lot 10 Frac. E½		✓	8			102.41	✓										510	510	610																	
49	"	All Und. 7/15 int.			9			298.65											1495	1495	1800																	
50	"	"			10			298.65											1495	1495	1800																	
51	Eleanor Martin	Frac E½ Und 8/15 int.			8			117.03											585	585	700																	
52	"	All "			9			341.35											1705	1705	2050																	
53	"	" "			10			341.35											1705	1705	2050																	
54								1699																													
55																																					
56																																					
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2a (by) [illegible]

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Assessed To	Description: Perris Valley L. & W. Co's. Tr. Sub. Lots 6 & 7, Ro. S. J. Nuevo.	School District	Mtg. Abst. No.	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	Water Rt.	Land Value 1907	Land Value 1908	Land Value 1909	Land Value 1910	Land Value 1911	Land Value 1912	Land Value 1913	Buildings 1907	Buildings 1908	Buildings 1909	Buildings 1910	Buildings 1911	Buildings 1912	Buildings 1913	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1907	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1908	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1909	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1910	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1911	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1912	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1913
Perris Valley L.&W.Co.																																					
			Perris Valley L.&W.Co.					Schneider		11	4	3W																									
										1			80 10								200	200	DO.														
										2			80								430	430	DO.														
										3			80								580	580	DO.														
										4			81								560	560	DO.														
										5			80 10								160	160	DO.														
										6			80								170	170	DO.														
										7			80								380	380	DO.														
										8			80								700	700	DO.														
										14	4	3W																									
										1			110 74								1110	1110	DO.														
										2			110 58								1100	1100	DO.														
										3			80 10								710	800	DO.														
										4			80 30								545	490	DO.														
										5			80 80								160	530	DO.														
										6			80 80								800	800	DO.														
										15	4	3W																									
										1			87 50								480	480	DO.														
										2			80 30								640	620	DO.														
										3			80 25								620	600	DO.														
										4			80 16								545	630	DO.														
				S.			Sub. p. 3c			~~5~~			80								480	—															
				″			″			~~6~~			80								480	—															
				″			″			~~7~~			80								470	—															
							Less in Sub. p. 3c			8			~~80 90~~ 20								160	20	DO.														
										16	4	3W																									
										1			80 08								720	1600	DO.														
										2			80								1200	1600	DO.														
										3			79 90								1200	1600	DO.														
										4			79 80								1200	1600	DO.														
							N½			5			~~80~~ 40								1200	800	DO.														
							N½			6			~~80~~ 40								1200	800	DO.														
										7			80								1200	1600	DO.														
				S.			Sub. p. 3c			~~8~~			80								720	—															
				Prendergast J.J. [1442]			S½			5			40									600	1040						300	DO.							
				″			S½			6			40									600	600														
										17	4	3W																									
				Anderson Bernt [1470]	Winther C.W. [1542] ✓					1			79 70								1200	1600	DO.														
				″	″					2			79 60								1200	1600	DO.														
				″	″	✓				3			55 60								825	1100	DO.														
				King John J. [1483]			W. 40 ac. Also Strip bet Lot 4 + Ro. Line			4			~~79 70~~ 40 70								1800	800	2800														
				James C.Y. [1483]			E. 79 ac. also Strip bet Sd. Land + Ro. Line			4			79									1580	DO.														
										20	4	3W																									
			″							1			26 40								400	530	DO.														
										21	4	3W																									
				Schrott Frank [1229]						1			80 48								1215	1500	4600					1000	1600	DO.							
				″			N. 39.52 ac.			2			~~80 48~~ 39 52								1215	600	DO.														
			″				N. 40 ac.			3			~~80 48~~ 40								1215	2800	DO.						1800	DO.							
			″		✓		N. 40 ac.			4			~~76 60~~ 40			Hone. ok					3350	2800	DO.					700	DO.	DO.							
			″		✓			~~Perris Out~~		5			86 18								1300	1750	DO.					1000	1000	DO.							
					✓					6			80								1200	1200	DO.														
			″		✓					7			80								1200	1600	DO.					600	600	DO.							
			″				S.E. 20.96 ac. Should b S. 40 ac's.	Schneider		2			20 96									420	DO.														
				Allen Henry C. [1509]			S. 40.48 ac.			3			40 48									800	DO.														
				Peabody R.B. [1509]	Rousseau C.P. + A.B. [1705, 1711] ✓		S. 36.60			4			36 60									730	750							600							

Con. on Page 2

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Description: PERRIS VALLEY L. & W. CO'S. TR. SUB. LOTS 6 & 7, RO S. J. NUEVO.

