

CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT AND HISTORICAL COMPATIBILITY ASSESSMENT FOR THE 4019 MISSION INN AVENUE PROJECT

**CITY OF RIVERSIDE,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APN 214-211-007

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November 16, 2017; Revised March 21, 2018; Revised April 13, 2018

Fieldwork Performed: September 26, 2017

***Key words: Cultural resources survey; negative; monitoring recommended; Seventh Street
Historic District: project compatible with historic district.***

Archaeological Report Summary Information

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Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

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Assessor's Parcel Number: 214-211-007

Lead Agency Identifier: P17-0128

USGS Quadrangle: *Riverside West, California (7.5-minute)*

Study Area: 0.6 acre

Key Words: Archaeological survey; negative; no resources identified; city
of Riverside; *Riverside West* USGS Quadrangle; monitoring
recommended; Seventh Street Historic District: project
compatible with historic district.

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY / ABSTRACT.....	1.0–1
1.1 Purpose of Investigation	1.0–1
1.2 Major Findings	1.0–1
1.3 Recommendation Summary	1.0–2
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	2.0–1
2.1 Previous Work.....	2.0–1
2.2 Project Setting	2.0–5
2.3 Cultural Setting	2.0–5
2.3.1 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)	2.0–6
2.3.2 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)	2.0–6
2.3.3 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790).....	2.0–8
2.3.4 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present).....	2.0–8
2.3.5 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)	2.0–15
2.3.6 Mission Period (1769 to 1821)	2.0–15
2.3.7 Rancho Period (1821 to 1848).....	2.0–16
2.3.8 American Settlement Period (1848 to Present)	2.0–17
2.3.9 Native American Perspective	2.0–17
2.3.10 General History of the City of Riverside	2.0–18
2.4 Research Goals	2.0–18
3.0 METHODOLOGY	3.0–1
3.1 Archaeological Records Search	3.0–1
3.2 Field Methodology	3.0–1
3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation.....	3.0–1
3.4 Native American Consultation	3.0–2
3.5 Applicable Regulations.....	3.0–2
3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act	3.0–2
4.0 RESULTS	4.0–1
4.1 Records Search Results.....	4.0–1
4.2 Results of the Cultural Resources Survey	4.0–7
5.0 HISTORICAL COMPATIBILITY ASSESSMENT	5.0–1
5.1 Introduction	5.0–1
5.2 Historic District.....	5.0–1

Table of Contents (continued)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
5.3 Compatibility Assessment	5.0–8
5.3.1 Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation	5.0–8
5.3.2 City of Riverside Infill Guidelines	5.0–10
5.4 Summary	5.0–22
6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	6.0–1
7.0 CERTIFICATION	7.0–1
8.0 REFERENCES	8.0–1

Appendices

- Appendix A – Qualifications of Key Personnel
Appendix B – Archaeological Records Search Results*
Appendix C – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*
Appendix D – Tables 4.1–1 and 4.1–2
*Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix

List of Figures

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 2.0–1 General Location Map	2.0–2
Figure 2.0–2 Project Location Map	2.0–3
Figure 2.0–3 Project Development Map	2.0–4
Figure 4.1–1 1908 Sanborn Map	4.0–5
Figure 4.1–2 1908/1951 Sanborn Map	4.0–6
Figure 5.2–1 City of Riverside Existing and Potential Historic Districts and Neighborhood Conservation Areas	5.0–2
Figure 5.2–2 Historic District and Address Map	5.0–3
Figure 5.3–1 Conceptual Landscape Site Plan	5.0–13
Figure 5.3–2 Mission Inn Avenue Building Plans and Elevations	5.0–14
Figure 5.3–3 Chestnut Street Building Plans and Elevations	5.0–15
Figure 5.3–4 Façade Materials and Color Scheme	5.0–20

List of Plates

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 4.2–1 Overview of the APE from the northwest boundary, facing southeast	4.0–8
Plate 4.2–2 Overview of the APE from across Mission Inn Avenue, facing north.....	4.0–8
Plate 5.2–1 View of the parking lot and 1950s-era modern commercial bulding located at 3955 Mission Inn Avenue	5.0–5
Plate 5.2–2 View of the two Spanish Colonial Revival-style commercial structures at 4010 and 4024 Mission Inn Avenue	5.0–5
Plate 5.2–3 View of the Mission Revival-style bungalow court at 4061 Mission Inn Avenue.....	5.0–6
Plate 5.2–4 View of the American Four-Square-style, multi-family residence at 3635 Chestnut Street	5.0–6
Plate 5.2–5 Aerial overview of the property showing the surrounding transitional neighborhood.....	5.0–7
Plate 5.3–1 View of a stone veneer retaining wall at the northwest corner of Chestnut Street and Sixth Street	5.0–21
Plate 5.3–2 View of a stone veneer retaining wall at the northeast corner of Chestnut Street and Sixth Street	5.0–21

1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of a cultural resources study conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project, an approximately 0.6-acre property located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Chestnut Street and Mission Inn Avenue in the city of Riverside, California, on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 214-211-007. Surrounded by both commercial and residential properties, this project is located within the City of Riverside Seventh Street Historic District and is bound by Mission Inn Avenue to the south and Chestnut Street to the east. The project is located within the former Jurupa (Stearns) Land Grant, Township 2 South, Range 5 West (Projected) of the *Riverside West, California* 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle. The project proposes to construct 13 two-story, 1300- to 1600-square-foot townhomes, in addition to associated access roads, landscaping, and infrastructure.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

As part of the processing of a project development permit for the subject property, BFSA was retained by CityMark to prepare a technical report analyzing the potential for cultural resources within the approximately 0.6-acre property, as well as completing a historical compatibility assessment (HCA) for the development. The HCA is required because the property is located within the Seventh Street Historic District. The cultural resources study was focused upon the review of existing information at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR), the City of Riverside Historic Districts and Buildings Database, and an intensive reconnaissance of the property. This study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, as required by the City of Riverside, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance. The following tasks were included in the cultural resources assessment process:

- A records search was conducted at the EIC at UCR;
- A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was conducted with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC);
- A focused survey of the approximately 0.6-acre property was conducted;
- Completion of a CEQA-based cultural resource study; and
- Completion of an HCA.

1.2 Major Findings

The EIC records search indicated that no cultural resources are located within the area of potential effect (APE), while 326 cultural resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the APE. The records search also indicated that 60 studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area. None of these studies cover the current project.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC. The SLF search results

did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSa contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter and has received eight responses. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that they would not be requesting consulting party status nor requesting to participate in the project as it lies on the fringe of their ancestral territory. The Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians stated they were unaware of any site-specific resources on the project, but would be interested in knowing the historical uses of the property. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated that, although the project lies outside the existing reservation, it does fall within their Traditional Use Area and requested continued consultation on the project. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Jamul Indian Village of California, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians all deferred to tribes more local to the project area. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

The cultural resources survey of the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project did not identify any historic or prehistoric resources, and research of the property shows it has been extensively disturbed, cleared, and graded. Based upon the HCA, it is recommended that the proposed 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project design be considered as an acceptable urban infill in compliance with the City of Riverside Design Guidelines for Infill Construction in Historic Districts and the Secretary of Interior's (SOI) Standards for Rehabilitation. The massing, scale, orientation, and layout mediate between the commercial, single-family residential, and multi-family residential structures within the immediate vicinity of the project. Further, the project is designed with the size, scale, proportion, color, and materials of the new buildings compatible with the existing neighborhood, and the contemporary design with the use of modern technology and materials is achieved in a manner sensitive to the surrounding historic structures.

Given that no archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were identified during the field reconnaissance, no potential impacts to cultural resources are associated with the proposed development of the project. However, because of the historic development in the area and on the subject parcel, the project does still possess the potential to disturb unknown buried historic archaeological resources. Commercial and residential buildings are known to have existed on the property since before 1908. Historic development of the property and surrounding parcels increases the possibility for buried historic deposits. Further, development of this area since the early 1900s has covered or removed evidence of any prehistoric occupation that may have existed prior to the historic period; therefore, potentially important prehistoric deposits may still exist beneath the current grade. Due to this uncertainty, it is recommended that an archaeological monitoring program be implemented. A copy of this final report will be permanently curated at the EIC at UCR.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by CityMark to implement a cultural resources study and HCA for the 0.6-acre 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project in the city of Riverside. The cultural resources study and HCA for the project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA regulations and the City of Riverside's Cultural Resources Ordinance. The project is located in an area of moderate to low archaeological resource sensitivity, primarily associated with the historic development of the surrounding area.

The project is located at 4019 Mission Inn Avenue, located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Chestnut Street and Mission Inn Avenue in the city of Riverside, California (APN 214-211-007). The project includes 0.6 acre of vacant land surrounded by both commercial and residential properties within the Seventh Street Historic District. Specifically, this project is located in the former Jurupa (Stearns) Land Grant, Township 2 South, Range 5 West (Projected) of the *Riverside West, California* 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Figure 2.0–2). The project proposes to construct 13 two-story, 1300- to 1600-square-foot townhomes, in addition to associated access roads, landscaping, and infrastructure (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and Project Archaeologist and Historian Andrew J. Garrison directed the cultural resources study and HCA for the project. Archaeologist Kris Reinicke conducted the pedestrian survey on September 26, 2017. The survey was conducted in five-meter interval transects. Visibility during the survey was generally good to excellent. Andrew Garrison and Brian Smith prepared the technical report. Kris Reinicke created the report graphics and Courtney Accardy conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Previous Work

The records search for the property from the EIC at UCR reported that 326 cultural resources are located within a one-mile radius of the APE. In addition to data obtained through the records search, information on resources identified at the EIC was obtained through the City of Riverside's online Historic Districts and Buildings Database. Although no cultural resources are recorded on the property, the project is located within the Seventh Street Historic District surrounded by historic structures, district components, and other City-designated historic districts. Furthermore, the records search data indicates that 60 studies have been conducted within one mile of the project. None of these studies cover the current APE. A discussion of the complete records search is provided in Section 4.1 of this report.

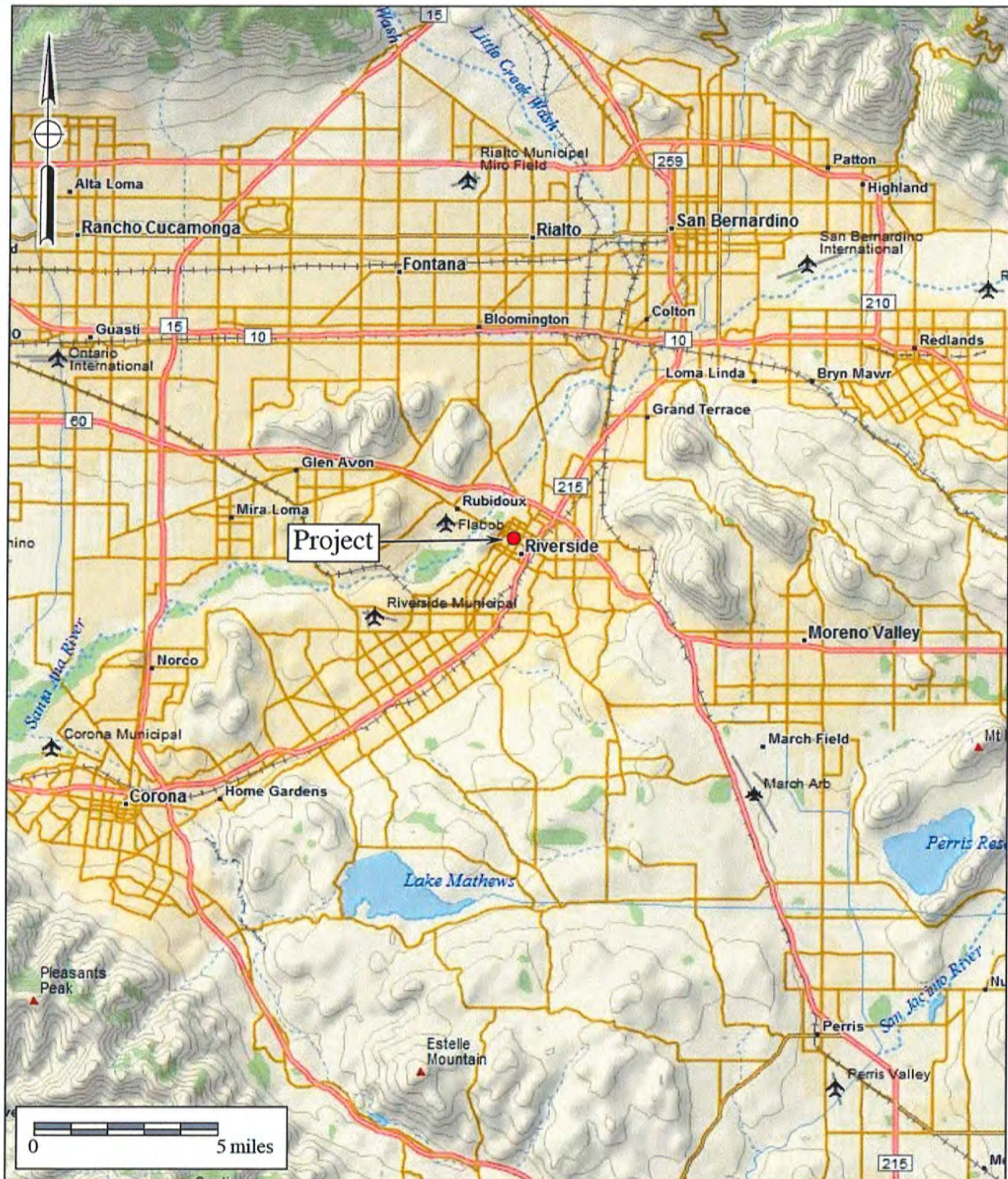


Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)



