

**APPENDIX D**

**PHASE 1 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
RESOURCES SURVEY**

**PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY**

**SYCAMORE CANYON BOULEVARD PROJECT**

**Near the City of Riverside  
Riverside County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

Planning Division  
City of Riverside  
3900 Main Street  
Riverside, CA 92522

**Prepared for:**

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CRM TECH Contract No. 3252

**Title:** Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Sycamore Canyon Boulevard Project, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Riverside East, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Section 33, T2S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 2.19 acres

**Keywords:** Inland Empire region, southern California; Phase I cultural resources survey; Site 33-006002/CA-RIV-5669 (bedrock milling feature); no “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” affected under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In August and September 2017, at the request of KA Enterprises, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 2.19 acres of vacant land in the sphere of influence of the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study is located on the north side of Central Avenue and between Sycamore Canyon Boulevard and Interstate Highway 215/State Route 60, in the northwest quarter of Section 33, T2S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Sycamore Canyon Boulevard Project, which entails primarily the construction of a gas station/convenience store with a car wash and one fast-food (with drive-thru) restaurant on the property. As the lead agency for the project, the City of Riverside required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance.

The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Riverside with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area.

The results of the records search indicate that a prehistoric—i.e., Native American—archaeological site consisting of a bedrock outcrop with three milling slicks, 33-006002 (CA-RIV-5669), was recorded within the project area in 1995. At the time of recordation, the site was determined not to be significant under CEQA provisions, and it was subsequently removed during mass grading on the property. The field survey results confirm that Site 33-006002 is no longer extant, and reveal that the entire project area has been extensively disturbed, leaving little remnant of the original ground surface. No other potential "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources" were identified within or adjacent to the project area throughout the course of this study.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Riverside a determination of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, the City of Riverside should be notified immediately, and all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

In August and September 2017, at the request of KA Enterprises, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 2.19 acres of vacant land in the sphere of influence of the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California (Fig.1). The subject property of the study is located on the north side of Central Avenue and between Sycamore Canyon Boulevard and Interstate Highway 215/State Route 60, in the northwest quarter of Section 33, T2S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Sycamore Canyon Boulevard Project, which entails primarily the construction of a gas station/convenience store with a car wash and one fast-food restaurant on the property (Fig. 4). As the lead agency for the project, the City of Riverside required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.) and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance (Title 20, Riverside Municipal Code).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Riverside with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

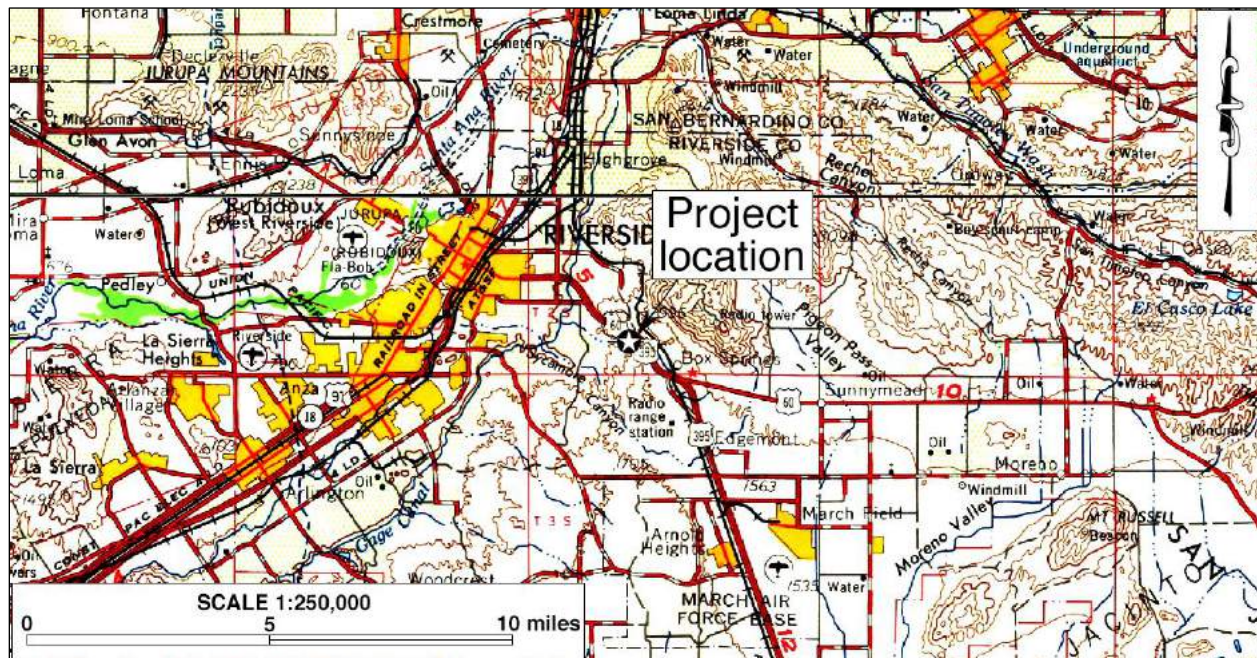


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])