School District: Schneider

1913 Assessed to	1914 Assessed to	1915 Assessed to	1916 Assessed to	1917 Assessed to	1918 Assessed to	1919 Assessed to	Description	School District	Sec or Lot	Twp or Block	Range	Acres	Surface	Quality	Water Rt	Land Value 1913	Land Value 1914	Land Value 1915	Land Value 1916	Land Value 1917	Land Value 1918	Land Value 1919	Buildings 1913	Buildings 1914	Buildings 1915	Buildings 1916	Buildings 1917	Buildings 1918	Buildings 1919	Trees, Vines, etc. 1913	Trees, Vines, etc. 1914	Trees, Vines, etc. 1915	Trees, Vines, etc. 1916	Trees, Vines, etc. 1917	Trees, Vines, etc. 1918	Trees, Vines, etc. 1919
Perris Valley L & W Co			Firth Emil 2544						11	4	3W																									
"			"						1			80 10				200	DO.	200	200	200	200	200														
			"						2			80				430	DO.	430	430	430	430	430														
			"						3			80				580	DO.	580	580	580	580	580														
			"						4			81				560	DO.	560	560	560	560	560														
			"						5			80 10				160	DO.	80	80	80	80	80														
			"						6			80				170	DO.	80	80	80	80	80														
			"						7			80				380	DO.	330	330	330	330	330														
			"						8			80				700	DO.	700	700	700	700	700														
			"						14	4	3W																									
			"						1			110 72				1110	DO.	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650														
			"						2			110 58				1100	DO.	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650														
			"						3			80 10				800	2800	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040														
			"						4			80 30				490	2800	750	750	750	750	750														
			"						5			80 80				530	DO.	530	530	530	530	530														
			"						6			80 80				800	DO.	800	800	800	800	800														
			"						15	4	3W																									
			"						1			82 50				480	DO.	400	400	400	400	400														
			"						2			80 30				620	DO.	620	620	800	800	800														
			"						3			80 25				600	DO.	600	600	750	750	750														
			"						4			80 16				530	DO.	530	530	700	700	700														
	Firth Emil 1840		Orange Vista Irrigation Co.			Perris Valley Irr Co. see their returns	Loss in Sub		8			22 50 (20)				20	40	40	200	200	200	200			3500	3500	—									
									16	4	3W																									
			Firth Emil 2544						1			80 08				1600	DO.	800	800	900	900	900														
			"						2			80				"	DO.	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600														
				Sanborn Mary S. 3007	Sanborn Max M. 3095				3			79 90				"	DO.	1600	1600	1600	1800	1800														
					"				4			79 80				"	DO.	1600	1600	1600	1800	1800														
	King John J. 2090 1853 1927	Oston E. W. 2267					N½		5			40				800	DO.	800	1600	2400	2400	2400			225	230	230	230	230							
	"	Hollingsworth C.S. 2510		Wood Helen 2954	Carl MM 3220 3287		W½ N½		6			~~40~~ 20				"	DO.	400	730	730	1400	1310			400	200	200	200	200							
Prendergast S.J. 1461	White Herbert E. 1903	Gay Cassius M. 2139 2401		Farrar T.L. 2669 2902		Layton E Hetal 3547	S½		5			40				1040	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	300	DO.	300	300	350	350	350							
"	"	"		"			S½		6			40				600	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800														
Perris Valley L & W Co.			Firth Emil 2544						7			80				1600	DO.	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600														
		Johnson Chris 2306					E½ of N½		6			20						400	500	500	500	500														
									17	4	3W																									
Winther C.W. 1564		Perris Valley L & W Co 2317	Peoples L & Tr Co 2557 2616	Peoples Tr & Sav. Bk Tr. 3024					1			79 ~~80~~ 80				1600	DO.	1600	2000	2000	5600	5600														
"		"	"	Peoples Loan & Tr Co Tr. 2912					2			79 60				"	DO.	1600	2000	5350	5600	5600														
"		"	"	"					3			35 60				1100	DO.	1100	1380	3170	3170	3170				800	800	800	800							
King John J. 1883	Colcleugh Adelaide 2060 2064						W 40 ac. Also strip bet Lot 4 & Ro line		4			40 70				2800	800	800	1000	1000	2350	2160			100	100	150	150	200							
James C.Y. 1882	Reichard A.M. 1817 2110	Betts Jno H. Jr. & Fred 2267 2318	Betts Edna D. 2598			Ney P.B. ~~N 40~~	E. 40 ac. ~~Also strip bet Sd Land & Ro line~~		"			~~79~~ 80				1580	2800	2800	4120	4000	5000	5000			100	100	100	100	500							
	Goodhue Wm T. 1967		" 2670				~~S. 40 ac. of E. 79 ac. + Strip bet same + Ro line~~		"			40					1300	1300	—						—	—	—									
			King J.J. letter			King Maud G. 3632	1 ac. in NE cor of SW¼					1							20	20	20	20														
									20	4	3W																									
Perris Valley L & W Co			Firth Emil 2544						1			26 40				520	DO.	520	520	520	520	520														

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RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