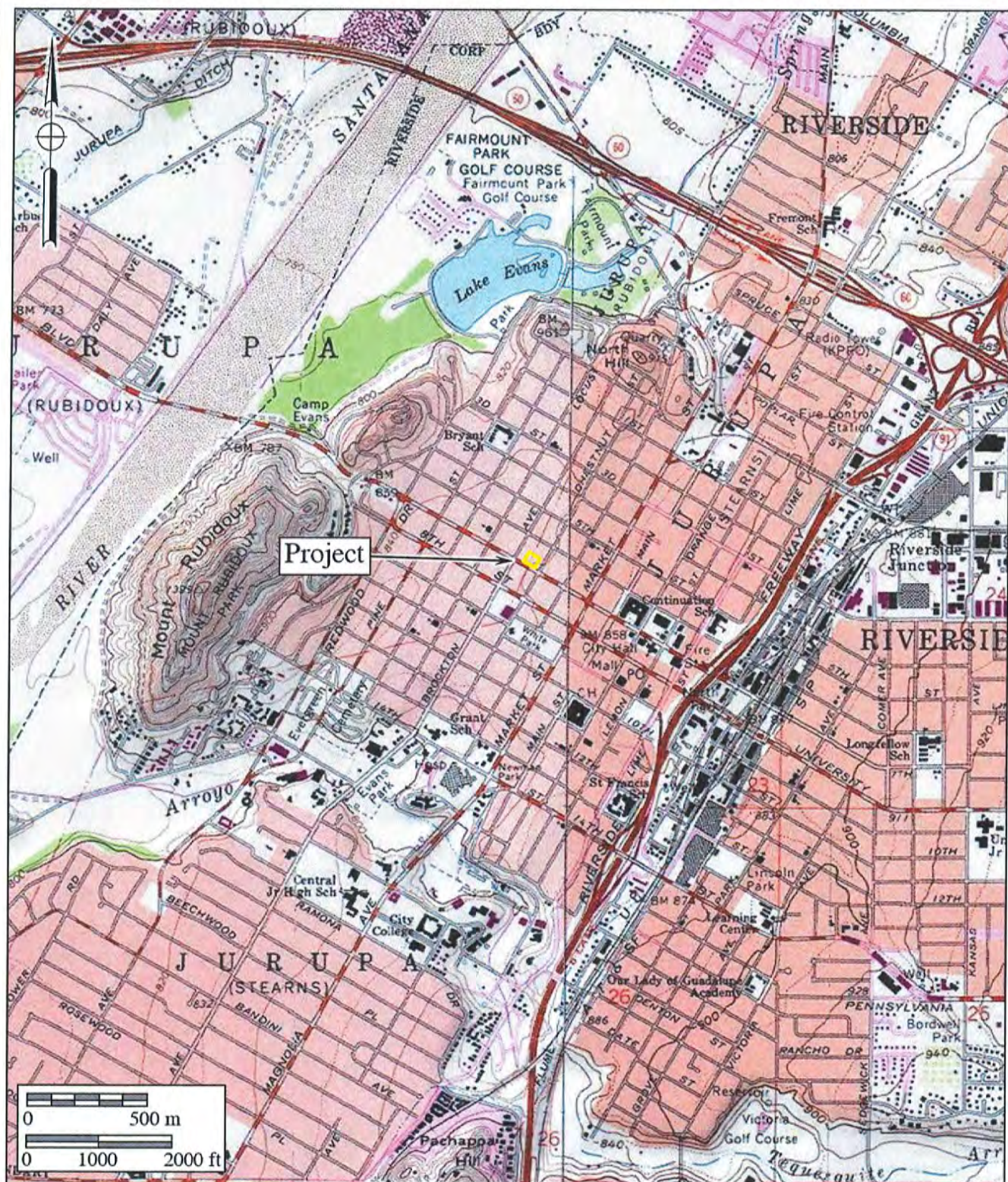


Figure 2.0-2
Project Location Map

The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project

USGS Riverside West and Riverside East Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



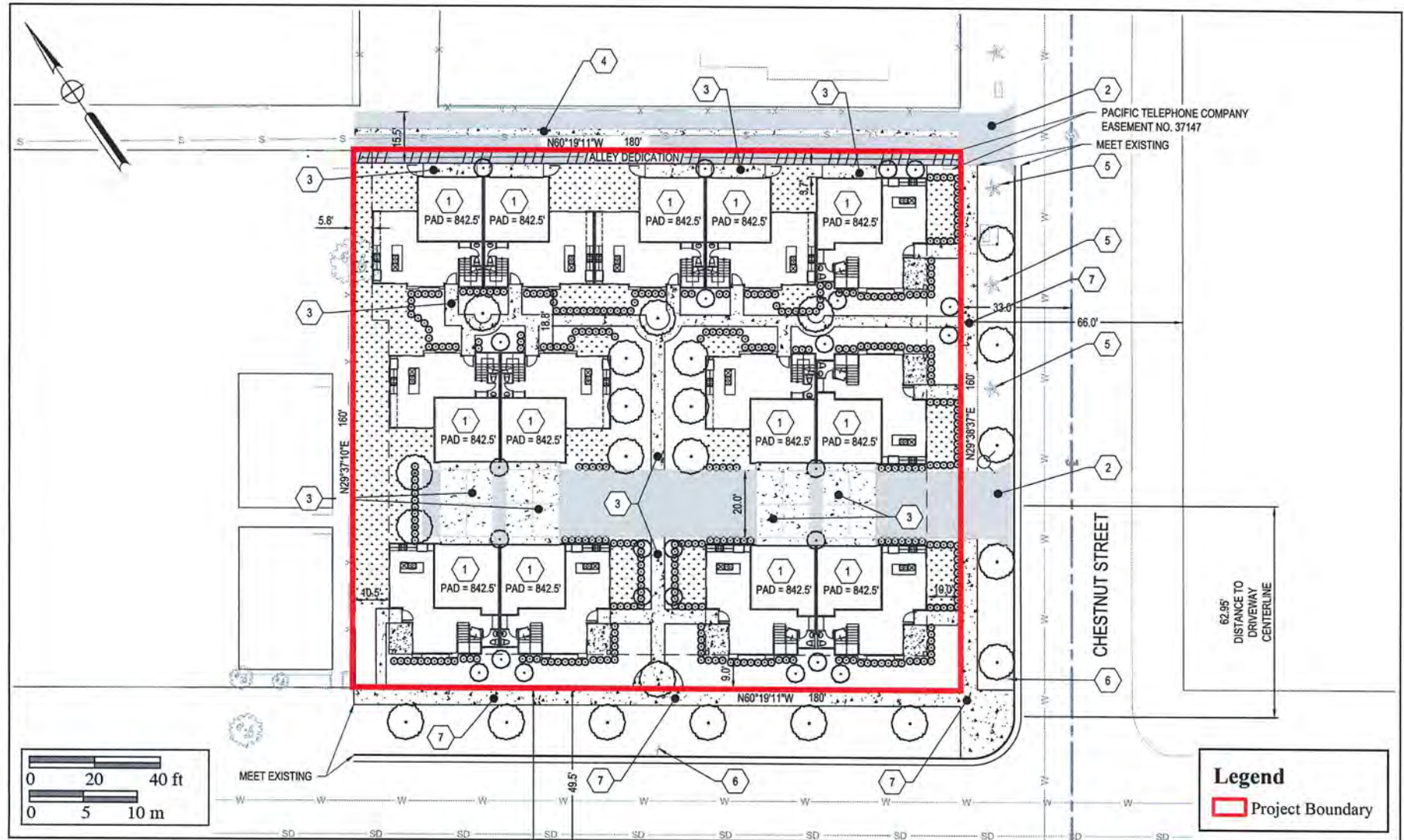


Figure 2.0-3

Project Development Map

The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project



2.2 Project Setting

The APE lies within Riverside County which is situated in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The mountain range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. Specifically, the project is located in a valley south of the La Loma Hills, west of the Box Spring Mountains, and just east of Mount Rubidoux. Although completely covered and disturbed, the property is primarily mapped as older alluvial fan deposits of sand (Qoa) with soil classified as Buren fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (BuC2). The nearest natural hydrologic feature in the area is the Santa Ana River is just under a mile east of the project area.

The subject property is located in the northwestern area of the city of Riverside, California, west of the city center and east of the base of Mount Rubidoux. The property is located within a transitional section along Mission Inn Avenue where commercial properties to the east give way to residential neighborhoods to the west. In the past, single-family residences and a building originally built as an office and later used as a grocery store were located on the property. Currently, the property is flat and cleared, with elevations ranging from approximately 840 to 842 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Most of the property is sparsely covered in gravel with no vegetation. Mature palm and callistemon trees located are located on the sidewalk surrounding the property along with landscaped shrubs and bushes mainly consisting of bougainvillea, situated along the property line between the APE and the western adjacent property.

Much of the valley floor where the project is located is developed as residential or commercial developments with vegetation mostly comprised of ornamental trees, shrubs, and grasses planted by the city or property owners. In prehistoric times, the natural vegetation was likely dominated by winter annual grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, rabbit, hare, ground squirrel, kangaroo rat, and a variety of other small rodents. Birds include raptor, quail, mourning dove, geese and duck, heron, crow, finch, and sparrow. Species of concern in the area are the cactus wren, California gnatcatcher, Least Bell's vireo, foothill and mountain yellow-legged frog, orange-throated whiptail lizard, and California mountain kingsnake (Miles and Gouday 1997).

2.3 Cultural Setting

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

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms.

Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

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

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers 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).

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

Between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in the southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

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

similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, a situation well documented 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.

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

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

2.3.4 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Shoshonean-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 is 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 in the following discussion.

Luiseño

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Range 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

Luiŕeño 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 Luiŕeño 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 Luiŕeño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were used intensively from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiŕeño 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 of the Luiŕeño was the acorn, of which six different species were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, composites, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiŕeño 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 cultic 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* cult were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

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

Cahuilla

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the *Chingichngish* cult 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 use of plant resources by the Cahuilla 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, and situated near the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

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

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

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day

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

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

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

under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

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

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

2.3.5 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

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

2.3.6 Mission Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain. Jose de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and religious contingent, with the overall intent of establishing forts and missions to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion to Catholicism, the Spanish language, and agriculture. The first mission was established in San Diego on July 16, 1769 by a Spanish exploring party commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (Bolton 1926). Missions were constructed along the California coast from San Diego to San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Each mission was placed to command as much territory and as large a population as possible for the Spanish Empire. The San Juan Capistrano mission was founded in 1776 and had control over the area known today as Camp Pendleton. In 1798, the San Luis Rey Mission was established four miles inland on the San Luis Rey River, and in 1816, the Pala Mission was started 20 miles farther up the San Luis Rey River (Sparkman 1908). The regions around Las Flores and the Santa Margarita River Valley came under the jurisdiction of the San Luis Rey Mission (Reddy 2000).