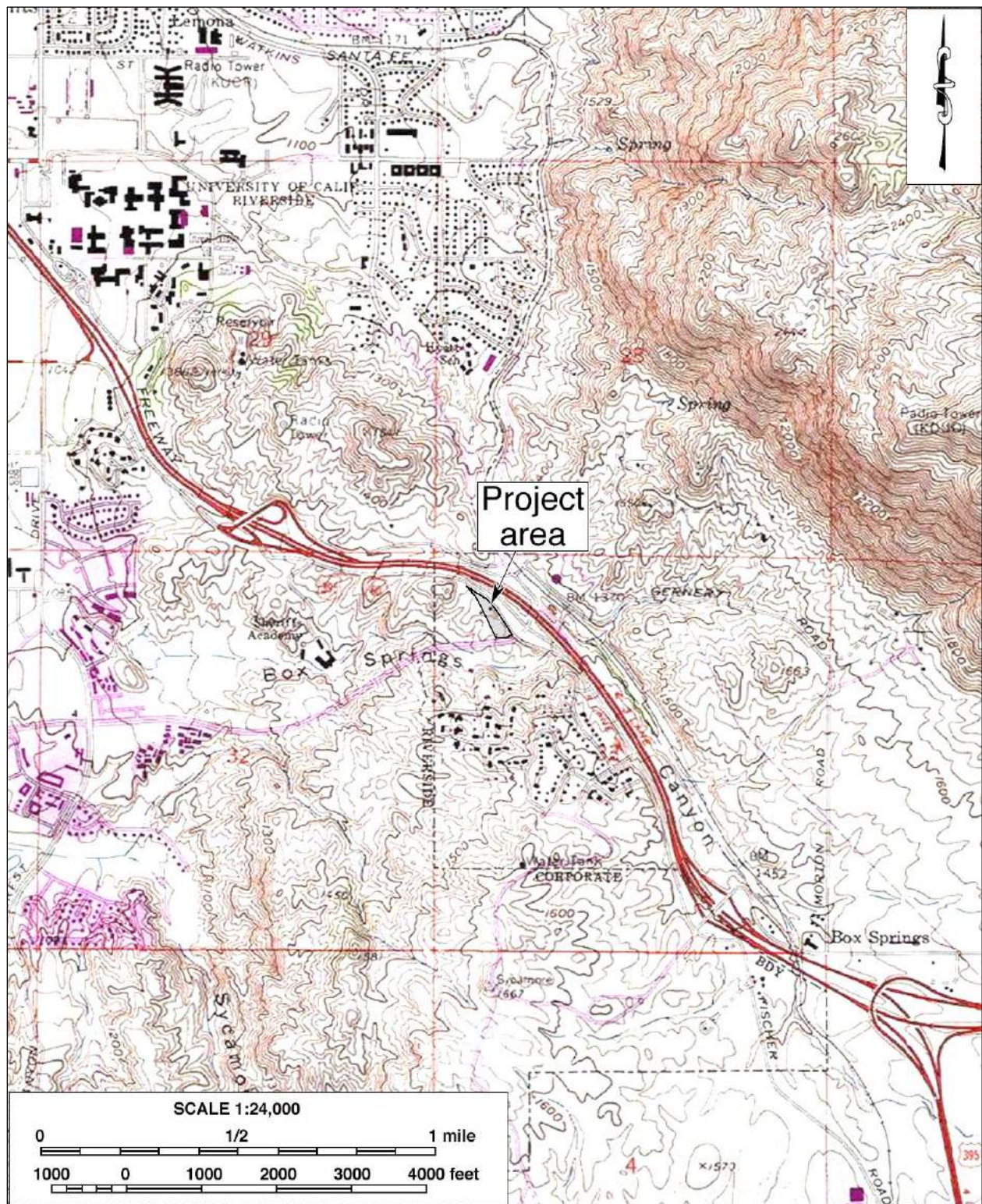


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Riverside East, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1980])