Line	1936 Assessed To	1937 Assessed To	1938 Assessed To	1939 Assessed To	1940 Assessed To	1941 Assessed To	1942 Assessed To
2	Long Leon G (Louise D) 21587		Bell Louise F 32188				
3	do		do				
4	do		do				
5	STATE 15810 Westwald Emma 98						
13	Alco Properties Inc 28815	Bonge F. C. (Laura) 29979			~~STATE~~ Aud PP 1941 Bonge F C (Laura) 21		
19	Security Co 27257						
20	do						
21	General American Life Ins Co 25959		Aud PP 28	~~State~~	64 Lapsed State	39499-39156-Tax D-39040 Smith Geo. A & Ray C	
22	do		do	~~State~~	64 Lapsed State	do	
23	Security Co 27257						
24	do						
25	do						
26	do						
27	North Amer. Bldg-Loan Assn 21909			Clark Roy E (Ruth R) 34696			
29	North Amer. Bldg-Loan Assn 21909			Clark Roy E (Ruth R) 34696			
30	do			do			
35	64 STATE 18726 31 Security 1st Natl Bnk of LA			State 43	line 54-57		
36	do Aud PP				line 60		
40	28816 STATE 37-27403 Title Ins & Tr Co Tr.		Tax D. 32356 Bonge F.C. (Laura)				Transd to lines 62-64
41	STATE do		do				do
42	STATE do 38		do 32357				do
43	STATE do		do				do
44	STATE do 37			Tax D-35574 Bonge F.C. (Laura)			Transd To line 71
47	AT & SF RR				AT&SF % WW Stewart SBE Rep		Stewart W.W. 42068
48	do				Do		Do
51	64 STATE 18726 Security 1st Natl Bnk of LA				Lauda Frank Tax D-36354	39057	Q.C. 40855
55				line 35	Lauda Frank	39486-39057	Q.C. 40855
58				line 35	Lauda Frank	39486-39057	Q.C. 40855
61				Security 1st Nat/Bank of LA. from line 36 Aud PP 4/40		Bonge F.C. Tr D-39486	
64						from lines 40 To 43 ←	Bonge, F.C. (Laura) Rep Des 32356-7
65						do	do
66						do	do
68						From 166 lines 7-20-22-35 ←	Bonge, F.C. (Laura)
69							do
71						from 166 lines 8-38-39 ←	Bonge, F.C. (Laura)
73						from line 44 & 166 lines 2-6-9-21-22-37-40 ←	Bonge, F.C. (Laura)
74							do
75							do