In 1769, at the time of Portolá’s expedition, several villages were noted along the southern California coast including those at San Elijo, Los Encinos, Batiquitos, Agua Hedionda, Buena Vista, Santa Margarita, and Las Pulgas (Carrico 1977). Native Americans from these coastal villages and, in time, from the surrounding inland areas, were brought to the missions and taught Catholicism, the Spanish language, farming, animal husbandry, carpentry, brick making, and other European crafts (Bean and Shipek 1978). The policy of the San Luis Rey Mission was unique in that it allowed the Luiseño to maintain their settlement patterns. However, the priest, Father Peyri, visited the villages regularly to perform marriages and masses and supervise agricultural activities

(Bean and Shipek 1978). At the missions, Native Americans were used as laborers and lived in crowded and unhealthy mission barracks (Castillo 1978). The introduction of European ideas and the unhealthy living conditions of the barracks resulted in the rapid decline of Native American populations, especially along the coast. Additionally, as increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, and later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, native populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

2.3.7 Rancho Period (1821 to 1848)

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister to the native people (Engelhardt 1920). The Mexican government granted large tracts of land to persons who applied for them or who had gained favor with the government. Numerous Mexican land tracts, or *rancheros*, were established throughout coastal and interior California, including several in western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties. Ranchos La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Temecula, San Geronimo, San Jacinto, and Jurupa were located in Riverside County. Rancho La Laguna (Lake Elsinore) included Menifee Valley, Railroad Canyon, and the Lake Elsinore area (Caughey 1970). A few Native Americans were able to get land grants, including those at Kuka, La Jolla, and Temecula, eventually entering mainstream Mexican culture (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The secularization of the missions also resulted in a number of uprisings against the Mexican *rancheros*. Many of the Luiseño and Kumeyaay left the missions during this time and sought refuge among inland groups or returned to their original villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Shipek 1991). Most Luiseño villages maintained their traditional subsistence mode and incorporated wheat and corn agriculture, irrigation, and animal husbandry. Many of the Native Americans displaced by the break-up of the mission system became laborers on the ranchos or moved to the civilian pueblo areas where they worked as domestic help. The Luiseño, Cupeño, Serrano, and Kumeyaay continued to experience dislocation and exploitation by the Mexican colonists (Castillo 1978). The introduction of domestic livestock, particularly cattle, sheep, and horses, changed the native vegetation. As a result, many plants that native peoples subsisted on were lost as non-native weeds and grasses gained ascendancy.

Native Americans were recruited by the Mexicans for the Mexican-American War, which lasted from 1846 to 1848. The bloodiest battle of the Mexican-American War occurred on the Luiseño rancheria at Temecula in February of 1847 (Castillo 1978). A group of Luiseño, under command of Manuelito Cota and Pablo Apis, were suspected of killing 11 Hispanics at Agua Caliente on Warner's Ranch. The San Luis Rey Mission had just been abandoned and the Mexicans reasoned that the Luiseño had committed the act out of rebellion. General Jose Maria Flores ordered Jose del Carmen Lugo to punish the Native Americans and ambushed the poorly

armed Luiseño at Temecula (Castillo 1978). The loss of life was estimated to be from 33 to 100 people in that single battle, which is known as the Temecula Massacre.

2.3.8 American Settlement Period (1848 to Present)

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gave sovereignty over Alta California, New Mexico, and Arizona to the United States. The new colonial order soon seized power in California with disastrous results for the native peoples (Castillo 1978). European control over Alta California had been concentrated along the coast, but with the great influx of American colonists seeking land and mineral resources, the inland area became more populated and native populations were displaced from more of their lands. Conflicts between the Native Americans and the intruding white colonists led to the establishment of reservations for some villages by executive order. In the latter part of the 1800s, reservations became established at the Luiseño villages of La Jolla, Pala, Pechanga, Potrero, Rincon, Soboba, and Yapike (Bean and Shipek 1978). As the only two western Riverside County Luiseño reservations, the Pechanga reservation was established in 1882 and covered approximately 2,861 acres (Shipek 1978) and the Soboba reservation was established in 1883 and covered approximately 5,036 acres.

The reservation system impacted much of the settlement and social patterns for the Luiseño, although they continued to support themselves by hunting and gathering whenever possible, supplementing this with farming, ranching, and wage labor. Diseases and epidemics such as smallpox, syphilis, measles, pneumonia, and tuberculosis continued to decimate native populations (Castillo 1978). The Luiseño at Temecula were evicted by white squatters in 1882 and relocated to the valleys and foothills. By 1910, only 590 Luiseño remained (Kroeber 1976).

Civil rights and federal protection of Native Americans on the reservation were minimal until the Act for the Relief of the Mission Indians of 1891 (Castillo 1978). The reservations came under the management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) when schools, courts, and police stations were established. The Luiseño protested the BIA management of the reservations, and by 1919, the Mission Indian Federation was formed to solve problems. In 1934, the Indian Reorganization Act was rejected by the Luiseño because it did not allow sufficient self-government. In the 1950s, the pressure against federal involvement in Native Americans affairs reached a peak with the passing of Public Law 280. This law reduced federal involvement with Native Americans lands to the role of maintenance of the trust of the land. As a result, a resurgence of local self-government and self-determination occurred (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño became active in state and local organizations, including the Intertribal Council of California, the Tribal Chairmen's Association of San Diego County, and the All-Mission Indian Housing Authority.

2.3.9 Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is acknowledged herein that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American

perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their oral histories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as “Pauma” or “San Dieguito.” Instead, they believe that there is a continuum of ancestry, from the first people to the present Native American populations of Riverside County.

2.3.10 General History of the City of Riverside

The present-day Riverside area received its first European visitors during the early and mid-1770s, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769. After the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the area became one of the mission’s principal *rancherías*, known at the time as Jurupa. Despite these early contacts, no Europeans are known to have settled in the area until after the creation of the Rancho Jurupa land grant in 1838, during secularization of the mission system. The land grant, which encompassed what is now the northern portion of the city of Riverside, including the current project, was awarded to Juan Bandini, who served as the administrator of Mission San Gabriel and all its lands at that time.

Within a few years, Bandini divided his vast domain into two parts and sold them to two prominent Yankee-turned-rancheros. As a result, after the annexation of Alta California by the United States in 1846, the original land grant was confirmed as two separate entities: the 6,750-acre Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) and the 25,519-acre Rancho Jurupa (Stearns). The current project is within Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux, who were confirmed to the heirs of Louis Rubidoux in 1872). In 1870, the Southern California Colony Association founded the town of Riverside on land purchased from both of these ranchos (today’s downtown “Mile Square” area). Over the next few years, two other colonies were formed in the Arlington-La Sierra area. The three separate enterprises eventually merged in 1875, and the city of Riverside was incorporated in 1883.

During the 1870s and 1880s, amid a land boom that swept through southern California, the young community of Riverside grew rapidly. The most important boost to Riverside’s early prosperity came with the introduction of the naval orange in the mid-1870s. Its instant success in Riverside led to the spread of citrus cultivation throughout southern California and propelled Riverside to the forefront of the citrus industry. In 1893, after a bitter local political dispute, Riverside split itself from San Bernardino County and became the county seat and the dominant urban center of the newly created Riverside County. Since the mid-twentieth century, with the increasing diversification of its economic livelihood, much of Riverside’s once extensive citrus acreage has given way to urban expansion. Nevertheless, the “citrus culture” of the city’s past remains a celebrated and integral part of the community identity.

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under

investigation is the northwestern portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project included the survey of approximately 0.6-acre, the review of potential cultural resources, and an HCA. 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, significance 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. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although initial site evaluation 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 basic research effort employed for this project was focused upon the gathering of sufficient data to determine the boundaries of each resource, the depth, stratigraphy, and contents of any subsurface deposits, and the overall integrity of each site. Testing and recordation of the contents of each site would provide the basis to complete an analysis of spatial relationships of artifacts, features, and natural resources. For each site, this information ultimately forms the foundation to determine the cultural affiliation of the site, the period of occupation, site function, and potential to address more focused research questions. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

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

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principle research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an

archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research was undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

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

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The cultural resources program for the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 0.6-acre project, and preparation of a technical study. This archaeological study conformed to the City of Riverside's Cultural Resources Ordinance. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in reviewing the significance evaluations of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO March, 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

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

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with City CEQA review requirements, an intensive cultural resources reconnaissance survey was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at five-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on September 26, 2017. The entire project was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the property was generally good to excellent as the project is vacant and covered with a sparse layer of gravel; the northwestern areas of the property were covered with a denser layer of gravel, which limited visibility in those areas.

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

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

3.4 Native American Consultation

The analysis of nearby site components and artifacts did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. In addition, BFSA requested a SLF review by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The SLF search results did not identify any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter and has received seven responses. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that they would not be requesting consulting party status nor requesting to participate in the project as it lies on the fringe of their ancestral territory. The Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians stated they were unaware of any site-specific resources on the project, but would be interested in knowing the historical uses of the property. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated that, although the project lies outside the existing reservation, it does fall within their Traditional Use Area and requested continued consultation on the project. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Jamul Indian Village of California, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians all deferred to tribes more local to the project area. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

3.5 Applicable Regulations

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

3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (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 California Register of Historical Resources (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 California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§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 California Register of Historical Resources; 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 California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

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

In addition, City of Riverside policies also require potential “historical resources” identified within the City’s jurisdiction to be evaluated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The eligibility for inclusion on the National Register is determined by applying the Secretary of the Interior’s criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act, which are essentially identical to the California Register criteria. Federal regulations provide the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4) as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- (a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted at the EIC at UCR. The records search for the project indicates 326 cultural resources are located within a one-mile radius of the APE, none of which are located within the project. In addition to data obtained through the records search, information on resources identified at the EIC was obtained through the City of Riverside's online Historic Districts and Buildings Database. Of the 326 resources, two are prehistoric, one is protohistoric/historic site, and the remaining 323 are historic. Brief descriptions of the 326 resources located within a one-mile radius are provided in Table 4.1-1 (Appendix D).

The prehistoric sites include bedrock milling features and bedrock milling features with associated lithic and pottery fragments; the protohistoric/historic site is a historic artifact scatter and terraces (Spring Rancheria); and the historic resources include:

- Riverside Chinatown;
- Twogood Orange Grove Tract;
- Two historic trash scatters;
- The Rubidoux Dump;
- A historic trolley line segment with associated trash scatter;
- A historic water conveyance system with associated trash scatter;
- The Seventh Street Historic District;
- A historic wall;
- Two building foundations;
- The Riverside Upper and Lower Canals;
- The historic Eastside neighborhood;
- Three historic parks;
- Mount Rubidoux;
- The historic Riverside City College quadrangle;
- A portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad line; and
- 303 historic buildings, which include:
 - 197 single-family residences;
 - 36 multi-family residences;
 - One single-/multi-family residence;
 - 34 commercial buildings;
 - Four industrial buildings;
 - One utility building;
 - Two office buildings;

- Three packing houses;
- A packing house with associated street furniture and landscaping;
- Nine religious buildings;
- Two schools;
- One motel;
- Two railway depots;
- One post office;
- One Masonic temple;
- One ancillary building;
- The Mission Inn;
- The Riverside County Courthouse;
- The Riverside Art Center/Museum (Old Young Men's Christian Association [YMCA]/Young Women's Christian Association [YWCA] Building);
- The Riverside Municipal Auditorium;
- The U.S. Salinity Laboratory;
- The historic Mercantile Block; and
- The Central Fire Station.

All resources within a one-mile radius were cross-checked with the EIC list of Historical Properties for both the *Riverside West* and *Riverside East* USGS Quadrangles to obtain addresses for 303 of the 326 resources. Information for these 303 resources was obtained from the City of Riverside Historic Districts and Buildings Database for the most up-to-date and accurate data on the resource. The 23 remaining resources are mainly comprised of confidential archaeological sites, while the resources on the Historical Properties list are elements of the public built environment, including structures, parks, and historic districts. The EIC's list of Historical Properties, as well as DPR forms for the remaining 23 resources are provided with the complete records search results in Appendix B.

Although no cultural resources are recorded on the property, 4019 Mission Inn Avenue is located within the Seventh Street Historic District. The Seventh Street Historic District is described by the City of Riverside as:

The Seventh Street Historic District (Landmark #40) runs the entire length of Riverside's Mile Square, the familiar name for the original town site that John Goldsworthy, of the Los Angeles surveying and civil engineering firm Goldsworthy and Higbie laid out for the city in 1870. Seventh Street, with the Buena Vista Bridge greeting carriage and auto traffic from Los Angeles at the west and with the Union Pacific and Santa Fe depots depositing railroad travelers at the east represents the traditional gateway to Riverside. The Seventh Street Historic

District uniquely embraces every facet of Riverside's historic economic, social, and home atmospheres. (City of Riverside n.d.)

The City of Riverside's website for historic districts indicates the Seventh Street Historic District is surrounded by other historic districts, including the proposed Mile Square Northwest Historic District to the north, the Mission Inn Historic District to the east, the Evergreen Historic District to the south/southwest, and the Mount Rubidoux and Colony Heights Historic Districts to the west/north west (City of Riverside n.d.).

The records search also indicated that 60 cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area. None of these studies cover the current APE (Table 4.1–2; Appendix D).