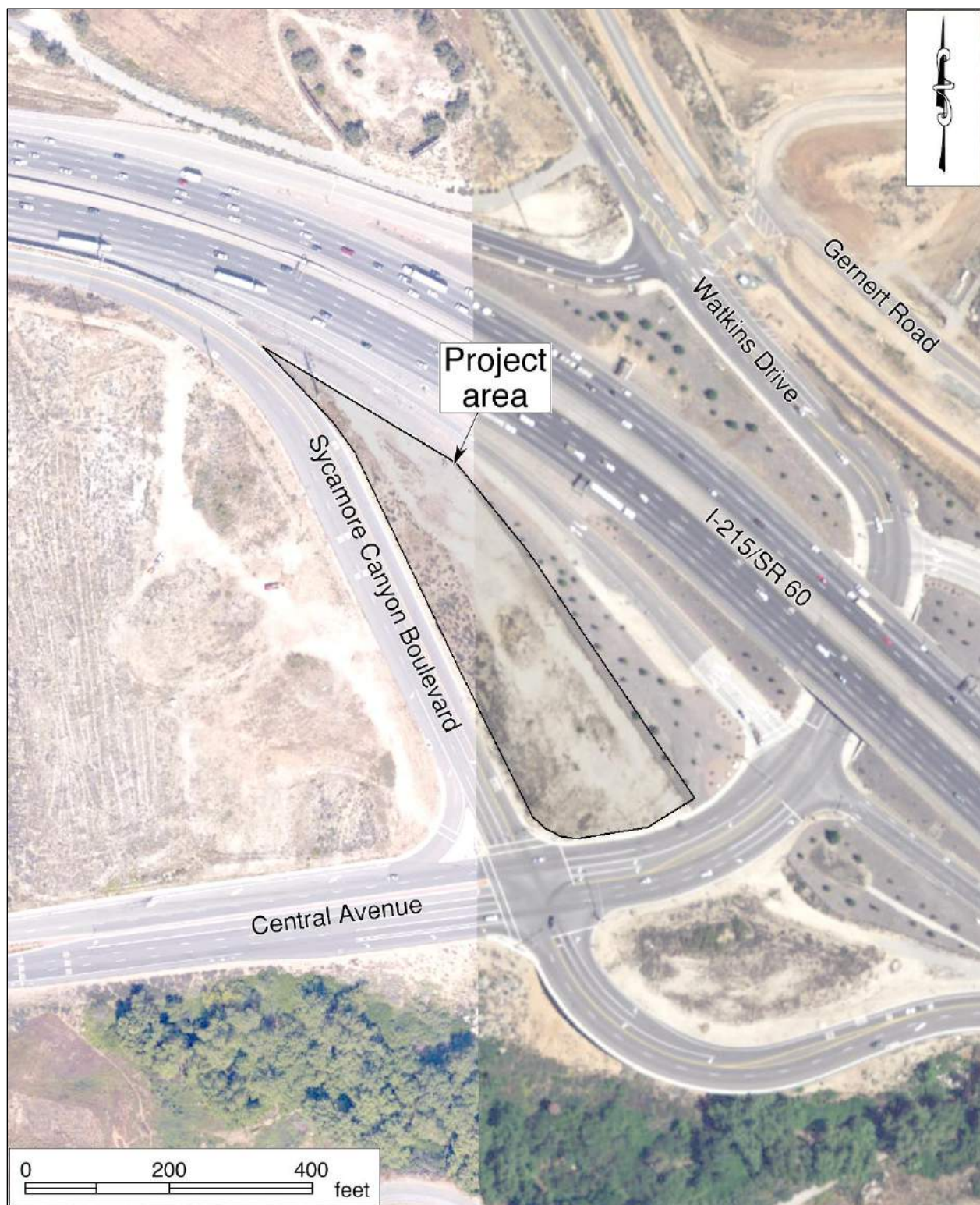


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.





## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Riverside lies in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario metropolitan area, commonly known as the “Inland Empire,” which is surrounded by the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest, the San Jacinto Mountains on the southeast, and the convergence of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north. The natural landscape in the region features broad inland valleys separated by groups of rolling hills and rocky knolls. The climate in the region is mild and temperate, and the average annual rainfall is approximately 12 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project area encompasses an irregularly-shaped tract of vacant land bounded by Sycamore Canyon Boulevard on the west-southwest, Central Avenue on the south-southeast, and the Central Avenue off-ramp on Interstate Highway 215/State Route 60 on the north-northeast (Fig. 3). Beyond these public roadways, it is surrounded by other parcels of undeveloped land, with a residential neighborhood further to the south. Elevations in the project area range approximately from 1,350 feet to 1,375 feet above mean sea level. The terrain features a gradual incline to the northeast, with a relatively sharp drop in elevation along the edges of the Sycamore Canyon Boulevard and Central Avenue rights-of-way.

The ground surface on the property has been leveled and graded in the past, and little vestige survives of the native landscape (Fig. 5). The remaining surface soils appear to be rather shallow, with the underlying granitic bedrock exposed on the southern edge of the project area. The existing vegetation consists of sagebrush, buckwheat, and invasive grasses and shrubs, concentrated mostly in the westernmost portion of the project area, on the slope leading to Sycamore Canyon Boulevard.



Figure 5. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on August 30, 2017; view to the west)

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

According to current ethnohistorical scholarship, what is now the City of Riverside lies on the border between the traditional territories of three Native American groups: the Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains, the Luiseño of the Perris-Elsinore region, and the Gabrielino of the San Gabriel Valley. Kroeber (1925:Plate 57) suggests that the Native Americans of the Riverside area were probably Luiseño, Reid (1968:8-9) states that they were Serrano, and Strong (1929:7-9, 275)



claims that they were Gabrielino. In any case, there also occurred a late influx of Cahuilla during the 19th century (Bean 1978). All of these groups spoke languages of the Shoshonean group, which in turn is part of the Uto-Aztecan stock, a family of languages that covers most of the southwest United States and reaches southward as far as Mexico City (Kroeber 1925:577).

Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans along the Santa Ana River exhibited similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortar features. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups often ranged some distances in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

## **Historic Context**

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 (Beck and Haase 1974:15). 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 (Gunther 1984:258). 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, which encompassed what is now the northern portion of the City of Riverside (Patterson 1996:121). During the 1840s, a number of other ranchos were established in the vicinity. The project location, as well as the area around it, was not included in any of these land grants, and remained public land when California became a part of the United States in 1848.

In 1870, the town of Riverside was founded in today's downtown area, followed in the next few years by two other colonies in the Arlington-La Sierra area (Patterson 1996:47-48, 65-69). The three separate enterprises eventually merged in 1875, and the City of Riverside was incorporated in 1883 (*ibid.*:94). The project area, a part of Riverside's eastern "highlands," was not involved in any of these early colonies, and was not incorporated into the city (*ibid.*:16-17). Situated at higher elevations than the colonies' first irrigation canals, the upper plain was largely undeveloped until 1885-1886, when the completion of the Gage Canal greatly increased the acreage under cultivation in the Riverside area, marking the beginning of a new phase in the city's growth (*ibid.*:183-186). For more than a half-century after that, however, the project location was well outside the city boundaries, until the post-WWII urban/suburban expansion ultimately brought the eastern boundary of the city to within a few hundred feet from the project location.

In 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 navel orange in the mid-1870s (Brown 1985:56-57). 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 (*ibid.*). 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 (Patterson 1996:209-210). Since the mid-20th 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" that developed from the city's orange-dominated past continues to be an integral part of the community identity to the present time.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On August 29, 2017, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principle investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855-1877, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, and aerial photographs taken in 1966-2016. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the NETR Online website and through the Google Earth software.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On August 23, 2017, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. On the same day, the nearby Pechanga and Soboba Bands of Luiseño Indians were notified of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited to participate. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 55 tribal representatives in the region in writing on August 28, 2017, for further information on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is presented in Appendix 2.

### **FIELD SURVEY**

On August 30, 2017, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Melody Granados from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel northwest-southeast transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility ranged from fair (70%) in the westernmost portion of the project area to excellent (100%) in the eastern portion, which has been largely cleared of vegetation.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to EIC records, the project area was included in at least four previous cultural resources studies completed between 1973 and 1995, including three Phase I surveys covering much larger areas and an archaeological monitoring program during mass grading on 14 acres in 1995. During the monitoring program, a prehistoric—i.e., Native American—archaeological site consisting of three milling slicks on a granitic bedrock outcrop was recorded in the western portion of the current project area and subsequently designated Site 33-006002 (CA-RIV-5669) in the California Historical Resources Inventory (Keller 1995a). The monitoring report states:

The milling slicks comprising this site are surprisingly uniform in size and shape. Feature A measures 17.8x17.8 cm, Feature B measures 17.8x17.8 cm, and Feature C measures 21.6x14.0 cm. All features are highly exfoliating, with only polished high spots remaining. No surface indications of associated midden or artifacts were observed. Monitoring of grading done around the site revealed no subsurface cultural resource deposit. (Keller 1995b:27)

As a temporary occupation site “utilized by either a small group or an individual during seasonal resource procurement,” and lacking any diagnostic artifacts, Site 33-006002 was found not to be significant under CEQA provisions (Keller 1995b:40-41). Subsequently, the site was destroyed by the grading activities (Keller 1995a:1).

Outside of project area but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show more than 30 other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 6). In all, more than 70% of the land within the scope of the records search has been covered by previous studies, resulting in the identification of 37 historical/archaeological sites and one isolate—i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius.

The vast majority of these recorded sites, more than 30 in total, were of prehistoric origin, as was the isolate. Virtually all of the prehistoric sites represented bedrock milling features such as grinding slicks and mortars, scattered among the ubiquitous granitic boulder outcrops in the rolling hills around the project area. The isolate was described as a hand-held grinding stone tool, either a mano or a pestle. The rest of the sites dated to the historic period and included three refuse dumps, a structural foundation, a single-family residence, and the former Riverside County Sheriff’s Academy. None of these known cultural resources was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical sources consulted during this study indicate that the project vicinity, known as the Box Springs Grade, has long been an important travel corridor. In the 1850s-1870s, the nearest man-made feature was the main road from San Bernardino to San Diego, which traversed a short distance to the east of the project location (Fig. 7). In later years, the general course of this wagon road was followed by the 1880s Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (also known as the California Southern Railroad or the Southern California Railroad in this area), the 1920s U.S. Highway 395, and finally today’s Interstate Highway 215/State Route 60 (Figs. 2, 8-10).