Line	Description	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	School District	Land Value 1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Buildings 1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Trees, Vines, Etc. 1937	1938
	RANCHO SAN JACINTO NUEVO					VAL VERDE 5					3100	3100								
1	PERRIS VALLEY LAND & WATER CO'S SUB OF SEC (MB 7/38)	17	4S	3W			4000	3200	3200	3200	1600	1600	PP900	PP 200	PP 200	—	PP500	500		
2		1			79 80		5600	3200	3200	3200	1120	1120	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	60	-
3		2			79 60		3850	2220	2220	2220										
4		3			55 60		—			—										
5	1 Ac in NE Cor of SW4	4			1	Sold 1930														
12	PERRIS VALLEY LAND & WATER CO'S SUB OF SEC (MB 7/38)	20	4S	3W			300	660	660	660	400	400								
13		1			26 40	Sold 1934														
18	PERRIS VALLEY LAND & WATER CO'S SUB OF SEC (MB 7/38)	21	4S	3W							1600	1600	200	200	200	200	200	200		
19		1			80 48		5850	3220	3220	3220	1600	5600	1260	1260	1260	1260	1260	1260		
20		2			79 52		7590	3180	3180	3180	2010	2010	1700	1100	1100		—	—		
21		3			80 48	~~Sold 1955~~	6030	3220	2010	—	1920	1920	1040	1040	1040		—	—		
22		4			76 60	~~Sold 1955~~ 5 PERRIS OUT	4710	3060	1920											
23	S & E of Figadota Farms No 3 exc 75/210 int in fol des						2650	2160	2160	2160	1080	1080								
24	parcel: Beg 485' W of NE Cor Lot 5 S 50' x W 175'	5			54 06		7290	3200	3200	3200	1600	1600								
25		6			80		460	200	200	200	100	100								
26	W 5 Ac	7			5		4540	3000	3000	3000	1500	1500	590	590	450	450	450	450		
27	E 75 Ac	"			75															
29	75/210 int in fol des parcel: Beg 485' W of NE Cor																			
30	Lot 5 S 50' x W 175'	5					30	30	30	30	30	30								
35	E2 W of Lakeview No 2 in Drainage Dist exc Canal & RR R/W	23	4S	3W	278 49	NUEVO Sold 1980	—													
36	" " " " " Out " "				14	Sold to State Jan 25 19[illegible]	240	210	—	—										
39	~~PERRIS VALLEY LAND & WATER CO'S SUB OF SEC~~ (MB 7/38)	~~23~~	~~4S~~	~~3W~~																
40		~~1~~			~~80 04~~	~~Sold 1980~~	—	800	800	800	800									
41	~~Exc in Orange Vista Acres~~	~~2~~			~~61 77~~	~~Sold 1980~~	—	330	330	120	120									
42	~~" " " " " & Exc RR R/W~~	~~3~~			~~70 25~~	~~Sold 1980~~	—	140	140	380	380									
43	~~Por Outside Drainage Dist Exc RR R/W~~	~~4~~			~~58 31~~	~~Sold 1980~~	—	240	240	560	440									
44	~~" in " " " Canal~~	~~"~~			~~17 60~~	~~Sold 1980~~	—		260	180	180									
47	804-33-25 Parcel 8 (AT & SF R/W thru Sec 22 & W2 Sec 23)	23			8 50		110	110	110	110	110	110								
48	804-33-26 Parcel 1 (do E2)	23			8 20		60	60	60	100	100	100								
50	PARTITION OF Ro SAN JACINTO NUEVO																			
51	Por lot 5 W of Nuevo Land Co Tr No 1 Exc ~~Drainage Canal~~	24	4S	3W	84 / ~~80~~	~~Sold 1980~~	—		—	330 / ~~160~~	330	330								
54	Por lot 5 - in Drainage Dist - in Perris Valley Cons Dist																			
55	Exc RR R/W	23			140															
56										560	560	860								
57	Por lot 5 - W of Nuevo Land Co Tr No 1 - Out of																			
58	Perris Valley Cons Dist - Including Por Blk 23 Lakeview No 2	23			146															
59										860	860	86[illegible]								
60	Por lot 5 in E2 of Sec - Out of Drainage Dist	23			14															
61	—					R 49														
62	PERRIS VALLEY LAND & WATER CO TR MB 7/38									210	170	170 / ~~560~~								
63	Lots 1-2-3-4 in Sec 23 out of Drainage Dist. Exc Drainage																			
64	Aste Perris & Exc RR R/W																			
65					270															
66	Lot 2 in Sec 26 - Lot 1 & N2 lot 2 in Sec 27 all out of Drainage																			
67	Dist. Exc RR R/W - Lot 3 in Sec 27 N of RR R/W											1740								
68					124															
69	Lot 3 in Sec 26 & lots 7 & 8 in Sec 27 all out of Drainage Dist																			
70												1060							PP 200 810	
71	Portions of lot 4 in Sec 23 - lots 1-2-3 in Sec 26, lots 4-5, 6-7				142															
72	& 8 in Sec 27 All in Drainage Dist, Exc Drainage canal &											1500								
73	exc por lot 6 Sec 27 lying S of canal																			
74					380 76															
75												3820								

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RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

1942 Assessed To	1943 Assessed To	1944 Assessed To	1945 Assessed To	1946 Assessed To	1947 Assessed To	1948 Assessed To	Description	Sec. or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Acres	School District	Land Value 1943	Land Value 1944	Land Value 1945	Land Value 1946	Land Value 1947	Land Value 1948	Buildings 1943	Buildings 1944	Buildings 1945	Buildings 1946	Buildings 1947	Buildings 1948	Trees, Vines, Etc.
							RANCHO SAN JACINTO NUEVO					VAL VERDE 5									PP 500	PP 500	PP 500	P.P. 500	
							PERRIS VALLEY LAND & WATER CO'S SUB OF SEC	17	4S	3W	MB7/38	98-03							H 500	500	PP 500	PP 500	PP 500	P.P. 500	
Bell Louise F 32188		Hanner Levi L. (Rebecca) 47633						1			79 80		3100	4800	1600	1600	1600	1600	1140	1390	1390	1390	1390	1390	
do		do						2			79 60		1600	1600	4100	4100	4100	4100							
do		do						3			55 60	Sold 1930	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120							
STATE Westwald Emma 15810							1 ac in NE cor of SW¼	4			1														
							PERRIS VALLEY LAND & WATER CO'S SUB OF SEC	20	4S	3W	MB7/38														
Bonge F C (Laura) 29979								1			26 40		660	660	660	660	660	660							
							PERRIS VALLEY LAND & WATER CO'S SUB OF SEC	21	4S	3W	MB7/38														
Security Co 27257	Smith Roy C & Geo A 43741							1			80 48		1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	200	270	—				
do	do							2			79 52		5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	PP 1900 1260	1770 1680	1680	1680	1680	1680	
Smith Geo A & Roy C								3			80 48		2010	2010	1600	1600	1600	1600							
do								4			76 60		1920	1920	1530	1530	1530	1530							
												PERRIS OUT 5													
Security Co 27257	Smith Roy C & Geo A 43741						S & E of Figadota Farms No 3 Exc 75/210 int in fol					87-03									PP 1600	PP 1000			
do	do						des parcel: Beg 485' W of NE cor lot 5 S 50' X W 175'	5			54 06		1080	1080	2580	2580	2580	2580			270	270	1270	1270	
do	do							6			80		1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600							
do	do						W 5 ac	7			5		100	100	100	100	100	100							
Clark Roy E (Ruth R) 34696							E 75 ac				75		1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	450	600	700	700	700	700	
do							75/210 int in fol des parcel: Beg 485' W of NE cor																		
do							lot 5 S 50' X W 175'	5					30	30	30	30	30	30				PP 600	600	600	
												NUVIEW UNION ~~NUEVO~~													
							PERRIS VALLEY LAND & WATER CO TR MB 7/38					83-02													
Bonge F C (Laura) 32356-7							Lots 1-2-3-4 in Sec 23 out of Drainage Dist Exc																		
do							Orange Vista Acres & Exc RR R/W				270		1640	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640							
do							Lot 2 in Sec 26 - lot 1 & N² lot 2 in Sec 27 all out																		
do							of Drainage Dist Exc RR R/W - Lot 3 in Sec 27 N																		
do							of RR R/W				124		1860	1860	1860	1860	1860	1860	810	1080	1080	—		100	
do							Lot 3 in Sec 26 & lots 7 & 8 in Sec 27 all out of																		
do							Drainage Dist				140		1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400							
do				des 2672-3/45			Portions of lot 4 in Sec 23 (Exc Esmt for River Channel) - lots 1-2-3 in Sec 26 -																		
do							lots 1-5-6-7-8 in Sec 27 all in Drainage Dist Exc																		
do							Drainage Canal & Exc por lot 6 Sec 27 lying S of Canal				340 76		4050	4050	4050	4050	4050	4050							
Stewart W W 42068		Bonge F.C. (Laura) 46953					804-33-25 Parcel 8 AT & SF R/W thru Sec 22 & W Sec 23				8 50														
do		Lauda Frank (Nollis) 47014 des 46953					" " 26 " 1 " " " " " NE¼ E² " 23				6 80 / 8 20		110	110	110	110	110	110							
		Bonge F.C. (Laura) 46953					" " " " " " " " SE¼ "				1 40		100	80	70	70	70	70							
														20	20	20	20	20							
							PARTITION OF RANCHO SAN JACINTO NUEVO																		
Lauda Frank 39057-39486							Por Lot 5 - In Drainage Dist - In Perris Valley Con Dist																		
do							Exc RR R/W	23	4S	3W	140		860	860	860	860	860	860							
do							Por Lot 5 - W of Nuevo Land Co Tr No 1 - Out of Perris																		
do							Valley Con Dist - Including Por Blk 23 Lakeview No 2				140		560	560	560	560	560	560							
Bonge F C (Laura) 39486							Por Lots in E² of Sec - Out of Drainage Dist				14		140	140	140	140	140	140							
Lauda Frank 36454							Por Lot 5 W of Nuevo Land Co Tr No 1	24			84		330	330	330	330	330	330							

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RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

Line No.	~~1949~~ 1948 Assessed To	~~1950~~ 1949 Assessed To	~~1951~~ 1950 Assessed To	~~1952~~ 1951 Assessed To	~~1953~~ 1952 Assessed To	~~1954~~ 1953 Assessed To	Line No.	Description	Section or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	School Dist. Code Area	Date Sold for Taxes	Land	Imp.	Land	Imp.	Land	Imp.	Land	Imp.
								PERRIS VAL LAND AND WATER CO SUB OF				VAL VERDE									
								SEC 17 4S 3W MB 7/38													
2	Hammer Levi L (Rebecca) 27633						2	79.80 AC	1			~~98 03~~ 98-10 51		7980	600	4800	600	4800	600	6400	600
3	do						3	79.60 AC	2			~~98 03~~		7960	600	4800	600	4800	600	6400	600
4	do						4	55.60 AC	3			~~98 03~~		5560	2220	3360	2220	3360	2220	4440	2220
5	State 15810 Westwald Emma						5	I AC IN NE COR OF SW I/4	4			98 03	1930	—							
								PERRIS VAL LAND AND WATER CO SUB OF													
								SEC 20 4S 3W MB 7/38													
13	Bonge FC (Laura) 29979						13	26.40 AC	I			~~98 03~~ 98-10		1320		530		790		790	
								PERRIS VAL LAND AND WATER CO SUB OF													
								SEC 21 4S 3W MB 7/38													
19	Smith Roy C & Geo A 43761						19	80.48 AC	I			~~98 03~~ 98-10		8050		4030		4030		4030	
20	do						20	79.52 AC	2			~~98 03~~		8000	2680	4790	2680	4790	2680	4790	9110
21	do						21	80.48 AC	3			~~98 03~~		8050		3200		3200		3200	
22	do						22	76.60 AC	4			~~98 03~~ 5		7660		1530		1530		1530	
25	do						25	S AND E OF FIGADOTA FARMS NO 3 EXC 75/210 * INT IN PAR BEG 485 FT W OF NE COR S 50 FT * X W 175 FT, 54.06 AC	5			PERRIS OUT ~~87 03~~ 87-07 51		5460	2030	1740	2030	2540	2430	2540	2230
27	do						27	80 AC	6			PERRIS OUT 5 87 03		3200		4800		4800		4800	
28	do						28	W 5 AC	7			87 03		200		300		300		300	
29	Clark Roy E (Ruth R) 38696						29	E 75 AC	7			87 03		3000	1120	5250	1120	5250	1120	5250	1120
30	do						30	75/210 INT IN FOL DES PAR BEG 485 FT W OF * NE COR LOT 5 S 50 FT X W 175 FT	5			87 03		50		50	170	20		20	
								PERRIS VALLEY LAND AND WATER CO TR MB 7/38 *				NUVIEW UNION									
37	Bonge FC (Laura) 32356-7						37	LOTS I ~~TO~~ & 4 SEC 23 OUT OF DRAINAGE DIST EXC * ~~ORANGE VISTA ACRES AND~~ EXC RR R/W, ~~270~~ AC *				~~83 02~~ 83-07 51		6920		5320		5320		5320	
40	do	dec 1258 …/48					40	LOT 2 SEC 26, LOT I AND N I/2 LOT 2 SEC 27 * ALL OUT OF DRAINAGE DIST ~~EXC~~ (EXC) 100' RR R/W, LOT 3 * SEC 27 N OF RR R/W, ~~I24~~ 129.72 AC				~~83 02~~		2400	160	1300	160	1300	160	1300	160
44	do						44	LOT 3 SEC 26 AND LOTS 7 AND 8 SEC 27 ALL OUT OF DRAINAGE DIST, I40 AC				~~83 02~~		2800		1400		1400		1400	
47	do		18856 …		103		47	PORTIONS OF ~~LOT 4 SEC 23 EXC ESMT FOR RIVER CHANNEL~~ LOTS I, 2, 3 SEC 26, LOTS I, 5 * 6, 7, 8 SEC 27 ALL IN DRAINAGE DIST EXC DRAINAGE CANAL AND EXC POR W2 LOT 6 SEC 27 LYING S OF CANAL, ~~340.76~~ 323.35 AC				~~83 02~~		7920		3410		3230		3130	
53	do 46953						53	~~A T AND S F RY R/W THRU SEC 22 AND W I/2~~ SEC 23 4S 3W BEING SBE 804/33/25 PARCEL 8 * 8.5 AC				83 02		170		170		170		170	
54	Lauda Frank (Natis) 47014						54	A T AND S F RY R/W THRU NE I/4 SEC BEING SBE NO 804/33/26 PARCEL I, 6.80 AC	23	4S	3W	83 02		140		140		140		140	
55	Bonge FC (Laura) 46953						55	A T AND S F RY R/W THRU SE I/4 SEC 23 BEING SBE NO 804/33/26 PARCEL I I.40 AC	23	4S	3W	83 02		30		30		30		30	
56				Bonge FC (Laura)			56	Por lot 4 in Drainage Dist Exc Drainage Canal 17.44 Ac	23	4S	3W	83.02									
57				do			57	Lots 2 & 3 Exc RR R/W 137.02 Ac	23	4S	3W	83.02						180		180	
								PARTITION OF RO SAN JACINTO NUEVO										1320		1320	
58	Lauda Frank 39986						58	POR LOT 5 IN DRAINAGE DIST IN PERRIS VALLEY CONS DIST, EXC RR R/W, I40 AC	23	4S	3W	83 02		2800		1400		1400		1400	
61	do						61	POR LOT 5 W OF NUEVO LAND CO TR I OUT OF PERRIS VALLEY CONS DIST INCLUDING POR BLK * 23 LAKEVIEW NO 2, I40 AC	23	4S	3W	83 02		3200		1400		1400		1400	

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~~1949~~ 1948 Assessed To
39486 …e FC (Laura)
36454 …a Frank

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Line No.	1953 Assessed To	1954 Assessed To	1955 Assessed To	1956 Assessed To	1957 Assessed To	1958 Assessed To	Description	Section or Lot	Twp. or Block	Range	Line No.	School Dist. Code Area	Date Sold for Taxes	1954 Land	1954 Imp.	1954 T & V	1955 Land	1955 Imp.	1955 T & V	1956 Land	1956 Imp.	1956 T & V	1957 Land
							PERRIS VAL LAND AND WATER CO SUB OF Sec 17-4S-3W MB 7/38					VAL VERDE											
2	Hammer, Lovi L (Rebecca) 47633		do 42169-8/57				~~79.80~~ 71.9 Ac AC Exc por to Flood Control	I			2	98 10		6400	600		5750	600		5750	600		5750 –
3	do					des 68927-9/57	~~79.60~~ AC Also por Vanstadj 79.70 Ac M/L	2		58.48 Ac M/L	3	98 10		6400	600		6400	600		6400	600		6400
4	do					des 68927-9/57	~~55.60~~ AC Lot 3 Also Vanstadj	3			4	98 10		4440	2220		4440	2220		4440	2220		4440
5	STATE		Westwald Emma ✓			Feys Olive J. ✓	I AC IN NE COR OF SW I/4	4			5	98 ~~03~~ 14	19 R				50	–		50			50
							Perris Val Land and Water Co Sub of Sec 20-4S-3W MB 7/38																
13	Bonge, FC (Laura) 29979	[illegible] ✓					26.40 AC	I			13	98 10		190			290			1320			1320
							PERRIS VAL LAND AND WATER CO SUB of Sec 21-4S-3W MB 7/38																
19	Smith, Ray C & Geo. A 10741					Smith Ray C (Mary A) ✓	80.48 AC	I			19	98 10		4030			4930			5530			5530
20	do					Smith Ray C (Mary A) ✓	79.52 AC	2			20	98 10		4790	9110		6480	9110		6480	9110		6480 93[illegible]
21	do		do			Smith Ray C (Mary A) ✓	80.48 AC	3			21	98 10		3200			4060			4460			4460
22	do					Smith Ray C (Mary A) ✓	~~76.60~~ AC Exc por to Flood Control	4		64.36 AC	22	98 10		1780			1280			3200			3200
25	do					Smith Ray C (Mary A) ✓	S AND E OF FIGADOTA FARMS NO 3 EXC 75/2I0 INT IN PAR BEG 485 FT W OF NE COR S 50 FT X W I75 FT 54.06 AC	5			25	PERRIS OUT 87 07		2540	1300		3550	1300	–	3550	1300		8110
27	do					Smith Ray C (Mary A) ✓	80 AC	6			27	87 07		4800			6520	–		6520			12,000
28	do					Smith Ray C (Mary A) ✓	W 5 AC	7			28	87 07		300			410	–		410			750
29	Clark, Roy E (Ruth R) 34676						E 75 AC	7			29	87 07		5250	1120		6750	1120		6750	1120	11250	1120
30	do						75/2I0 INT IN FOL DES PAR BEG 485 FT W OF NE COR LOT 5 S 50 FT X W I75 FT	5			30	87 07		20			20	–		20			20
31																							
							PERRIS VALLEY LAND AND WATER CO TR MB 7/38					NUVIEW UNION											
37	Bonge, FC (Laura) 30956-7		cor-des ✓			Bonge Floyd C & Laura R	LOTS I ~~TO~~ & 4 SEC 23 OUT OF DRAINAGE DIST ~~EXC~~ ~~ORANGE VISTA ACRES AND~~ EXC RR R/W ~~270~~ 142 Ac AC				37	83 07		3560 ~~5320~~			2810			4460			11,060
40	do					Bonge Floyd C & Laura R	LOT 2 SEC 26 LOT I AND N I/2 LOT 2 SEC 27 ALL OUT OF DRAINAGE DIST INCL I00 FT RR R/W BET C/L FOOTHILL AND C/L PERRIS AVE LOT 3 SEC 27 N OF RR R/W I29.72 AC				40	83 07		3250	150		3250	150		3900	150		6700 150
44	do					Bonge Floyd C & Laura R	LOT 3 SEC 26 AND LOTS 7 AND 8 SEC 27 ALL OUT OF DRAINAGE DIST I40 AC				44	83 07		4200			3300			4200			7000
47	do 22356					Bonge Floyd C & Laura R	PORTIONS OF LOTS I 2 3 SEC 26 LOTS I 5 6 7 8 SEC 27 ALL IN DRAINAGE DIST EXC DRAINAGE CANAL AND EXC POR W I/2 OF LOT 6 SEC 27 LYING S OF CANAL 323.35 AC M/L				47	83 07		9610			8080			9690			16,170
53	do 46959						A T AND S F RY R/W THRU SEC 22 AND W I/2 SEC 23 4S 3W BEING SBE 804/33/25 PARCEL 8 8.5 AC				53	83 02		170			210			340			850
54	Laude, Frank (Natis) 47014						A T AND S F RY R/W THRU NE I/4 SEC BEING SBE NO 804/33/26 PARCEL I 6.80 AC	23	4S	3W	54	83 02		140			140			140	–		140
55	Bonge, FC (Laura) 46953						A T AND S F RY R/W THRU SE I/4 SEC 23 BEING SBE NO 804/33/26 PARCEL I I.40 AC	23	4S	3W	55	83 02		30			30			60			140
56	do					Bonge Floyd C & Laura R	POR LOT 4 IN DRAINAGE DIST EXC DRAINAGE CANAL I7.4I AC M/L	23	4S	3W	56	83 02		350			350			700			700
57	do		cor-des ✓			cor-des Bonge Floyd C & Laura R	LOTS 2 AND 3 EXC RR R/W & ~~I32.02~~ AC Exc Vista Acres 132.02 Ac	23	4S	3W	57	83 02		1320			680			950			2140

RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

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DESCRIPTION	SECTION OR LOT	TWP. OR BLOCK	RANGE	SCHOOL DISTRICT CODE AREA	YEAR SOLD FOR TAXES	LINE NO.	1959 ASSESSED TO	1960 ASSESSED TO	1961 ASSESSED TO	1962 ASSESSED TO	1963 ASSESSED TO	1959 LAND	1959 IMP.	1959 T&V	1960 LAND	1960 IMP.	1960 T&V	1961 LAND	1961 IMP.	1961 T&V	1962 LAND	1962 IMP.	1962 T&V
HAMNER LEVI L & REBECCA PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 17 4S 3W MB 7/38 EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL, 71.9 AC				98-10		02						5750			5750			5670	680				
HAMNER LEVI L & REBECCA PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 17 4S 3W MB 7/38 ALSO POR VAC ST ADJ, 79.70 AC M/L	1			98-10		03						6440	1340		6400	1340		6230					
HAMNER LEVI L & REBECCA PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 17 4S 3W MB 7/38 LOT 3 ALSO VAC ST ADJ, 58.48 AC M/L	2			98-10		04						4680	4130		4630	4130		4600	4130				
FEYS OLIVE J PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 17 4S 3W MB 7/38 1 AC IN NE COR OF SW 1/4	3			98-14		05						50			50			50					
COUDURES JOHN & MARIE PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 20 4S 3W MB 7/38 26.40 AC	4			98-10		13						1320			1320			1320					
SMITH ROY C & MARY A PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 21 4S 3W MB 7/38 80.48 AC	1			98-10		19						5530			5530			5530					
SMITH ROY C & MARY A PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 21 4S 3W MB 7/38 79.52 AC	1			98-10		20						6480	9320		6880	9320		6480	9320				
SMITH ROY C & MARY A PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 21 4S 3W MB 7/38 5 AC	2			98-10		21					Okamoto Alfred T	4460			4460			4460					
SMITH ROY C & MARY A PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 21 4S 3W MB 7/38 80.48 AC	3			98-10		22					Okamoto Alfred T	3200			3200			2000					
SMITH ROY C & MARY A PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 21 4S 3W MB 7/38 EXC POR TO FLOOD CONTROL, 64.36 AC	4			87-18 87-07		25					Okamoto Alfred T	6580	80		6580	80		5310	80				
S & E OF FIGADOTA FARMS #3 EXC 75/210 INT IN PAR BEG 485' W OF NE COR S 50' X W 175', 54.06 AC	5			87-18 87-07		27						12000			12000			6000					
SMITH ROY C & MARY A PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 21 4S 3W MB 7/38 10 AC	6			87-18 87-07		28						750			750			340					
SMITH ROY C & MARY A PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 21 4S 3W MB 7/38 N 2.5 AC OF W 5 AC	7			87-18 87-07		29						11250	1550		11250	1550		11250	1550				
CLARK ROY E & RUTH R PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 21 4S 3W MB 7/38 E 75 AC	7			87-18 87-07		30					Saito Roy C & Mary A	20			20			20					
CLARK ROY E & RUTH R PERRIS VAL LD & WATER CO SUB OF SEC 21 4S 3W MB 7/38 75/210 INT IN PAR DAF, BEG 485' W OF NE COR LOT 5 S 50' X W 175'	5			83-07		37						11060			11060			11060					
BONGE F C & LAURA PERRIS VALLEY LD & WATER CO TR MB 7/38 LOTS 1 ~~TO~~ 4 SEC 23 OUT OF DRAINAGE DIST ~~EXC~~ ~~ORANGE VISTA AC & EXC RR R/W, 142 AC~~				83-07		40						6700	150		6700	150		6700	150				
BONGE F C & LAURA PERRIS VALLEY LD & WATER CO TR MB 7/38 LOT 2 SEC 26, LOT 1 & N 1/2 LOT 2 SEC 27, ALL OUT OF DRAINAGE DIST INCL 100' RR R/W BET CL FOOTHILL & CL PERRIS AVE, LOT 3 SEC 27 N OF RR R/W, 129.72 AC				83-07		44						7000			4810			10930					
BONGE F C & LAURA PERRIS VALLEY LD & WATER CO TR MB 7/38 ~~LOT 3 SEC 26 & LOTS 7 & 8 SEC 27 ALL OUT OF~~ ~~DRAINAGE DIST, 140 AC~~	27	4S	3W																				