The following historic sources from the EIC were reviewed:

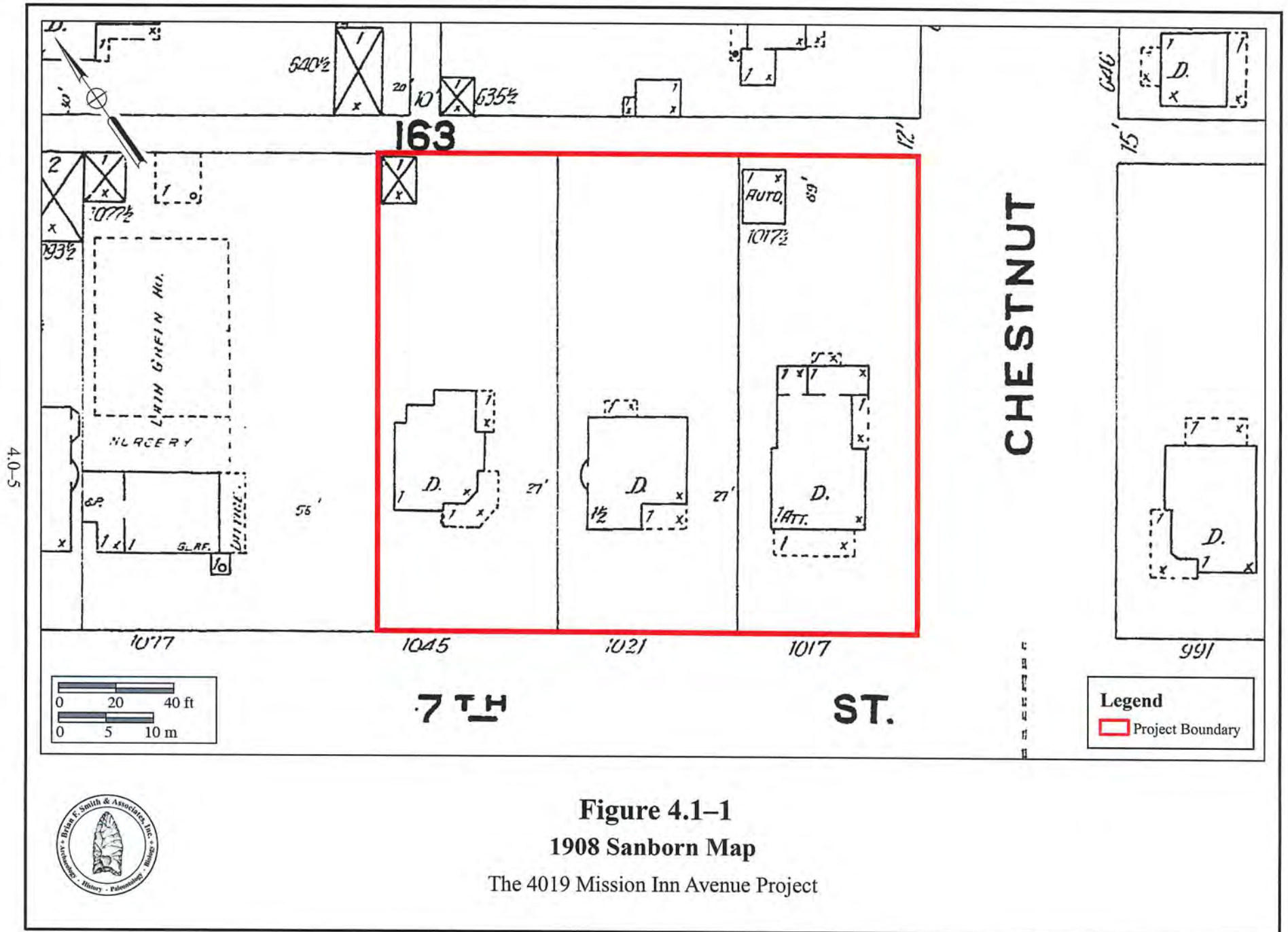
- The National Register of Historic Places Index (NRHP)
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE)
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD)

No properties listed in the NRHP, the ADOE, or the HPD are located within the boundaries of the project. Nevertheless, as illustrated by the number of historic resources within one mile, the general area does contain significant historic resources. Fifteen National Register sites are documented within a one-mile radius, including the Mission Inn; the Federal Post Office; the Masonic Temple; the Riverside Municipal Auditorium and Soldier's Memorial Building; the Riverside-Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange; the Simon's, M.H., Undertaking Chapel; the All Souls Universalist Church; the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad Depot; the Sutherland Fruit Company; the Harada House; the First Church of Christ, Scientist; the old YMCA/YWCA building; the First Congregational Church of Riverside; the Mission Court Bungalows; and the Riverside Chinatown Site. Further, many of the surrounding structures are listed either on the California Register, or locally with the City of Riverside. For example, on the same block as the project, at the southwest corner of Chestnut Street and Sixth Street, is 3605 Chestnut Street, a locally-significant R.F. Taylor-designed California bungalow that appears eligible for the NRHP and has been assigned a National Register Status Code of 3S. The building is listed as City Structure of Merit #35 and located within the Mile Square Northwest Historic District.

The 1901 and 1942 15' *Riverside* and 1953 7.5' *Riverside West* USGS topographic maps show the general vicinity of the project area as developed, but do not show any individual structures located on the lot. The 1908 Sanborn map (Figure 4.1–1) indicates that three single-family residences were located on the APE, with the original addresses of 1017, 1021, and 1045

Seventh Street, respectively. The City of Riverside modified addresses within the downtown core in the early twentieth century, changing the current APE's addresses from 1017 through 1045 Seventh Street to 4017 through 4045 Seventh Street sometime between 1927 and 1939. The 1908/1951 Sanborn map indicates that the corner had changed from residential to commercial, with the residences having been demolished and replaced with a gas station, large commercial building, office space, and associated parking (Figure 4.1–2). Building permits indicate that the office building was constructed at 1019 to 1029 Seventh Street in 1927. A 1939 permit to connect to the public sewer indicates the portion of the building at 4017 Seventh Street was a Safeway Grocery Store. Aerial photographs from 1948 through the latter half of the twentieth century show a single large commercial building with associated parking on the project area. The gas station was demolished sometime between the 1960s and 1980, as evidenced by historic aerial photographs. In 1995, the City of Riverside passed a resolution to change the name of Seventh Street, between Eucalyptus and Buena Vista Avenues, to its current name of Mission Inn Avenue (City of Riverside 1995). The remaining commercial building can be seen on the property through the 2006 historic aerial photograph; however, the next available aerial photograph (2009) shows the lot had been cleared. City records indicate the commercial building was demolished in 2006 or 2007 (City of Riverside 2014).

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC. The SLF search results did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter and has received seven responses. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that they would not be requesting consulting party status nor requesting to participate in the project as it lies on the fringe of their ancestral territory. The Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians stated they were unaware of any site-specific resources on the project, but would be interested in knowing the historical uses of the property. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated that, although the project lies outside the existing reservation, it does fall within their Traditional Use Area and requested continued consultation on the project. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Jamul Indian Village of California, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians all deferred to tribes more local to the project area. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.



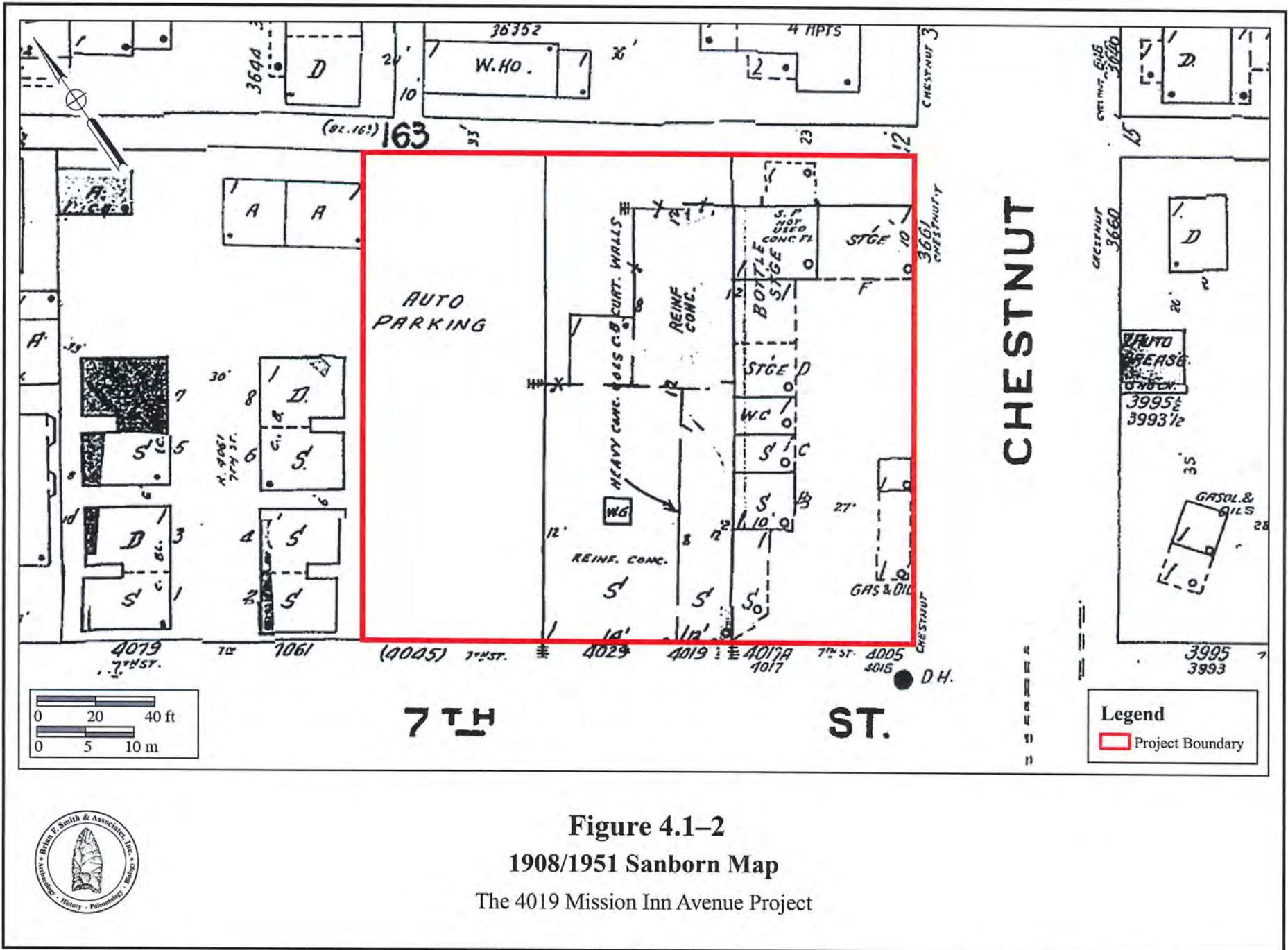


Figure 4.1-2

1908/1951 Sanborn Map

The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project



4.2 Results of the Cultural Resources Survey

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison directed the pedestrian survey of the property with the assistance of field archaeologist Kris Reinicke on September 26, 2017. Overviews of the project area are provided in Plates 4.2–1 and 4.2–2. The survey can be characterized as an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals. The entire property was accessible and no constraints were encountered during the survey. During the survey, no vegetation beyond a few pockets of non-native weeds were apparent on the property. The topography of the property can be characterized as entirely flat and graded. Gravel covered the entire parcel and some small areas of broken up concrete were visible along the borders of the APE where the property meets the sidewalk.

The current survey of the subject property did not locate any archaeological sites or features within the project boundary. Historical images show the property was previously developed until 2006. The results of the cultural resources survey along with the documentation of extensive disturbance and development on the APE indicate that it is unlikely that any prehistoric archaeological deposits exist on the property. However, although the property has been disturbed in the past, buried historic deposits may exist within the parcel below the disturbed surface layer. Therefore, given the historic settlement of the region, in addition to the frequency of historic sites known to be surrounding the project APE, there does remain the potential for archaeological discoveries associated with the historic occupation of the area.



Plate 4.2-1: Overview of the APE from the northwest boundary, facing southeast.



Plate 4.2-2: Overview of the APE from across Mission Inn Avenue, facing north.

5.0 HISTORICAL COMPATIBILITY ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project is located within the City of Riverside Seventh Street Historic District. Under Objective HP-5 of the Historic Preservation Element found in the City of Riverside General Plan, the City has the authority “[t]o ensure compatibility between new development and existing cultural resources” (City of Riverside 2012). When projects are located within a historic district, an HCA is required. The Community Development Department Planning Division (CDDPD) administers the City of Riverside’s Historic Preservation Program and reviews projects within historic districts for compatibility.

Because the proposed project is located within the Seventh Street Historic District, the CDDPD has required an HCA. HCA recommendations must adhere to the SOI’s Standards for Rehabilitation and the City of Riverside’s guidelines for historic districts.

5.2 Historic District

The project is located within the Seventh Street Historic District (Landmark #40) (Figure 5.2–1). The Seventh Street Historic District runs the length of Mission Inn Avenue, generally encompassing both sides of the street, and is bound by Mt. Rubidoux Drive on the northwest and Santa Fe Avenue on the southeast (Figure 5.2–2). The district includes a broad range of civic, commercial, ecclesiastical, residential, and industrial architectural styles along the length of the district corridor. Furthermore, the Seventh Street Historic District is surrounded by other City historic districts, including the Mile Square Northwest Historic District to the north, the Mission Inn Historic District to the east, the Evergreen Historic District to the south/southwest, and the Mount Rubidoux and Colony Heights Historic Districts to the west/north west (see Figures 5.2–1 and 5.2–2; City of Riverside n.d.).

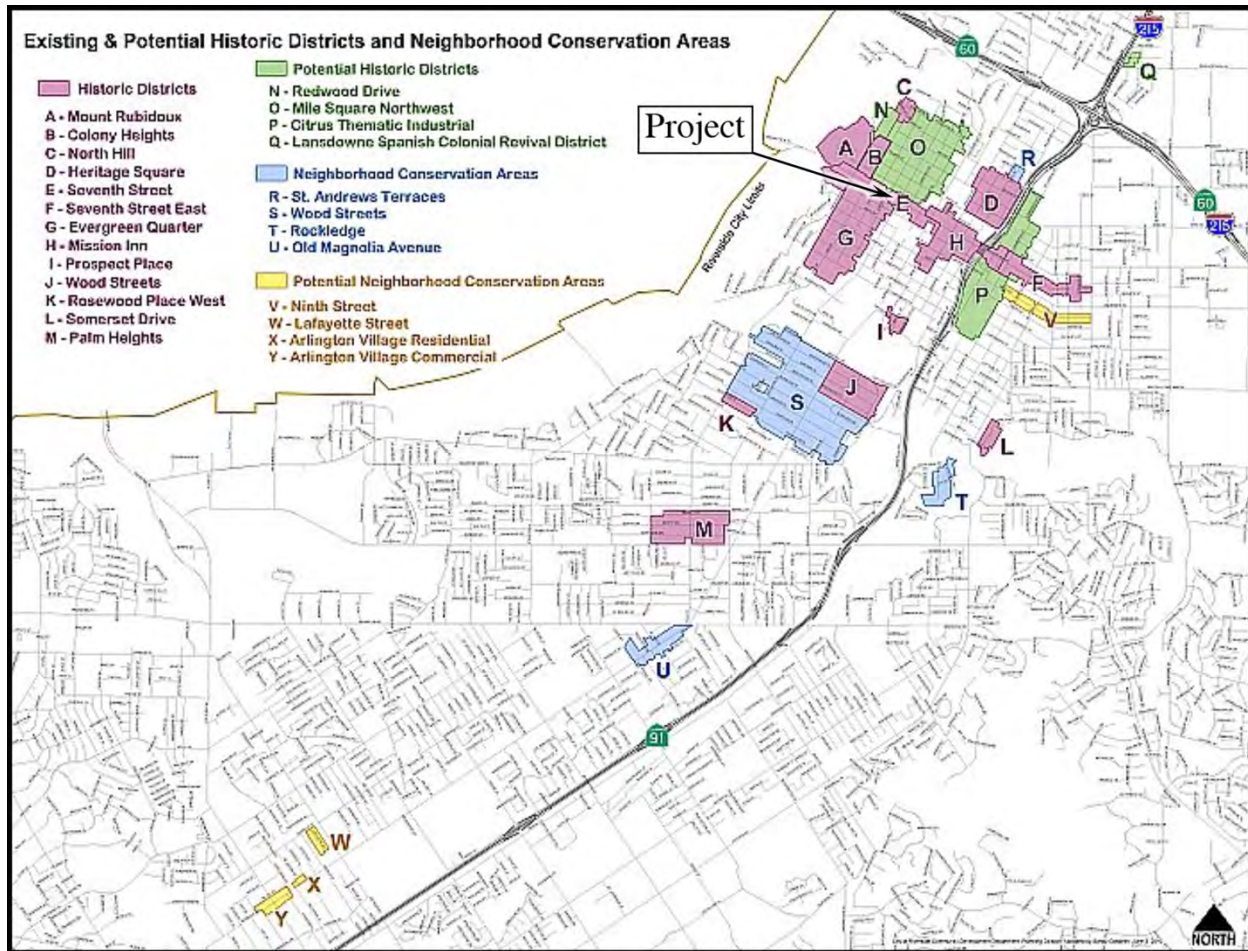


Figure 5.2–1: City of Riverside Existing and Potential Historic Districts and Neighborhood Conservation Areas. (Figure courtesy of City of Riverside n.d.)

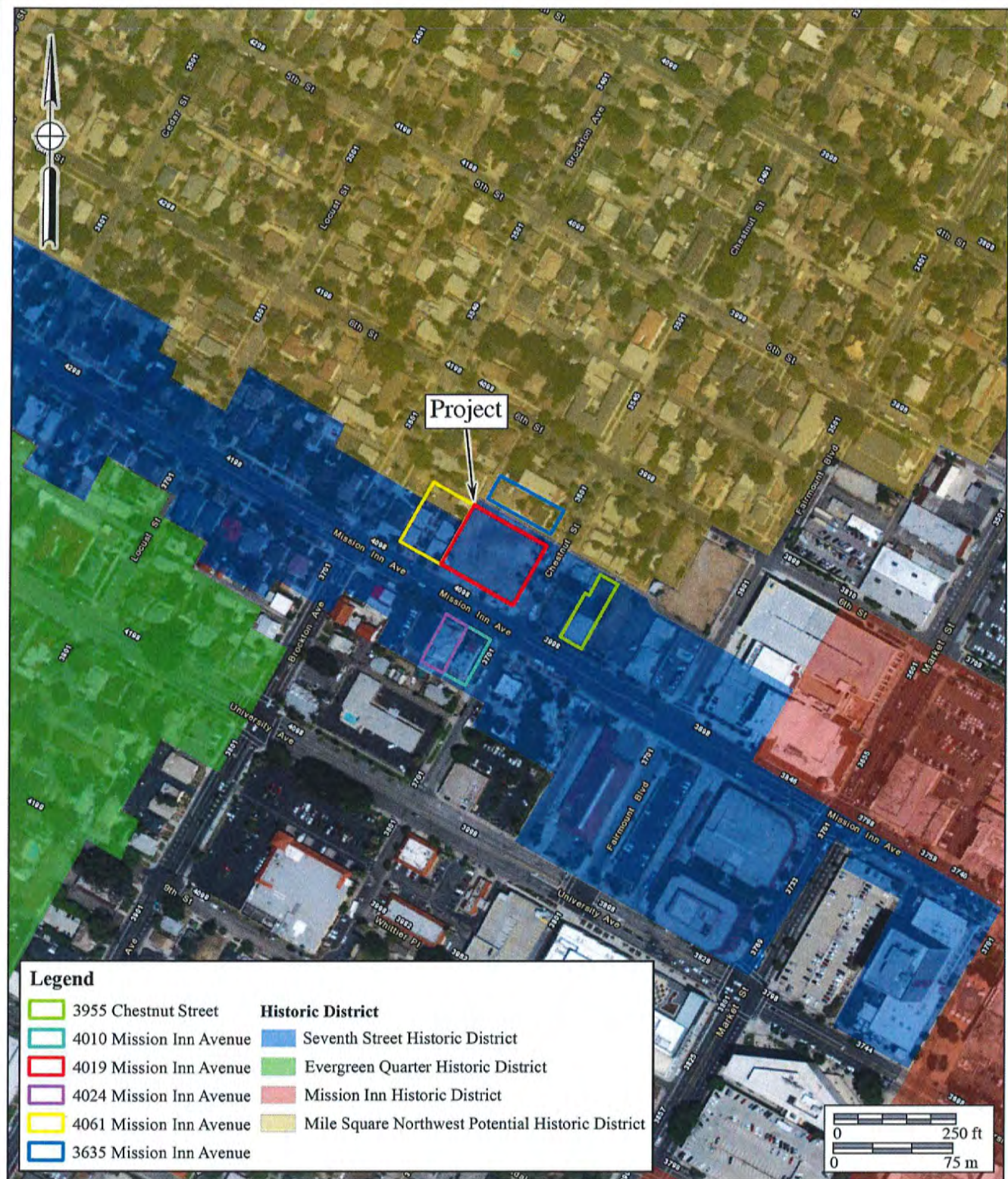


Figure 5.2-2
Historic District and Address Map
 The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project

To fully assess the compatibility of the proposed project in relation to the surrounding historic built environment, neighboring structures within the historic district and their architectural characteristics and history of use within the historic district are utilized for context. The properties surrounding the proposed project include structures with different architectural styles, different historic periods of significance, and different historic uses. To the east, across Chestnut Street, is a parking lot associated with a modern commercial building located at 3955 Mission Inn Avenue (Plate 5.2–1).

Immediately south and across the street at 4010 and 4024 Mission Inn Avenue are two single-story, Spanish Colonial Revival-style commercial structures (Plate 5.2–2). The structure at 4010 Mission Inn Avenue was originally built in 1929 as an office building and the structure at 4024 Mission Inn Avenue was originally built in the early 1900s as a single-family residence. In 1936, 4024 Mission Inn Avenue was turned into a commercial structure, at which time, the Spanish Colonial Revival-style, street-facing storefront was added.

West of the project at 4061 Mission Inn Avenue is a Mission Revival-style bungalow court that was constructed in 1923, but later converted to offices (Plate 5.2–3). Immediately north of the project at 3635 Chestnut Street is a large, two-story, multi-family, American Four-Square-style residential building that exhibits Stick-style elements (Plate 5.2–4).

The remainder of the block is composed of mixed-use development with one- and two-story single-family and multi-family residences intermixed with Mid-Century modern commercial structures. The surrounding blocks exhibit a similar mixture of commercial and residential structures, with a commercial city core to the east and residential neighborhoods to the west (Plate 5.2–5).



Plate 5.2-1: View of the parking lot and 1950s-era modern commercial building located at 3955 Mission Inn Avenue.



Plate 5.2-2: View of the two Spanish Colonial Revival-style commercial structures at 4010 and 4024 Mission Inn Avenue.



Plates 5.2-1 and 5.2-2
The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project
(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 5.2–3: View of the Mission Revival-style bungalow court at 4061 Mission Inn Avenue.



Plate 5.2–4: View of the American Four-Square-style, multi-family residence at 3635 Chestnut Street.



Plates 5.2–3 and 5.2–4
The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project
(Image courtesy of Google Street View)

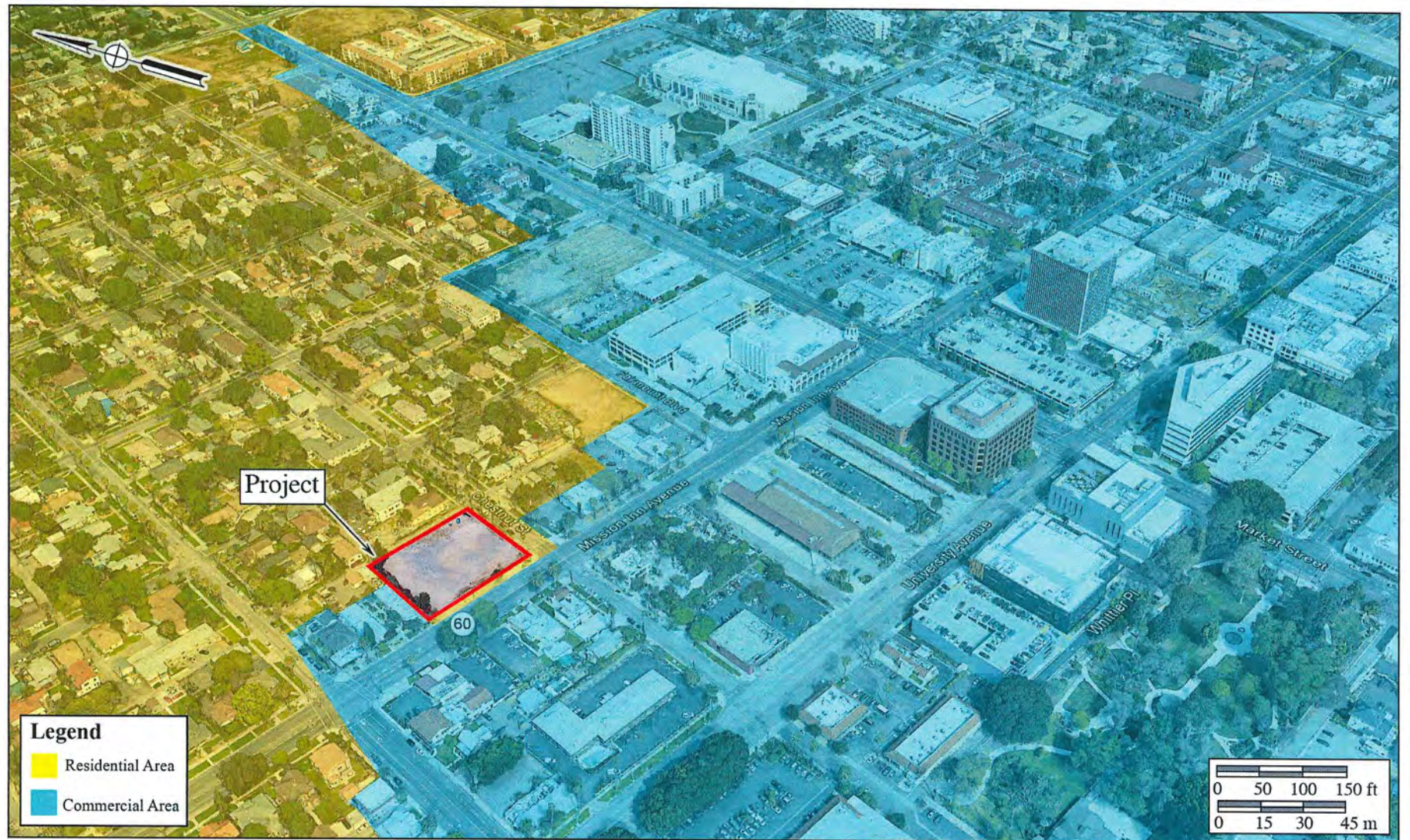


Plate 5.2-5 Aerial Overview of the Property Showing the Surrounding Transitional Neighborhood

The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google, Inc.)