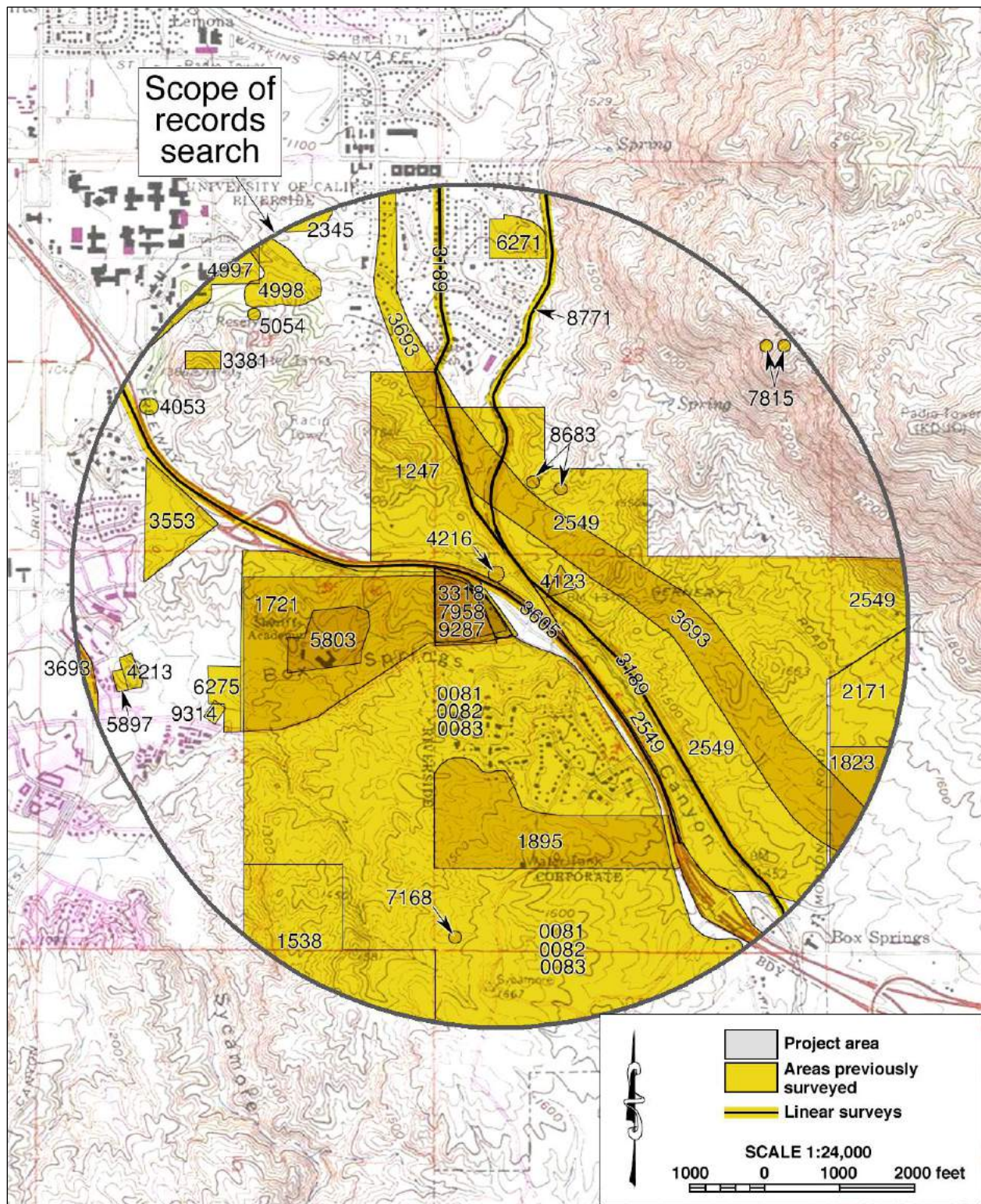


Figure 6. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.



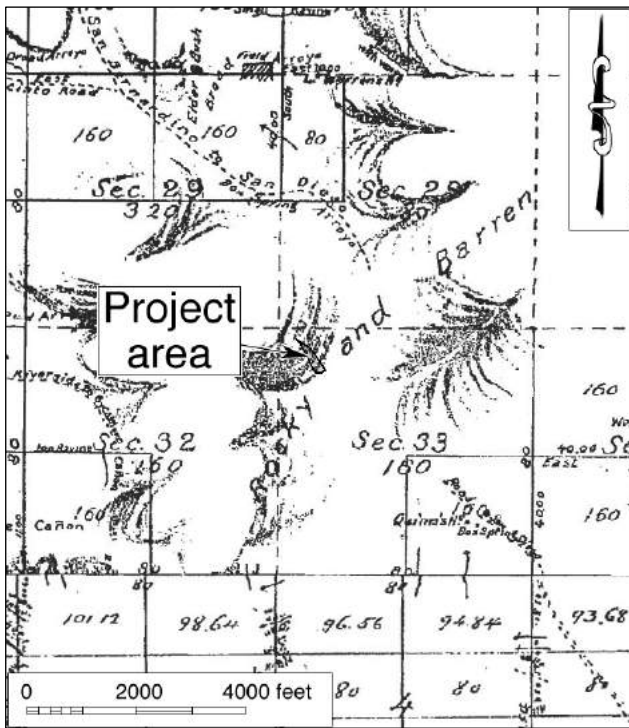


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1877. (Source: GLO 1855; 1877)