5.3 Compatibility Assessment

5.3.1 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

Federal guidelines for defining appropriate design recommendations are generally interpreted from the SOI's Standards for Rehabilitation (USDI 2017). These guidelines have been applied to the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project below:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
 - No structure currently exists at 4019 Mission Inn Avenue. The subject property was originally utilized for residential uses, and later, for commercial uses. The majority of the neighboring properties were also originally designed as single- and multi-family residences. As a multi-family residential infill project, the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project would adhere with the original use of the surrounding area.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
 - As the subject property is currently a vacant lot, no distinctive materials, features, spaces, or spatial relationships that characterize the property will be removed.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
 - The design of the development draws inspiration from the historic development of the area, with a central walkway from Mission Inn Avenue into the interior of the development, leading to separate, smaller single-family dwellings, reminiscent of a bungalow court. However, the muted contemporary design of the structures differentiates the development from neighboring historic structures, and, therefore, will not create a false sense of historical development.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

- The property is a vacant lot; therefore, no changes to the property have acquired historic significance.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
 - The property is a vacant lot; therefore, no distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques, or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be removed, as none exist.
 6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
 - The property is a vacant lot and, therefore, no historic features are to be repaired or replaced.
 7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
 - The property is a vacant lot and, therefore, no chemical or physical treatments are proposed.
 8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
 - It is currently unknown if buried archaeological resources exist; however, the parcel does not contain a known archaeological site and has been developed since the early twentieth-century. As such, the possibility of subsurface prehistoric resources is low. Nevertheless, the potential does exist for historic deposits associated with the historic development of the parcel. Therefore, the measures outlined within this document, including archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing activities, should be put into place for the accidental discovery of buried archaeological deposits.
 9. New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic

materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

- The new construction is oriented on the block with acceptable setbacks to differentiate it from the surrounding historic properties, such as the neighboring bungalow court. The size and scale of the proposed project is compatible with neighboring structures, and the placement of the townhomes draws inspiration from the neighboring bungalow court. The rectangular footprint and rectangular horizontal massing are also compatible with the general design of neighboring Spanish and Mission Revival and Mid-Century modern buildings. Therefore, the infill project will not destroy the historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property and the surrounding area.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

- The proposed project will be located on a currently vacant lot. Therefore, the development could always be removed in the future without degrading the potential historic integrity of the property or its environment.

As outlined within the SOI's Standards, the main thrust associated with the issues of new construction are that it should support compatibility with, yet differentiate itself from, existing construction, interfacing with the existing structures without impairing the integrity of the historic district. Although these guidelines do not directly address infill projects, Standards 9 and 10 specifically do outline how new construction, such as alterations or additions, should be conducted. As designed, the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project conforms to the SOI's Standards for Rehabilitation.

5.3.2 City of Riverside Infill Guidelines

As a Certified Local Government, the City of Riverside has established guidelines to determine the criteria for designation and appropriate additions to a district. Criteria for interpreting infill compatibility within historic districts are well-defined within the Riverside Design Guidelines for Infill Construction in Historic Districts, which reference and support the SOI's Standards.

The Design Guidelines for Infill Construction in Historic Districts are intended to guide new construction with four main principles:

1. A respect for the site
2. Sensitivity to the houses in the neighborhood
3. Assessment of the essential characteristics of the neighborhood
4. The weaving of these considerations into a respectful design concept

Further, the infill guidelines echo the SOI's Standards, placing a strong emphasis on compatibility with the surrounding landscape:

The single most important issue of infill development is one of compatibility, especially when considering larger homes. When an infill project is developed adjacent to older single family residences, measures need to be taken to ensure that the height and bulk of the project does not negatively impact the area's historic structures. Building height, mass and site setbacks should be compatible.

New construction should suggest the design principles of the Historic District. Size, scale, proportion, color and materials are important factors to consider in new building design. New design should allow for modern technology and material usage, but in a manner sensitive to surrounding historic structures.

In taking all of the above factors into account, it is possible that a compatible design scheme will be thoroughly contemporary, with compatibility achieved through the creative use of shapes, materials, rhythms, and other design elements. In this regard, quality, contemporary designs and materials can be successfully used, provided they pass the above tests for compatibility. (City of Riverside 2002)

Location and Site Design

1. New residential structures should be placed on their lots to harmonize with existing historic setbacks and orientation of the block on which they are located.
 - The new construction is oriented on the block with acceptable setbacks as to not deter from existing surrounding historic structures, such as the neighboring bungalow court. This setback allows the proposed development to act as a transitional development leading into the historic residential core to the west. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Location and Site Design Guideline 1.
2. Front and side yard areas should be largely dedicated to landscaping. Expanses of concrete and parking areas toward the front of the site are not allowed.

- Street-facing yards are dominated by drought-tolerant plants, trees, turf, and associated landscaping, and are not composed of paved areas (Figure 5.3–1). Therefore, the project design is compatible with Location and Site Design Guideline 2.
3. Paving and parking areas should be located to the rear.
- Access to parking is along the alley located on the north boundary of the project, extending west from Chestnut Street, and a drive lane, which traverses the development parallel to the alley. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Location and Site Design Guideline 3.

Massing and Orientation

1. Infill structures should harmonize in style and massing with the existing surrounding historic structures. For instance, a narrow two-story structure should not be built in a block largely occupied by one-story bungalows.
 - The rectangular massing of the project harmonizes with the surrounding environment and historic structures. The central pedestrian entrances and orientation of the townhomes draw inspiration from the common design features of the adjacent bungalow court, while the elevation of the townhomes draws inspiration from the mixed use of the two story multi-family dwellings and commercial structures located on the block (Figures 5.3–2 and 5.3–3). Therefore, the project design is compatible with Massing and Orientation Guideline 1.

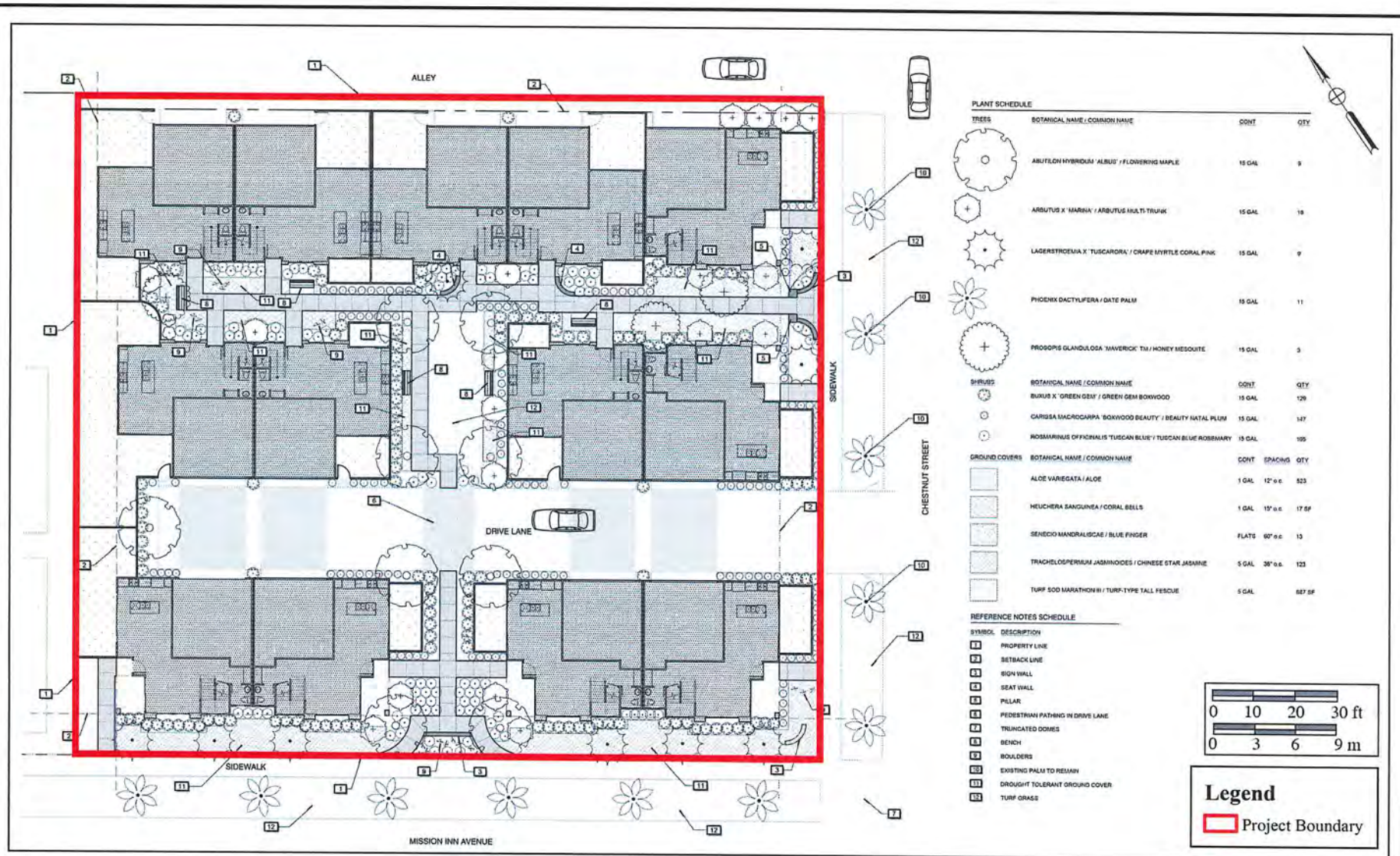


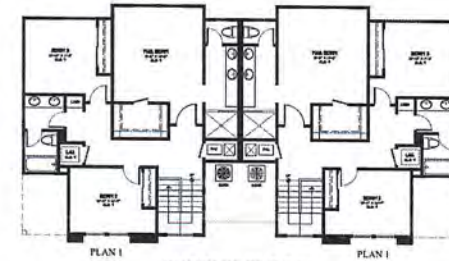
Figure 5.3-1
Conceptual Landscape Site Plan
 The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project



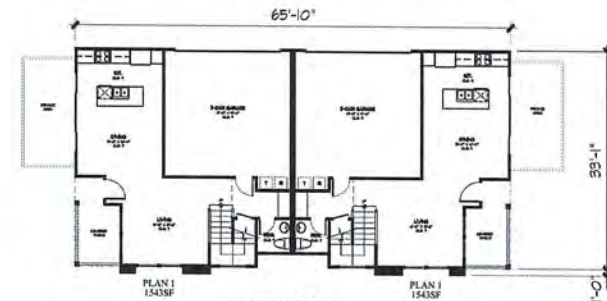
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SEPTEMBER . 25 . 2017



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



SOUTH ELEVATION
(MOTORCOURT)

EAST & WEST(rev) ELEVATION
(PASEO, STREET or SIDE YARD)

NORTH ELEVATION
(STREET)

MISSION INN AVENUE BUILDINGS PLANS & ELEVATIONS

MISSION INN AVENUE

STUCCO
COMPOSITE BOARD SIDING
VINYL WINDOWS
METAL ROOF
WOOD KICKERS
MASONRY SHELVE
PORCH RAILING



Figure 5.3-2

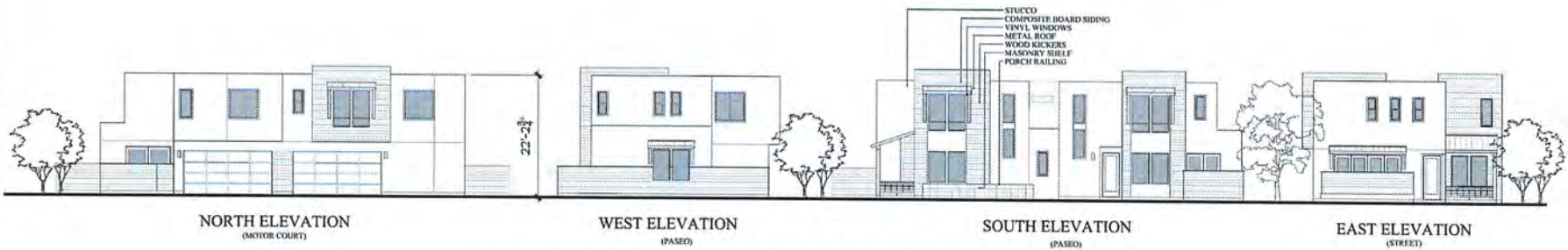
Mission Inn Avenue Building Plans and Elevations

The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project

CityMark



SEPTEMBER . 25 . 2017



CHESTNUT STREET BUILDING PLANS & ELEVATIONS
MISSION INN AVENUE

Figure 5.3-3

Chestnut Street Building Plans and Elevations

The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project



2. Infill structures should present their front door and major architectural façade to the primary street, and not to the side or rear yard.
 - This guideline is not applicable to the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project, as the development is designed in line with the adjacent bungalow court. A key feature of bungalow courts is primary façades that face a central courtyard or walkway, and the units along Mission Inn Avenue are designed to reflect this style. The units facing Chestnut Street do have their primary façades oriented towards the street, however, which is compatible with Massing and Orientation Guideline 2.
3. On corner lots, two architectural façades with a corner entry may be appropriate in some cases.
 - Because this project is designed in the spirit of neighboring multi-family developments, Massing and Orientation Guideline 3 does not apply.
4. A progression of public to private spaces in the front yard is encouraged. One method of achieving this goal is through the use of a porch to define the primary entryway.
 - Progression of public to private spaces is maintained through inviting central walkways located on Mission Inn Avenue and Chestnut Street that traverse the proposed development, leading from the sidewalk through the public-facing drought tolerant landscaping to a central-facing courtyard (see Figure 5.3–3). Therefore, the project design is compatible with Massing and Orientation Guideline 4.

Roof Forms

1. New residential structures should echo the roof forms of the surrounding historic structures in areas with a common architectural style.
 - The local neighborhood contains a number of different styled structures with varying roof forms. The proposed development has flat roofs with undulating elevations and porches covered by shed-style roofs. The utilized roof forms are compatible with the flat roofs found on neighboring Mid-Century modern buildings, while the slight elevation changes are reminiscent of the decorative false fronts and shaped parapets found on the neighboring Spanish and Mission Revival-style commercial buildings. The shed-roofed porches draw parallels to the low-pitched awnings found on neighboring Spanish and Mission Revival-

style buildings. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Roof Forms Guideline 1.

2. Roof pitches at very high and low extremes were historically uncommon in most single-family residences and should be avoided for new residential construction.
 - The roofs as designed do not have historically-uncommon pitches for the current neighborhood. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Roof Forms Guideline 2.
3. Roofing materials should appear similar to those used traditionally in surrounding historic residential structures.
 - The roofs are designed with metal and concrete, similar to those found on the neighboring Mid-Century modern structures. Although these materials do slightly differ from the decorative red-tiled roofs found on the Spanish and Mission Revival-style commercial buildings and the wood and composite shingles found on the residences in the area, the difference is a conscious one so as to not create a false sense of history per SOI Standard 3. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Roof Forms Guideline 3.
4. Generally mechanical equipment should not be located on a roof surface. If this is unavoidable, rooftop equipment should be located to the rear so as not to be visible from the street.
 - Plans do not indicate the placement of mechanical equipment on the roof surface. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Roof Forms Guideline 4.

Fenestration and Doorways

1. New construction should have a similar façade solid-to-void ratio to those found in surrounding historic structures. Generally, large expanses of glass are inappropriate.
 - Because of the mixed nature of the neighborhood, there are varying degrees of solid-to-void ratios found on neighboring historic structures. Nevertheless, the proposed development does not deviate from the general ratio exhibited on the neighboring Mission Revival-style bungalow court. Further, the project does not propose any large expanses of glass. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Fenestration and Doorways Guideline 1.

2. Windows should be similar in shape, scale, materials, and construction to those found in surrounding historic structures.
 - Because of the mixed nature of the neighborhood, there are varying degrees of shape, scale, materials, and construction of windows found on neighboring historic structures. There is no style of windows common to the surrounding area. Therefore, Fenestration and Doorways Guideline 2 does not apply.
3. Dormers should be similar in scale to those found on existing historic structures in the area.
 - Because of the style of the proposed development, no dormers are proposed. This is in line with many of the neighboring structures. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Fenestration and Doorways Guideline 3.
4. Main entryways should be located on the front façade of a new structure, facing the street.
 - This guideline is not applicable to the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project, as the development is designed in line with the adjacent bungalow court. A key feature of bungalow courts is primary façades that face a central courtyard or walkway, and the units along Mission Inn Avenue are designed to reflect this style. The units facing Chestnut Street do have their primary façades oriented towards the street, however, which is compatible with Fenestration and Doorways Guideline 4.
5. The placement of a porch to define the front entryway is encouraged.
 - Small covered porches are present on the proposed townhomes, which help define each individual unit's entryway. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Fenestration and Doorways Guideline 5.
6. Porches on new construction should be similar to those found on historic residential structures in the area, especially in size and height.
 - Porches are compatible in size and height to neighboring historic single- and multi-family residential structures. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Fenestration and Doorways Guideline 6.

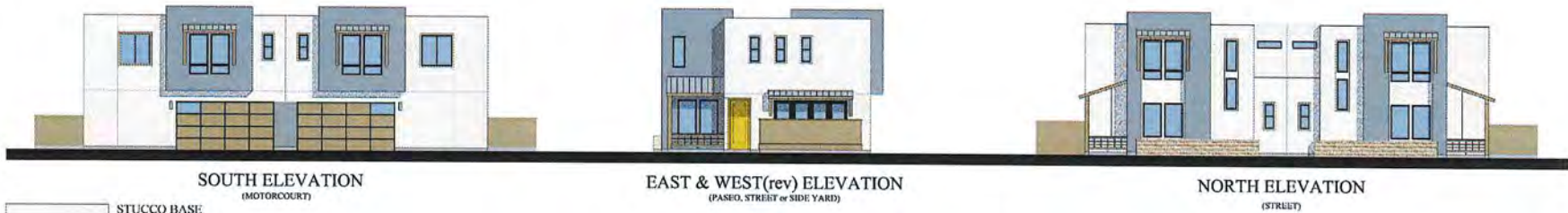
Materials and Details


1. New construction should incorporate materials similar to those used traditionally in historic structures in the area.
 - Because of the mixed nature of the neighborhood, there are a variety of differing materials incorporated within neighboring historic structures. Major materials used for the proposed project include stucco, composite board siding, and stone veneer (Figure 5.3–4). The stucco is reminiscent of the exterior covering found on the surrounding Spanish and Mission Revival-style buildings, as well as the neighboring Mid-Century modern buildings. Composite siding, although of a different material, is reminiscent of the wood siding-clad single-family residences located in the general area of the property, while the stone-veneered masonry ledge draws inspiration from short retaining walls found throughout the neighborhood that separate the sidewalk from raised front yards (Plates 5.3–3 and 5.3–4). Therefore, the project design is compatible with Materials and Details Guideline 1.
2. Materials used in new construction should be in units similar in scale to those used historically. For instance, bricks or masonry units should be of the same size as those used historically.
 - Again, the mixed nature of the neighborhood means there are varying sizes and scales of materials used. Nevertheless, the combination of stucco and composite siding blends well with the materials used on the adjacent structures. Stucco is harmonious with the exterior cladding found on the Mission Revival-style bungalow court on Mission Inn Avenue, while the composite siding works well to bridge the gap between the contemporary new construction and the wood siding-clad converted American Four-Square multi-family unit located at 3635 Chestnut Street (see Plate 5.2–4). Further, the project proposes the use of subtle earth tones adhering to the City of Riverside Guidelines for Infill Construction in Historic Districts, blending the development into palette of the neighborhood while and not drawing attention away from historic structures. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Materials and Details Guideline 2.

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SEPTEMBER, 25, 2017



	STUCCO BASE DUNN EDWARDS DROPLETS DEW380
	TRIM DUNN EDWARDS PAPER SACK DE6173
	HARDIE SIDING DUNN EDWARDS WALRUS DE6368
	STONE VENEER CREATIVE MINES CRAFT URBAN LEDGE BONE
	ACCENT DUNN EDWARDS LEMON ZEST DE5412

MISSION INN AVENUE BUILDINGS PLANS & ELEVATIONS MISSION INN AVENUE



Figure 5.3-4
Façade Materials and Color Scheme
The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project



Plate 5.3-1: View of a stone veneer retaining wall at the northwest corner of Chestnut Street and Sixth Street.



Plate 5.3-2: View of a stone veneer retaining wall at the northeast corner of Chestnut Street and Sixth Street.



Plates 5.3-1 and 5.3-2
The 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project
(Image courtesy of Google Street View)

3. Architectural details such as newel posts, porch columns, rafter tails, etc., should echo, but not necessarily imitate, the architectural details on surrounding historic structures.
 - In keeping with the spirit of the SOI's Standards, the wood kickers, stone veneered masonry ledges, porch posts, and porch railings echo details found on the eclectic mix of residential and commercial structures within the general vicinity, while consciously being differentiated, as to not create a false sense of history or simulacra of past styles and details. Therefore, the project design is compatible with Materials and Details Guideline 3.
4. Additions should not use the following as exterior finish materials: diagonal wood siding; "pecky" cedar siding, aluminum or vinyl siding, plywood, and stucco (unless compatible with the architectural style).
 - The proposed project is for new construction; therefore, Materials and Details Guideline 4 does not apply.
5. Additions should not use the following detail or accent materials: imitation stone or brick or aluminum awnings.
 - The proposed project is for new construction; therefore, Materials and Details Guideline 5 does not apply.

5.4 Summary

Based upon this analysis, it is recommended that the proposed 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project design be considered as an acceptable urban infill, in compliance with the City of Riverside Design Guidelines for Infill Construction in Historic Districts and the SOI's Standards for Rehabilitation. The massing, scale, orientation, and layout mediate between the commercial, single-family residential, and multi-family residential structures within the immediate vicinity of the project.

The proposed project would be considered a transitional development, as it is surrounded by multiple types of land-use with varying structures of historic age and architectural style. Further, the current project as designed serves as a barrier between the mixed use and style of the neighborhood, drawing inspiration from adjacent historic structures while differentiating itself to not create a false sense of history.

The proposed 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project proposes 13 Contemporary-style two-story townhomes on a 0.6-acre lot. In keeping with the spirit of the City of Riverside Design Guidelines for Infill Construction and the SOI's Standards for Rehabilitation, the project is designed with the size, scale, proportion, color, and materials of the new buildings compatible with the existing

neighborhood. The Contemporary design with the use of modern technology and materials is achieved in a manner sensitive to the surrounding historic structures.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was completed in accordance with the City of Riverside report guidelines, CEQA significance evaluation criteria, and the SOI's Standards for Rehabilitation. A copy of this final report will be permanently curated at the EIC at UCR. Based upon the HCA, it is recommended that the proposed 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project design be considered as an acceptable urban infill, as it is in compliance with the City of Riverside Design Guidelines for Infill Construction in Historic Districts and the SOI's Standards for Rehabilitation. The massing, scale, orientation, and layout mediate between the commercial, single-family residential, and multi-family residential structures within the immediate vicinity of the project. Furthermore, the project is designed with the size, scale, proportion, color, and materials of the new buildings to be compatible with the existing neighborhood, and with the contemporary design and use of modern technology and materials remaining sensitive to the surrounding historic structures.

The cultural resources study for the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project was negative for the presence of archaeological sites. The EIC records search showed that, while 326 cultural resource sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius, no resources have ever been recorded within the APE. Furthermore, 60 studies have been conducted within one mile of the project, none of which covered any portions of the APE. Although no resources have been recorded on the property, the APE is located with the Seventh Street Historic District and surrounded by hundreds of historic structures, district components, and other City-designated historic districts. Historic research of the property shows that it has been developed since the early twentieth century, first as single-family dwellings and later as a commercial building and gas station.

Given that no archaeological sites, features, or artifacts have been identified within the project, no potential impacts to known buried cultural resources are associated with the proposed development of the project.

Although the survey was negative for cultural resources, the project does possess the potential to disturb unknown historic archaeological resources, the property has been developed since before 1908. Historic development of the property and surrounding parcels increases the possibility for buried historic deposits. Further, development of this area since the early 1900s has covered or removed evidence of any prehistoric occupation that may have existed prior to the historic period; therefore, although low, there still remains some potential for prehistoric deposits beneath the current grade.

Based upon the historical development of the surrounding area, sufficient potential exists for buried cultural resources to be present within the APE. Therefore, due to this uncertainty, it is recommended that an archaeological monitoring program be implemented. The monitoring program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

- 1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification in the form of a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency stating that a

- certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program.
- 2) The qualified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
 - 3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
 - 5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
 - 6) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
 - 7) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
 - 8) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
 - 9) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

7.0 **CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

April 13, 2018

Date

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2013 Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation 3836-3844 Second Street. Wilkman Historical Services. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

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- 1993 Draft Report: An Archaeological Survey Report Documenting the Effects of the RCIC I-215 Improvement Project in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, to Orange Show Road in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Historical, Environmental, Archaeological Research Team, Calabasas, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 2009 Letter Report: Conducted a Record Search and Pedestrian Survey for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA 6054 (Riverside United Methodist) Located at 4845 Brockton Avenue, Riverside, California 92056. C.A.R.E. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

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- 2009 Cultural Resources Survey for Collett Ave. Extension Project, Riverside, California. RECON Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

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

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included 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).

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 sites.

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

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

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

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reports/Papers

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

- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).
- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).
- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

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

Experience

Senior Project Archaeologist	June 2017–Present
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Poway, California

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

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist	2009–2017
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Orange, California

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

Preservation Researcher	2009
City of Riverside Modernism Survey	Riverside, California

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

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

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

Reports/Papers

- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.
- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

- 2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA=RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

- 2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining Olivella Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

Tables 4.1–1 and 4.1–2

Table 4.1–1
**Archaeological Sites Located Within a One-Mile Radius
of the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project**

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
RIV-677	Prehistoric bedrock milling site with associated lithics and pottery fragments	964.8
RIV-678	Historic/protohistoric Spring Rancheria site	905.3
RIV-3284/H	Historic Riverside Chinatown site	1,089.2
RIV-3834	Historic trash scatter/ Rubidoux Dump	819.6
RIV-4170	Prehistoric bedrock milling site	677.3
RIV-4172	Historic utility building/ Mary Evans Booster Station	741.1
RIV-4495	Historic water conveyance system/ Riverside Upper Canal	1,171.2
RIV-4791	Historic water conveyance system/ Riverside Lower Canal	146.6
RIV-5831/H	Historic trolley line segment and associated trash scatter	933.6
RIV-6238/H	Historic foundation	929.5
RIV-6239/H		832.6
RIV-6646/H	Historic trash scatter	628.6
RIV-7616		563.1
RIV-10,128	Historic trash scatter/ water conveyance system	696.4
P-33-005791	Historic Mission Inn	411.2
P-33-008153	Historic federal post office	564.7
P-33-009677	Historic Masonic Temple	671.0
P-33-009678	Historic John W. North Park	1,025.1
P-33-009680	Historic Mount Rubidoux	869.5
P-33-009682	Historic YMCA building/Riverside Art Center and Museum/Riverside Young Women's Christian Association	741.6
P-33-009685	Historic Riverside County Courthouse	590.2
P-33-009686	Historic Riverside Municipal Auditorium and Soldiers' Memorial Building	697.5
P-33-009687	Historic San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad Depot	1,009.0
P-33-009689	Historic packing house and associated street furniture and landscape	1,051.8
P-33-010973	Historic Santa Fe Railroad Depot	1,115.1

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-011517	Seventh Street Historic District	211.0
P-33-011567	Historic U.S. Salinity Laboratory	1,049.7
P-33-011757	Historic single-family/multi-family residence	953.0
P-33-011789	Historic Mercantile Block	1,007.4
P-33-011792	Historic school	829.9
P-33-011882		1,476.3
P-33-011854	Historic motel	373.7
P-33-011883	Historic Riverside City College quadrangle	1,547.6
P-33-011902	Historic Eastside neighborhood	1,274.7
P-33-011991	Historic Twogood Orange Grove Tract	1,105.5
P-33-012094	Historic wall	867.0
P-33-012130	Historic Fairmont Park	913.7
P-33-012184	Historic Albert S. White Park	234.6
P-33-012832	Historic ancillary building	1,121.1
P-33-017720	Historic Central Fire Station	733.0
P-33-021086	Historic Southern Pacific Railroad, Riverside Branch	1,206.1
P-33-008163	Historic single family residence	911.7
P-33-008164		938.7
P-33-009198		960.7
P-33-009199		965.4
P-33-009200		943.2
P-33-009527		764.5
P-33-009679		352.0
P-33-011521		622.2
P-33-011756		989.3
P-33-011768		255.4
P-33-011769		527.0
P-33-011770		536.3
P-33-011771		591.6
P-33-011772		615.2
P-33-011773		643.9
P-33-011779		81.5
P-33-011780		110.5
P-33-011781		154.5
P-33-011782		189.3
P-33-011783		556.6
P-33-011786		438.4
P-33-011787		371.5
P-33-011788		514.8

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-011790		743.4
P-33-011791		758.3
P-33-011823		465.4
P-33-011827		803.6
P-33-011828		333.2
P-33-011829		731.2
P-33-011830		788.5
P-33-011832		39.2
P-33-011833		912.9
P-33-011834		677.9
P-33-011835		713.3
P-33-011836		751.6
P-33-011837		794.6
P-33-011839		827.8
P-33-011840		843.4
P-33-011841		860.7
P-33-011842		857.1
P-33-011843		857.1
P-33-011844		806.5
P-33-011845		886.6
P-33-011846		861.3
P-33-011847		875.5
P-33-011848		876.0
P-33-011849		937.8
P-33-011855		742.9
P-33-011856		646.1
P-33-011857		745.3
P-33-011858		409.0
P-33-011859		729.5
P-33-011860		649.5
P-33-011861		666.7
P-33-011862		1,016.3
P-33-011863		1,001.2
P-33-011867		193.0
P-33-011869		427.6
P-33-011870		493.4
P-33-011871		512.5
P-33-011872		610.5
P-33-011873		646.8
P-33-011874		687.3
P-33-011875		665.6

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-011876		740.4
P-33-011877		727.5
P-33-012093		735.2
P-33-012102		390.7
P-33-012185		439.1
P-33-012186		1,398.2
P-33-012192		1,435.5
P-33-013209		945.9
P-33-013210		927.5
P-33-013211		889.5
P-33-013212		865.9
P-33-013213		809.2
P-33-013214		797.4
P-33-013215		777.2
P-33-015258		1,171.1
P-33-015259		1,170.0
P-33-016213		1,558.8
P-33-017345		745.9
P-33-017347		698.6
P-33-027051		1,595.0
P-33-027052		1,583.8
P-33-027053		1,562.1
P-33-027054		1,527.8
P-33-027055		1,508.6
P-33-027056		1,453.0
P-33-027057		1,414.5
P-33-027058		1,406.9
P-33-027059		1,381.8
P-33-027183		1,561.5
P-33-027185		1,573.6
P-33-027186		1,587.5
P-33-027187		1,532.4
P-33-027188		1,546.2
P-33-027189		1,586.0
P-33-027191		1,596.5
P-33-027192		1,602.7
P-33-027193		1,554.2
P-33-027195		1,567.9
P-33-027196		1,603.3
P-33-027197		1,608.4
P-33-027200		1,604.2

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-027268		1,541.0
P-33-027269		1,510.5
P-33-027270		1,499.3
P-33-027271		1,469.0
P-33-027272		1,436.9
P-33-027273		1,446.1
P-33-027274		1,415.3
P-33-027275		1,426.0
P-33-027276		1,394.8
P-33-027277		1,382.4
P-33-027278		1,355.9
P-33-027279		1,335.9
P-33-027280		1,305.4
P-33-027282		1,474.6
P-33-027283		1,456.4
P-33-027285		1,453.8
P-33-027286		1,497.1
P-33-027287		1,447.3
P-33-027289		1,440.0
P-33-027291		1,483.3
P-33-027292		1,430.1
P-33-027294		1,480.3
P-33-027295		1,479.3
P-33-027298		1,507.4
P-33-027299		1,462.6
P-33-027300		1,467.8
P-33-027302		1,489.5
P-33-027381		1,562.4
P-33-027382		1,551.8
P-33-027383		1,540.7
P-33-027384		1,531.1
P-33-027385		1,521.9
P-33-027386		1,512.3
P-33-027387		1,502.1
P-33-027388		1,493.5
P-33-027389		1,479.6
P-33-027390		1,473.9
P-33-027391		1,404.5
P-33-027394		1,373.0
P-33-027395		1,382.6
P-33-027396		1,350.4

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-027397		1,356.4
P-33-027398		1,308.7
P-33-027399		1,316.0
P-33-027419		1,582.6
P-33-027420		1,565.5
P-33-027421		1,557.3
P-33-027423		1,546.5
P-33-027425		1,534.0
P-33-027426		1,512.0
P-33-027428		1,520.6
P-33-027430		1,479.1
P-33-027432		1,427.8
P-33-027434		1,382.9
P-33-027436		1,355.1
P-33-027437		1,333.4
P-33-027439		1,289.4
P-33-027451		1,607.3
P-33-027452		1,605.4
P-33-027453		1,584.9
P-33-027454		1,566.2
P-33-027455		1,564.5
P-33-027456		1,543.4
P-33-027458		1,520.8
P-33-027459		1,521.8
P-33-027460		1,503.6
P-33-027461		1,499.8
P-33-027462		1,489.2
P-33-027463		1,473.0
P-33-027468		1,393.6
P-33-027470		1,362.2
P-33-027472		1,345.9
P-33-027638		1,600.0
P-33-027639		1,584.5
P-33-027640		1,566.8
P-33-027641		1,547.0
P-33-027644		1,466.3
P-33-027645		1,455.1
P-33-027646		1,437.8
P-33-027648		1,417.5
P-33-027650		1,385.1
P-33-027651		1,383.1

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-027654		1,360.8
P-33-027656		1,335.1
P-33-027663		1,532.7
P-33-027704		1,440.6
P-33-027705		1,443.0
P-33-027751		1,608.7
P-33-027752		1,594.1
P-33-027753		1,577.8
P-33-027754		1,520.7
P-33-027755		1,506.5
P-33-009465	Historic religious building	606.4
P-33-009525		668.3
P-33-009688		741.7
P-33-011864		680.1
P-33-011881		1,058.4
P-33-023958		1,427.5
P-33-027308		1,592.0
P-33-027431		1,476.8
P-33-027467		1,423.5
P-33-014392	Historic packing house	1,207.0
P-33-016819		1,125.4
P-33-016820		1,103.8
P-33-008811	Historic office building	730.2
P-33-016612		1,102.6
P-33-011868	Historic multifamily residence	374.8
P-33-013207		972.5
P-33-014883		1,513.0
P-33-017346		666.8
P-33-023968		570.5
P-33-027184		1,578.9
P-33-027194		1,559.4
P-33-027284		1,499.3
P-33-027288		1,445.2
P-33-027290		1,440.0
P-33-027293		1,418.4
P-33-027296		1,423.5
P-33-027297		1,457.0
P-33-027301		1,481.3
P-33-027392		1,387.3
P-33-027393		1,404.8
P-33-027418		1,599.6

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-027422		1,541.0
P-33-027424		1,526.2
P-33-027427		1,500.4
P-33-027429		1,490.7
P-33-027433		1,406.7
P-33-027435		1,379.9
P-33-027438		1,325.7
P-33-027457		1,543.7
P-33-027464		1,430.8
P-33-027465		1,442.3
P-33-027466		1,411.8
P-33-027469		1,395.7
P-33-027471		1,346.7
P-33-027642		1,529.6
P-33-027643		1,514.6
P-33-027647		1,428.3
P-33-027652		1,374.0
P-33-027653		1,366.8
P-33-027655		1,352.8
P-33-009769	Historic industrial building	1,221.5
P-33-011627		1,442.9
P-33-011628		1,372.9
P-33-013079		1,273.9
P-33-008810	Historic commercial building	571.5
P-33-008904		624.0
P-33-008905		643.6
P-33-009526		613.4
P-33-009681		793.2
P-33-011520		818.2
P-33-011629		1,458.0
P-33-011775		816.4
P-33-011776		306.9
P-33-011777		139.2
P-33-011778		64.8
P-33-011785		699.9
P-33-011793		1,066.7
P-33-011850		462.6
P-33-011851		486.0
P-33-011852		556.9
P-33-011853		376.1
P-33-011865		560.5

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-011866		534.9
P-33-011878		995.0
P-33-012530		588.1
P-33-013208		987.4
P-33-013216		757.7
P-33-014716		304.6
P-33-014717		380.9
P-33-014718		387.7
P-33-015260		1,166.1
P-33-027281		1,452.4
P-33-027303		1,502.9
P-33-027304		1,549.7
P-33-027305		1,561.4
P-33-027306		1,529.2
P-33-027307		1,536.8
P-33-027309		1,542.2

Table 4.1-2
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of the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project**

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