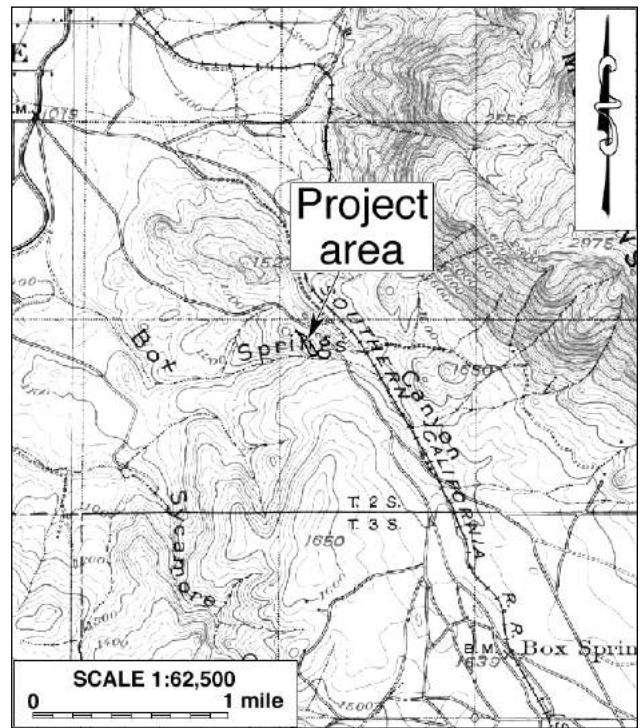


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1897. (Source: USGS 1901)

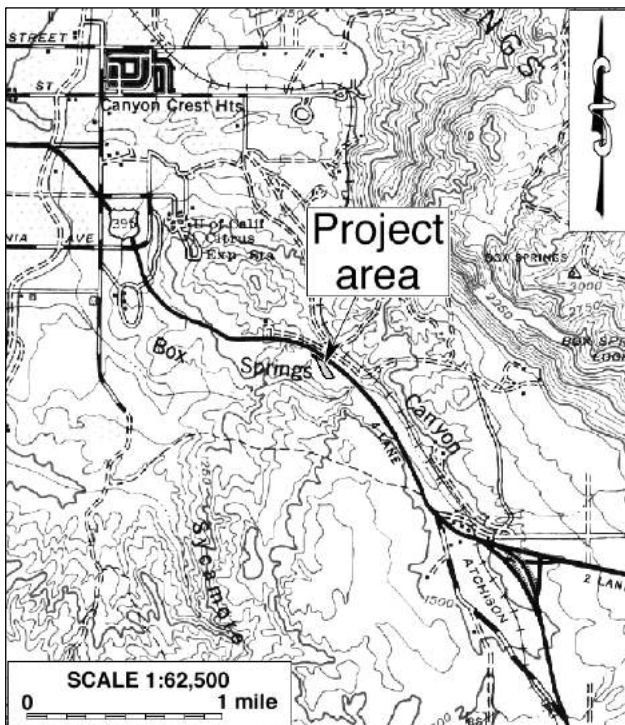


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

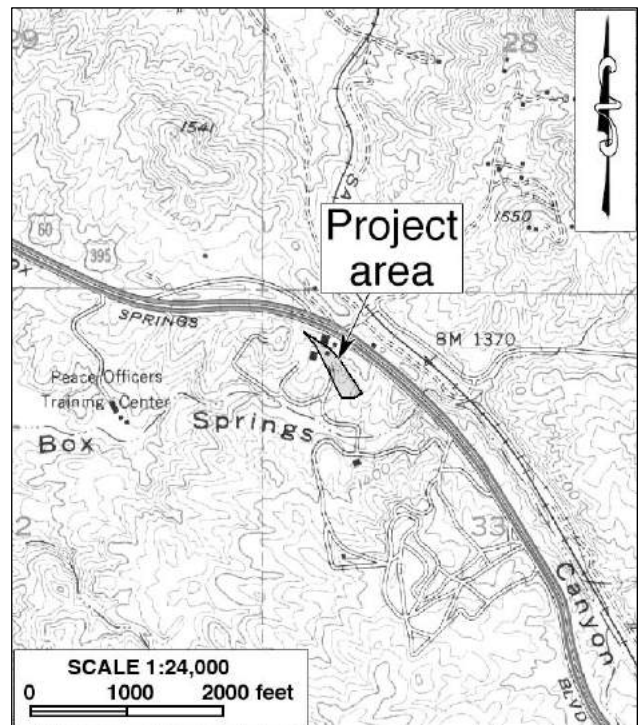


Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

Also during the 1850s-1870s, a few scattered homesteads were noted in the project vicinity, dotting the “rocky and barren” landscape (Fig. 7). Up to the late 1930s, however, no buildings or other evidence of any settlement or land development activities were observed at or near the project location (Fig. 7-9). By the early 1950s, a group of buildings had appeared in and around the northern portion of the project area, including at least one within the project boundaries (Fig. 10). Aerial photographs from the 1960s-1970s show a substantial complex of buildings and other associated features at that location, lying across the present-day alignment of Sycamore Canyon Boulevard (NETR Online 1966-1978).

By 2002, all components of the complex of buildings had been removed, and the ground surface in the project area had been cleared, presumably as a result of the mass grading activities reported in 1995 (Google Earth 1994; 2002; Keller 1995). In 2005-2006, what is now Sycamore Canyon Boulevard was realigned from the northeastern side of the project area to the southwestern side, resulting substantial alterations to the natural topography of the entire project area (Google Earth 2005-2006). Nearly all of the original surface soils within the project boundaries appear to have been removed or at least extensively disturbed at that time. Since then, the project area has undergone little further change, remaining vacant to the present time (Google Earth 2009-2016).

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reported that although the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, the general location was considered to be sensitive for such resources (see App. 2). Therefore, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information, and provided a list of potential contacts in the region for that purpose (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the NAHC’s response, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to 44 of the 47 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent. The other three persons on the list, John Perada of the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, Jim McPherson of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians, and Julie Hagen of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, no longer serve the tribes as spokespersons on cultural resources issues, according to previous responses from the tribes. Meanwhile, as recommended previously by the appropriate tribal government staff, the following 11 designated spokespersons for the tribes were also contacted:

- David L. Saldivar, Tribal Government Affairs Manager, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Director, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Desiderio Vela, Environmental Program Manager, Ewiiapaay Band of Kumeyaay Indians;
- Samuel H. Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director, Gabrielino Tongva Nation;
- Rob Roy, Environmental Director, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resource Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Chris Devers, Cultural Liaison, Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Vincent Whipple, Culture Resources Manager, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Ernest Pingleton, Cultural Resource Manager, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians.



As of this time, four tribal representatives have responded in writing (see App. 2). Among them, Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians, stated that the tribe had no objection to the proposed project and would defer to other tribes located in closer proximity. Ray Teran of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians wrote that the project location has “little cultural significance or ties” to the tribe. He also deferred to other tribes in closer proximity, but requested to be informed of any cultural resource discoveries in the project area.

Chris Devers of the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians noted that, while it was unfortunate that a known cultural resource (i.e., Site 33-006002) had been destroyed, the tribe was unaware of any additional resources on the property. The tribe recommended that, depending on the level of ground disturbances, “a monitoring team should be used.” Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, found the project vicinity to be within the ancestral territory of the tribe. She recommended “a thorough land use history, and perhaps subsurface testing” to determine the likelihood of any subsurface artifact deposits.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

The field survey produced negative results for potential cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits more than 50 years of age were observed within or adjacent to the project area. No bedrock outcrops are currently present on the property, confirming the removal of the bedrock milling feature recorded as Site 33-006002 in 1995, nor were any remnants found of the building(s) that once stood in the project area. A covered manhole was noted in the project area, suggesting that some subsurface disturbances have occurred in association with the installation of underground utility lines.

## **DISCUSSION**

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources in the project area, and to assist the City of Riverside in determining whether such resources meet the definition of “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “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” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.

- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

For “tribal cultural resources,” PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

“Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
  - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
  - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

A local register of historical resources, as defined by PRC §5020.1(k), “means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.” For individual properties in Riverside, the City’s Cultural Resources Ordinance provides two categories of historical significance designation, “Landmarks” and “Structures or Resources of Merit,” the criteria for which are outlined in Riverside Municipal Code §20.50.010(T) and §20.50.010(DD), respectively. A “Landmark,” according to the ordinance:

means any Improvement or Natural Feature that is an exceptional example of a historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains a high degree of integrity, and:

- 1. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City’s cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- 2. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
- 3. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- 4. Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual;
- 5. Embodies elements that possess high artistic values or represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- 6. Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning, or cultural landscape;
- 7. Is one of the last remaining examples in the City, region, State, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen; or
- 8. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. (RMC §20.50.010(T))

For the status of “Structure or Resource of Merit,” the ordinance set forth the definition and criteria as follows:

“Structure or Resource of Merit” means any Improvement or Natural Feature which contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains sufficient integrity, and:

1. Has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City;
2. Is an example of a type of building which was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community or area;
3. Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare;
4. A Cultural Resource that could be eligible under Landmark Criteria no longer exhibiting a high level of integrity, however, retaining sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the Landmark Criteria;
5. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory; or
6. An improvement or resource that no longer exhibits the high degree of integrity sufficient for Landmark designation, yet still retains sufficient integrity under one or more of the Landmark criteria to convey cultural resource significance as a Structure or Resource of Merit. (RMC §20.50.010(DD))

In addition, City of Riverside policies also require potential “historical resources” identified within the City’s jurisdiction to be evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The eligibility for inclusion in 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 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. (36 CFR 60.4)

As discussed above, 33-006002, a prehistoric archaeological site consisting of a bedrock outcrop with three milling slicks, was recorded in the project area in 1995, but the site was determined not to be significant for CEQA-compliance purposes at the time and was subsequently removed. Lightly used bedrock milling features like this, the most ubiquitous type of prehistoric sites in the Riverside area, were created by the Native people through occasional use during resource-gathering excursions, and typically do not have a substantial subsurface component. Because no buried cultural deposit was found at Site 33-006002 when the milling feature was removed in 1995, and because of the extent of further ground disturbance that has occurred on the property since then, this study concludes that Site 33-006002 is no longer extant either above or below the ground surface.

Since no other potential cultural resources were encountered through the various avenues of research, this study further concludes that no “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources,” as defined above, are known to exist within or adjacent to the project area. While Site 33-006002 and



at least one building from the late historic period were previously present on the property, the entire project area was extensively disturbed in recent years, significantly altering the topography of the land and leaving little remnant of the original ground surface. Consequently, the project area does not demonstrate any particular sensitivity for buried archaeological remains from the prehistoric or historic period.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area, and the subsurface sediments on the property, which appear to be a shallow veneer over decomposing granite, do not demonstrate any particular archaeological sensitivity. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Riverside:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, the City of Riverside should be notified immediately, and all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## **APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

### **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

#### **Education**

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.  
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.  
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.  
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

#### **Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.  
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.  
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.  
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.  
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.  
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.  
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.  
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

#### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (With Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.



## **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\***

### **Education**

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
  
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

### **Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

### **Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

### **Memberships**

\* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.**

**Education**

2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.  
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.  
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.  
  
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.  
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

**Professional Experience**

2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.  
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.  
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
• Surveys, excavations, construction monitoring, field recordation, mapping, records searches, and Native American liaison.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S.**

**Education**

2013	M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997	Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994	University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007	Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002	“Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

**Professional Experience**

2002-	Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999	Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998	Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998	Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* A total of 55 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this appendix.



## SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916)373-3710  
(916)373-5471 Fax  
nahc@pacbell.net

**Project:** Proposed Sycamore Canyon Boulevard Project (CRM TECH No. 3252)

**County:** Riverside

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Riverside

**Township** 2 South **Range** 4 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 33

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

**Street Address:** 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

**City:** Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

**Phone:** (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to develop on approximately 2.5 acres of land located between Sycamore Canyon Boulevard and the I-215 Freeway, north of Central Avenue, in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

*August 23, 2017*

**From:** Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 23, 2017 3:26 PM  
**To:** Joseph Ontiveros; 'Jessica Valdez'  
**Subject:** Cultural Study & Participation in Fieldwork for the Proposed Sycamore Canyon Boulevard Project in the City of Riverside

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural study for the proposed Sycamore Canyon Boulevard Project in the City of Riverside, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3252). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the project and we will contact the tribe again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. CRM TECH would appreciate any information regarding the project area. We will be sending an NA scoping letter with additional information in a few weeks. I'm attaching the project area map and other information.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

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**From:** Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 23, 2017 3:29 PM  
**To:** Ebru Ozdil (eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov); 'Tina Thompson Mendoza'; Tony Foussat  
**Subject:** Cultural Study & Participation in Fieldwork for the Proposed Sycamore Canyon Boulevard Project in the City of Riverside

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural study for the proposed Sycamore Canyon Boulevard Project in the City of Riverside, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3252). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the project and we will contact the tribe again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. CRM TECH would appreciate any information regarding the project area. We will be sending an NA scoping letter with additional information in a few weeks. I'm attaching the project area map and other information.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

August 28, 2017

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: Central & Sycamore Project  
2.5 Acres in the City of Riverside  
Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3252

Dear Mr. Grubbe:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the construction of a convenience store/gas station and two fast food restaurants on approximately 2.5 acres of undeveloped land located on the northeast corner of Sycamore Canyon Boulevard and Central Avenue in the City of Riverside. In 1995, Jean Keller recorded a site on the property that consisted of a bedrock milling feature, but it has since been destroyed by past grading activities. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Riverside East, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in Section 33, T2S R4W, SBBM.

In a letter dated August 28, 2017, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search produced negative results within the project area, but the Commission noted that the area is sensitive for cultural resources. The Native American Heritage Commission recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigation. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the City of Riverside.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH

**From:** Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 28, 2017 5:29 PM  
**To:** 'Nina Gallardo'  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Central & Sycamore Project in the City of Riverside, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 3252)

Hi Nina,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 28 Aug 2017. The proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. Box Springs is located just to the northeast of the project area and contains a high level of cultural sensitivity. Furthermore, cultural resources have been previously discovered in the valley floor below these mountains. However, this project area looks like it may be developed – a thorough land use history, and perhaps subsurface testing, is recommended in order to obtain a full understanding of the likelihood of the presence of subsurface cultural materials.

Regards,

Jessica Mauck  
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST  
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249  
M: (909) 725-9054  
26569 Community Center Drive, Highland California



**From:** Cultural Pauma <cultural@pauma-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 6, 2017 10:11 AM  
**To:** Nina Gallardo  
**Cc:** pdixon@palomar.edu; Jeremy Zagarella  
**Subject:** Central & Sycamore Project

Ms. Gallardo,

The Cultural Office of the Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians has received your August 28 notice for the Central & Sycamore Project in Riverside. It is unfortunate that a previous resource has been destroyed through development. We are unaware of any additional resources on the project property. Depending on the level of ground disturbance, a monitoring team should be used to be assured that additional cultural resources have not been displaced. Please contact us if there are any questions.

Thank you,

Mr. Chris Devers  
Cultural Liaison  
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians