Cultural Resources Survey for the Crystal View Terrace/ Green Orchard Place/ Overlook Parkway Project, City of Riverside

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Acreage:	44.29 acres (32.85 surveyed)
Keywords:	Positive cultural resources survey, bedrock milling, Victoria Avenue, Gage Canal, National Register site, Overlook Parkway, CA-RIV-10887, RIV-10888, P-33-021019, P-33-021020

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1.0 Management Summary

A cultural resources survey of the Crystal View Terrace/Green Orchard Place/Overlook Parkway Project (Project) was conducted at the request of the City of Riverside. The Project involves the evaluation of four circulation scenarios associated with Overlook Parkway: Scenarios 1 and 2 address the placement of traffic control devices and do not involve construction; Scenario 3 involves the connection of Overlook Parkway; and Scenario 4 involves the connection of Overlook Parkway and construction of a new roadway (Proposed C Street) as an alternative route for Washington Street. Three surveys areas were selected that include all possible temporary and permanent project impacts for the new roadway components: Eastern Survey Area, Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area, and Western Survey Area. The purpose of the survey was to look for any previously unrecorded cultural resources, check any previously recorded cultural resources, and to determine to what extent, if any, those cultural resources would be impacted by the proposed Project.

The record search shows a total of 118 cultural resources recorded within one mile of the survey areas. Of these, two cultural resources are recorded within the project survey areas. CA-RIV-4768 (the Gage Canal) and CA-RIV-11361 (a 6.1-mile long section of Victoria Avenue) are both recorded in the Western Survey Area. One archaeological site, CA-RIV-3553, is mapped approximately 60 meters north of the Project Impact Area (PIA) on the southwest side of the drainage. CA-RIV-3553 consists of two granite boulders with a single slick on each boulder. No artifacts were found in association. A sacred land search was conducted by RECON at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento. A reply was received on February 15, 2011 indicating that Native American cultural resources were not identified within ½ mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). A list of potential interested Native American contacts was included and this list was forwarded to the City of Riverside.

During the survey two previously unrecorded milling features, CA-RIV-10887 and CA-RIV-10888, were found in the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area. CA-RIV-10888, a single slick on a granite boulder, was found within the proposed PIA. No artifacts were found in association with the milling feature. The second milling feature, CA-RIV-10887, consists of a single milling element and was found approximately 18 meters north of the proposed area of project impacts (Scenarios 3 and 4). No artifacts were found in association with this milling feature either. CA-RIV-10887 was recorded using a California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Primary Site Form (site form), which was submitted to the Eastern Information Center. At that time it was given the permanent trinomial CA-RIV-10887. CA-RIV-10887, the bedrock milling feature, is located outside the proposed PIA and will not be impacted by the Project. As such, no mitigation is required.

CA-RIV-10888, the bedrock milling feature that would be impacted by construction of a bridge over Alessandro Arroyo (Scenarios 3 and 4) does not meet any of the criteria and is determined not significant under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or City of Riverside guidelines.

CA-RIV-10888 was recorded using a DPR Primary Site Form, and was submitted to the Eastern Information Center. At that time it was given the permanent trinomial CA-RIV-10888. No additional mitigation is recommended prior to construction. Monitoring of ground-disturbing activity in the vicinity of CA-RIV-10888 (Scenarios 3 and 4) is recommended as part of a proposed monitoring program for all ground-disturbing activity in the three survey areas. Monitoring by a qualified archaeologist during grading and other ground-disturbing activities (Scenarios 3 and 4) is recommended because of the potential for buried cultural resources.

A house foundation with chimney, temporarily designated 6103-HJP-3, was found immediately southwest of the southern end of the Western Survey Area. The chimney is of poured concrete, and the foundation is a combination of poured concrete perimeter wall foundation sections and poured slabs. 6103-HJP-3 lacks sufficient historic integrity and is determined not significant under the NRHP, CRHR, or City of Riverside guidelines. 6103-HJP-3 was recorded using a California DPR Primary Site Form, which was submitted to the Eastern Information Center. At that time it was given the Primary number P-33-021019.

Two rows of standpipes, temporarily designated 6103-HJP-4, were found in an orchard in the Western Survey Area, approximately 750 feet west of Washington Street, The standpipes were in two rows, one grouping of four and another of 18 standpipes. There were three types of standpipes, all constructed of concrete pipes of various diameters. 6103-HJP-4 is determined not significant under the NRHP, CRHR, or City of Riverside guidelines. 6103-HJP-4 was recorded using a DPR Primary Site Form, which was submitted to the Eastern Information Center. At that time it was given the Primary number P-33-021020.

The Proposed C Street (Scenario 4) would impact a segment of CA-RIV-4768/3605/3508/3509/3491/4813H, the Gage Canal. The Gage Canal is City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark No. 24. The Gage Canal is a historical resource under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because of its inclusion on a local register, in this case the City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark list. The Gage Canal also meets Criteria 1 and 2 for listing on the CRHR. The Gage Canal meets Criterion 1, because it contributed to the major expansion of the citrus industry in the City of Riverside. The Gage Canal meets Criterion 2 because of its association with Matthew Gage, a prominent person associated with the development of Riverside.

Plans for the Proposed C Street would impact a section of the Gage Canal—currently an open concrete-lined ditch in the section to be impacted (Scenario 4). Numerous updates have altered the physical composition of the canal, such as changes from dirt to cement lining or from wood flumes to pipes. They have not altered the element of the canal that makes it important, which is its contribution to the development of Riverside and the citrus industry, or its association with its builder, Matthew Gage. The canal still retains integrity of location, setting, association, and in the areas where it is still an open canal, feeling and design. The proposed covering of a section of Gage Canal would not significantly impact the integrity of location, setting, and association of the canal. The covering of an open section of the canal would contribute to a significant cumulative impact on the feeling and design elements of integrity of the Gage Canal. This significant cumulative effect would be reduced to below a level of significance by the project plan to return the section of the canal under a section of Washington Street to be abandoned back to open canal. The new canal section should be constructed with width, depth, and sidewall angles matching the existing open canal segments that would be covered. The new segment should also match the existing open canal section in finish of concrete.

The Proposed C Street (Scenario 4) would also impact a section of Victoria Avenue (CA-RIV-11361, P-33-11361) where Madison Street intersects Victoria Avenue. Victoria Avenue has been determined a significant historical resource. It is on the NRHP (#00001267), CRHR, and is City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark No. 8.

Under CEQA guidelines, any proposed alterations to Victoria Avenue would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the historical resource by materially altering in an adverse manner the “physical characteristics of an historical resource that conveys its historical significance and that justify [sic] its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR”. The preferred method to reduce the level of adverse change to below a level of significant effect to Victoria Avenue would be to design the Project so that no alterations would be made to the existing intersection. If changes to the existing intersection cannot be avoided, there would be a substantial adverse change to the significance of Victoria Avenue (Scenario 4). Implementation of design changes would reduce the level of adverse change to Victoria Avenue, but not eliminate the determination of a substantial adverse change in its historical significance.

A portion of the proposed alignment for the Proposed C Street (Scenario 4) could not be accessed during the cultural resources survey conducted on March 13, 2012. To ensure that there are no significant impacts to cultural resources in the areas not surveyed as a result of the project implementation, the following is RECON recommended. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit for the Proposed C Street,

the unsurveyed portions of the route shall be surveyed by a qualified archaeologist to determine if cultural resources are present. If no cultural resources are found during the survey, no additional work is required prior to construction. Should cultural resources be found in the PIA during the survey, the preferred means of mitigation of impacts would be a project redesign to avoid the resource. If the Project cannot be feasibly redesigned to avoid the resource, a testing program shall be implemented under the direction of the City of Riverside's Historic Preservation Officer. If testing determines a resource is significant under City of Riverside or CEQA guidelines, a research design and data recovery program shall be required to mitigate project-related impacts to a level below that of significance.

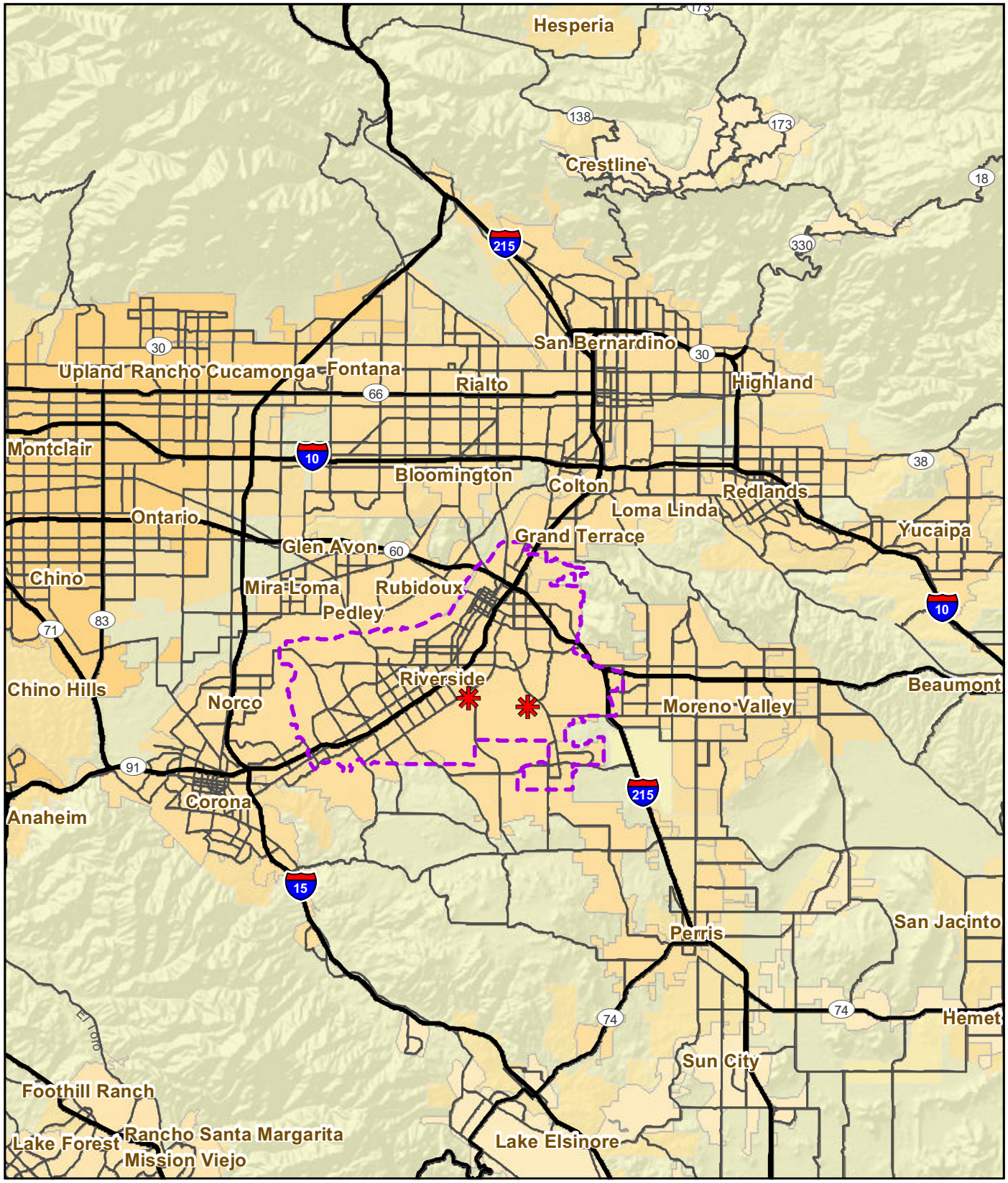
2.0 Introduction and Project Description

This report details the background information, methods, and results of the cultural resources survey for the Project. RECON completed a field and archival investigation to gather information on the cultural resources at the project location. The archival research consisted of a record search of the database at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside (Confidential Attachment 1). The on-foot surveys were conducted on April 1, 2011, July 12, 2011, and March 13, 2012. A sacred land search was conducted by RECON at the NAHC in Sacramento. The City of Riverside also initiated tribal consultation under Senate Bill (SB) 18 on February 16, 2011.

2.1 Project Location

The Project is located in the City of Riverside, California (Figure 1). The Project is located within Township 03 South, Range 04 West and Township 03 South, Range 05 West of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, Riverside East and Riverside West quadrangles (Figure 2).

The project vicinity covers a large area generally bounded by John F Kennedy Drive and Hermosa Drive to the south; Adams Street and State Route 91 (SR-91) to the west; Arlington Avenue to the north; and Alessandro Boulevard and Trautwein Road to the east. However, a more specific survey area was developed for the evaluation of cultural resources. The cultural resource survey area is approximately 100 acres and is composed of three specific locations where roadways and associated facilities proposed by one or more of the scenarios would require construction or other ground-disturbing activities. The three survey areas are referred to as the Eastern Survey Area, Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area, and the Western Survey Area (Figure 3). The three survey areas are described below.



Study Area

Riverside City Limit

RECON

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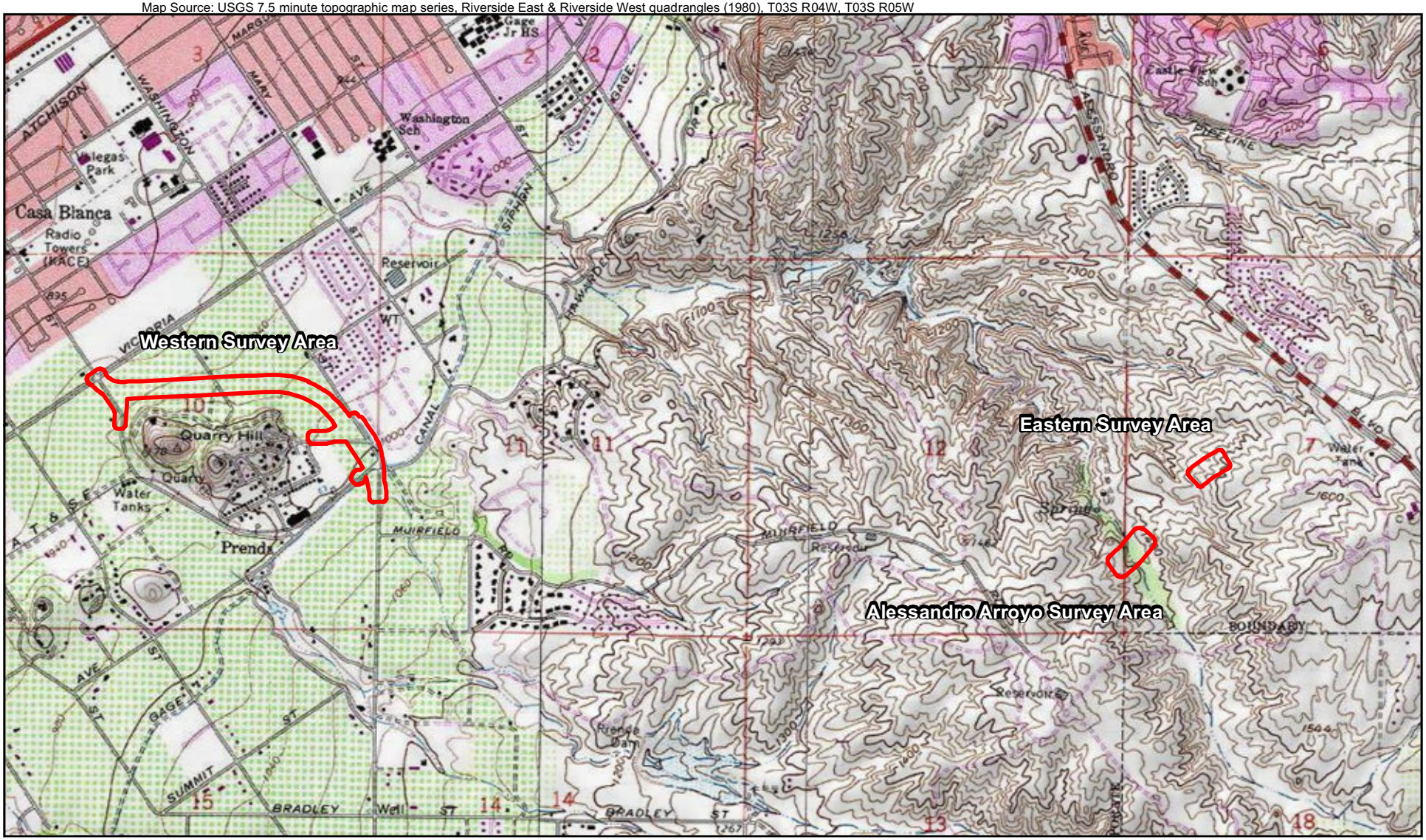
FIGURE 1

Regional Location

Map Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic map series, Riverside East & Riverside West quadrangles (1980), T03S R04W, T03S R05W



Survey Areas

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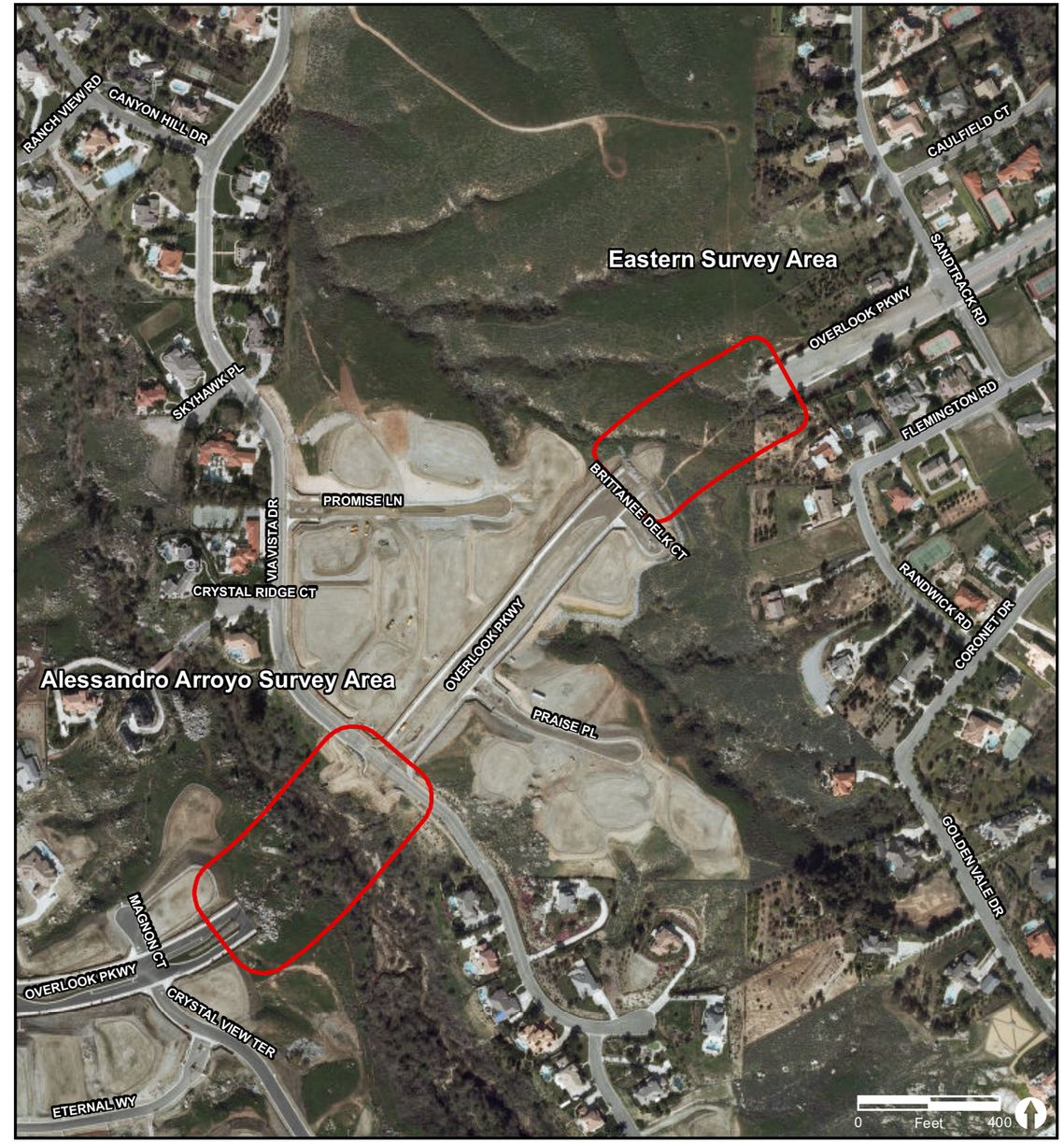
FIGURE 2

Location of Survey Areas on USGS Map

Image Source: City of Riverside, 2009



Survey Areas

Areas not Accessible for Survey

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FIGURE 3

Survey Areas on Aerial Photograph

2.2 Project Background

The Project involves the evaluation of four circulation scenarios associated with Overlook Parkway. Overlook Parkway runs east–west from Washington Street to Alessandro Boulevard. Overlook Parkway is not connected between Brittanee Delk Court and Sandtrack Road or over Alessandro Arroyo between Crystal View Terrace and Via Vista Drive. Moreover, Overlook Parkway does not extend west past Washington Street; therefore, a direct connection to SR-91 does not exist from Overlook Parkway. As a result of the approval of two separate tract maps, gates on Crystal View Terrace and Green Orchard Place were installed to address cut-through traffic, until Overlook Parkway was completed across the Alessandro Arroyo. Four circulation scenarios are being analyzed in order to provide decision makers with sufficient information to select a preferred scenario.

Scenario 1—Gates closed to through traffic, no connection of Overlook Parkway: Under Scenario 1, both Crystal View Terrace and Green Orchard Place gates would remain in place and be closed until Overlook Parkway is connected to the east across the Alessandro Arroyo, to Alessandro Boulevard, and a connection westerly of Washington Street is built (Figure 4a).

Scenario 2—Gates removed, no connection of Overlook Parkway: Under Scenario 2, the gates at both Crystal View Terrace and Green Orchard Place would be permanently removed. Overlook Parkway would remain on the Master Plan of Roadways for future consideration, but would not be constructed. The City would be required to approve an amendment to Policy CCM-4.4 in the City General Plan 2025, along with Project conditions related to the gates for two projects, which require Overlook Parkway to be in place before the gates are removed (Figure 4b).

Scenario 3—Gates removed, Overlook Parkway connected: Under Scenario 3, the gates at Crystal View Terrace and Green Orchard Place would be removed, and Overlook Parkway would be connected east across the Alessandro Arroyo to Alessandro Boulevard, as identified in the General Plan 2025 (Figure 4c).

Scenario 4—Gates removed, Overlook Parkway connected and the Proposed C Street constructed west of Washington Street: Under Scenario 4, both Crystal View Terrace and Green Orchard Place gates would be removed and Overlook Parkway would be connected east across Alessandro Arroyo and to Alessandro Boulevard. In addition, a roadway (the Proposed C Street) would also be approximately one mile from Washington Street north and west ending at the intersection of Madison Street and Victoria Avenue, and adjacent roadways would be realigned (Figure 4d).

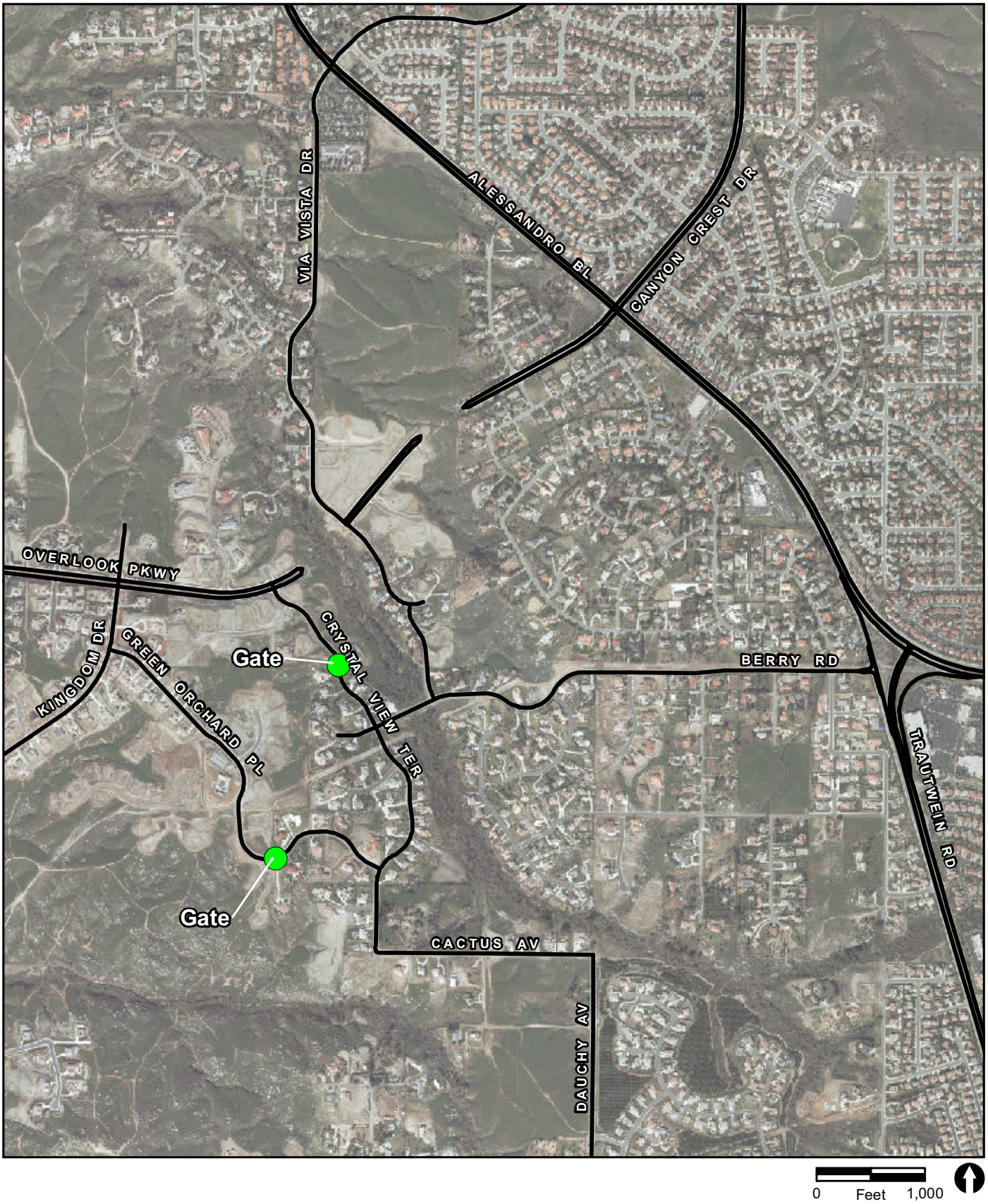

FIGURE 4a

Scenario 1

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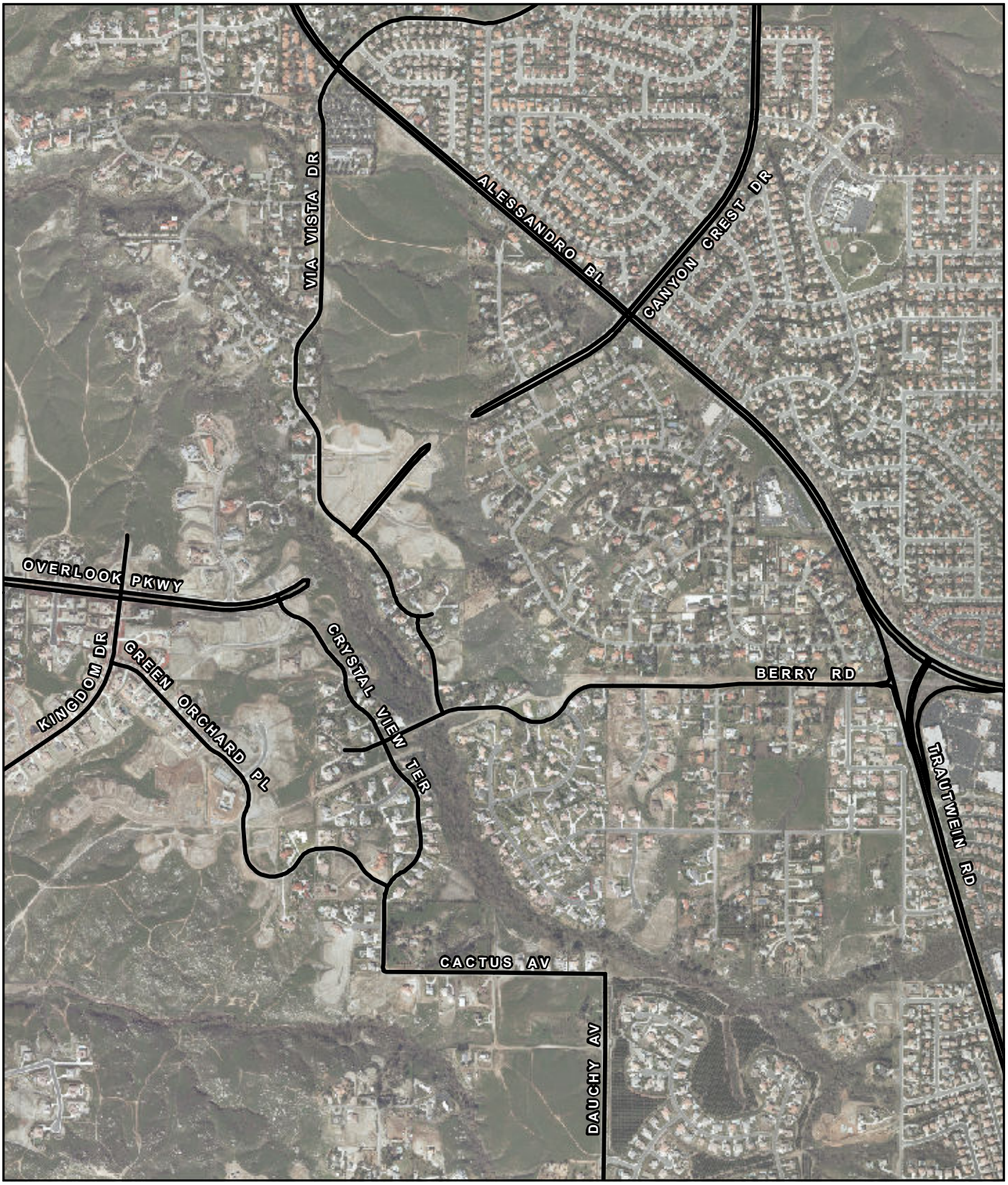

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FIGURE 4b

Scenario 2

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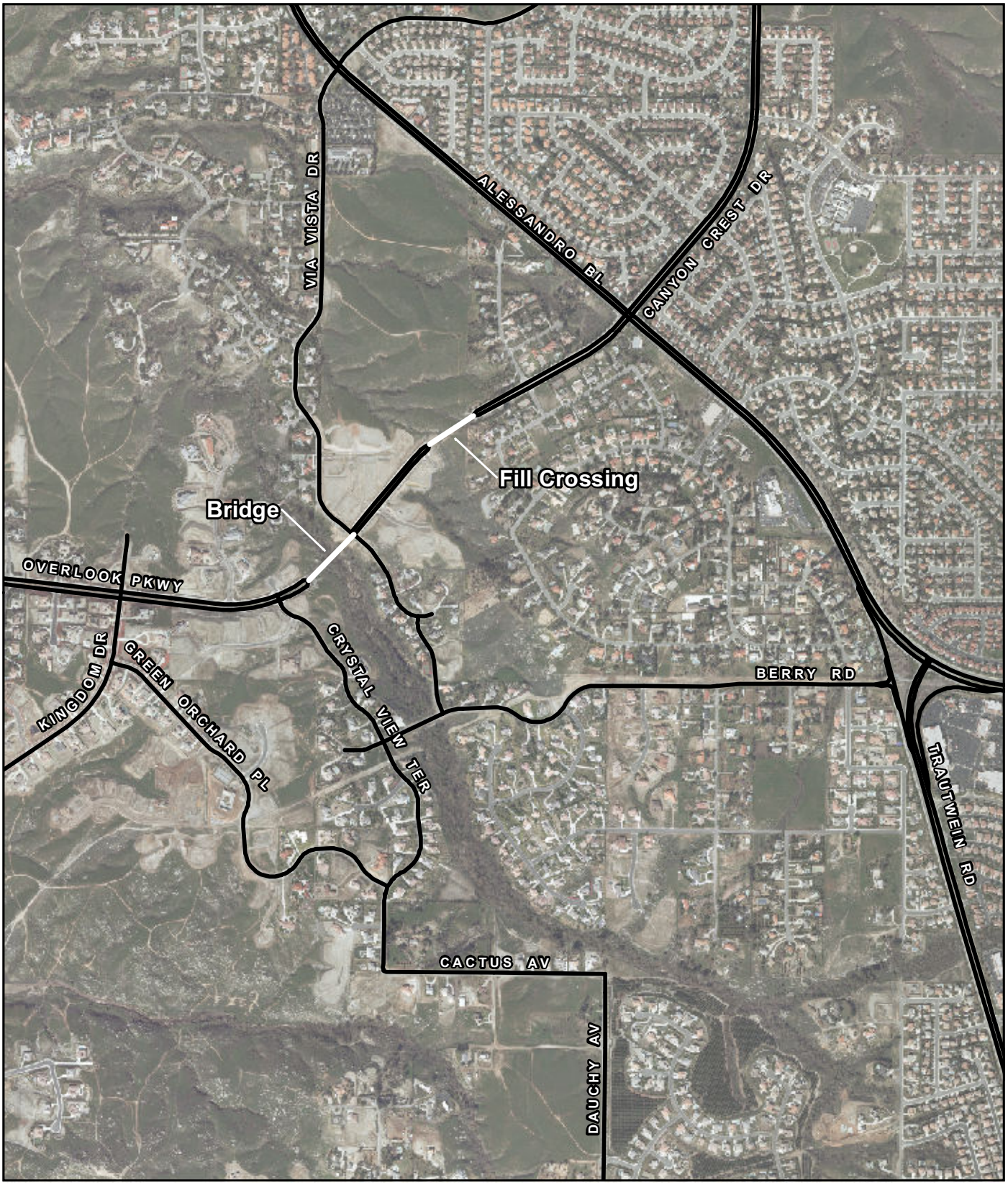

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FIGURE 4c

Scenario 3

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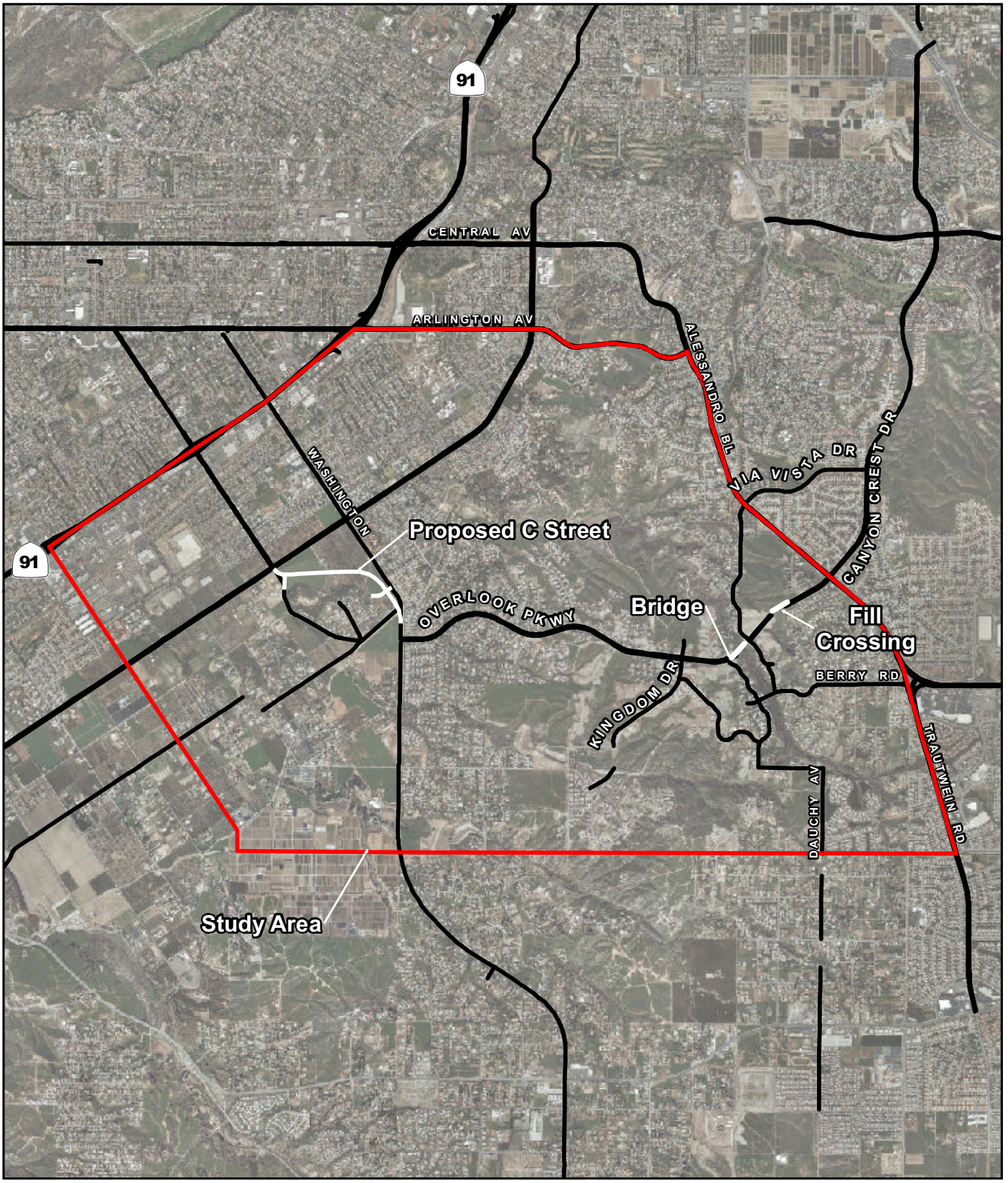

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FIGURE 4d

Scenario 4

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Scenarios 1 and 2 involve either maintaining or removing existing gates and do not propose any construction; therefore, no ground-disturbing activities would take place and no cultural resource impacts would occur if either Scenario 1 or 2 were to be selected by decision makers. However, because these scenarios involve the evaluation of traffic patterns in the southeast area of the City of Riverside, one or more of the scenarios could affect traffic volumes and the need for off-site improvements such as signalizing intersections or adding turn lanes to accommodate flows. Although this work would be limited to developed areas, any changes or alterations to Victoria Avenue, a designated historic resource, is addressed. Scenarios 3 and 4 involve the construction of new roadway segments. Specific project components associated with Scenarios 3 and 4 and off-site improvements are discussed below.

2.2.1 Project Components for Scenario 3

As part of Scenario 3, two areas of Overlook Parkway are proposed to be connected through construction of a fill crossing and bridge. In addition, storm drains, water lines, and gas and electric power lines would be extended to tie into existing lines concurrent with roadway construction. Temporary construction activities would occur within a construction easement on either side of the proposed roadways. Construction staging would be accommodated primarily on Overlook Parkway and other existing roadways.

Within the Eastern Survey Area, the missing section of roadway east of Alessandro Arroyo (approximately 465 linear feet) between Brittanee Delk Court and Sandtrack Road would be completed. The improvements would include a continuation of the existing 62-foot-wide two-lane arterial roadway, consisting of a median, parkways, sidewalks, and curbs. The grading operations would be completed by excavating soil from the southerly side of the proposed roadway and compacting the removed material on the northerly side to provide the final subgrade elevations. The grading would include 2:1 cut slopes on the southerly side and variable fill slopes at a maximum of 2:1 on the northerly side of the new roadway. As part of the improvements, the existing median on Overlook Parkway would be extended, and the road surface would be paved and striped to match the existing road surface and lane configuration. In addition, a culvert would be installed to allow the flow from existing drainages to be conveyed under the new roadway. The anticipated duration to complete this section is approximately two months.

Within the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area two 33.5-foot-wide bridges, separated by a 31-foot-wide gap, would be constructed along Overlook Parkway from Crystal View Terrace to the existing segment near Via Vista Drive, spanning Alessandro Arroyo. Each bridge would span a distance of 390 feet over the arroyo and would be supported by a single 7-foot-diameter column. Abutments are proposed where each

bridge structure would meet the existing roadway of Overlook Parkway. As part of the improvements, the existing median on Overlook Parkway would be extended and the bridge surface would be paved and striped to match the existing road surface. Retaining walls are proposed at the outside corners of each bridge to accommodate the existing slopes and reduce permanent impacts to the vegetation associated with regrading. At the ends of the bridge, the Project proposes to re-grade at a 2:1 slope and provide wing walls or short retaining walls at the inside corners of each bridge. In addition, a rock slope protection area would be installed to protect the abutment slope against scour. The bridge construction is anticipated to last approximately nine months.

2.2.2 Project Components for Scenario 4

Scenario 4 includes all features of Scenario 3 listed above in Section 2.3.1 and also includes the construction of a new road west of Washington Street and its associated features.

Within the Western Survey Area, a new alignment for Proposed C Street would be constructed, beginning approximately 500 feet north of the intersection of Overlook Parkway and Washington Street. It would continue approximately one mile in a northwest direction, and end at the intersection of Madison Street and Victoria Avenue. The proposed alignment would be located within a 100-foot right-of-way. The proposed cross section for the future roadway would be graded to accommodate sidewalks, curb and gutter, and an area for laying pavement material.

The Proposed C Street would connect to the existing intersection of Victoria Avenue and Madison Street. The Proposed C Street includes four 10-foot lanes of travel and therefore would necessitate the following improvements to the existing intersection: the existing four-way stop-controlled intersection would be signalized, and crosswalks would be added on the western segment of Victoria Avenue. The existing median would be extended to allow for a trail that would be placed within the median as a crosswalk. The trail would be constructed of color-matched concrete, paver stones, or flat rocks embedded in concrete mortar. The final design of all improvements would comply with American with Disability Act (ADA) standards. No curbs or turn pockets are proposed.

As a result of the proposed alignment for the Proposed C Street, related roadway improvements are required, including: a cul-de-sac and vacated road along Washington Street from Engle Drive to just north of the existing Overlook Parkway and Washington Street intersection; a cul-de-sac and vacated road along Dufferin Avenue west of the Proposed C Street alignment; the realignment of Lenox Avenue/Graylock Avenue to provide a connection to the Proposed C Street and existing Washington Street; and the vacation of a portion of Madison Street and a

realignment to the Proposed C Street. The Proposed C Street would cross the Gage Canal, requiring a culvert under the road for the Gage Canal just east the existing alignment of Washington Street. As a result of the vacation of the existing Washington Street, the portion of roadway currently covering the Gage Canal would be removed and this portion of Gage Canal would be daylighted. Because the new roadbed would be placed over the canal, a culvert would be placed beneath to allow the continued flow of water through the canal.

Construction of the Proposed C Street and related improvements would occur under Scenario 4 only. New roads would be paved and striped. The City of Riverside would vacate the existing right-of-way in select sections where cul-de-sacs and other improvements are proposed. Vacating the right-of-way involves removing pavement and all traffic devices within developed, paved areas.

In addition to new roadways, several intersections in urban and developed areas within the project vicinity require additional turn lanes as mitigation for impacts related to traffic. Although these improvements are proposed within developed areas, work at the intersection of Victoria Avenue and Madison Street would impact Victoria Avenue, listed on the NRHP, California Historical Landmark list, and City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark list.

2.2.3 Off-site Improvements

The traffic study included an evaluation of intersections and roadway links within the Project vicinity. The results indicate that all scenarios would have impacts to intersections and roadway links that require mitigation. Although located within the larger Project vicinity, the improvements are “off-site” in that they are located outside of the PIA for each scenario (e.g., gates, Overlook Parkway, and Proposed C Street). The off-site improvements involve signalization and road widening and modifications to accommodate turn lanes. Proposed mitigation measures include alterations to intersections along Victoria Avenue, including:

Washington Street at Victoria Avenue

- Signalize the intersection (Scenario 1).
- Signalize the intersection and add an additional south-bound through lane on Washington Street (Scenarios 2, 3, and 4).
- Signalize the intersection and add a separate left-turn lanes on Victoria Avenue in both directions (Scenario 3).

Madison Street/Proposed C Street at Victoria Avenue

- Signalize intersection and modify northbound and southbound lane configurations to have two through lanes (Scenarios 2 and 3).
- Signalize intersection and add a separate east-bound right-turn lane by paving the existing two-foot shoulder for approximately 100 feet (Scenario 4).

Arlington Avenue at Victoria Avenue (already signalized)

- Add a westbound right-turn lane on Arlington Avenue (Scenarios 1, 2, and 3).

Off-site improvements, if implemented, would occur in developed areas and existing intersections. Due to the historic nature of Victoria Avenue, design considerations have been made to limit travel lanes within the intersection to 10 feet in width and to maintain dirt shoulders on Victoria Avenue. However, features such as curbs and a crosswalk across the median may be required to ensure safety and meet accessibility guidelines. The intersections at Washington Street and Victoria Avenue would require the installation of traffic lights at all four corners of the intersections and in the median and a crosswalk across the western median strip at the intersection. Similar improvements at the intersection of Victoria Avenue and Madison Avenue would be required, including a crosswalk across the western median and 10-foot lanes. In this area, the median would be extended to accommodate the crosswalk.

Paving for additional shoulder or turn lanes would require a minimal amount of construction equipment. Signalization, restriping, and paving would occur after removal/reinforcement of the gates and/or completion of grading associated with roadway improvements described for the proposed scenarios. These activities would not occur simultaneously with the construction activities for Overlook Parkway or the Proposed C Street. These construction activities would range from 1/2 day to approximately two weeks, depending on the specific improvements being implemented.

3.0 Background

3.1 Environmental Setting

Eastern Survey Area

The Eastern Survey Area consists of the impact area associated with the construction of the missing section of roadway east of Alessandro Arroyo between Brittanee Delk Court and Sandtrack Road, a distance of approximately 465 linear feet. The survey area includes a 50-foot buffer on either side of the impact area (Figure 5a). The Eastern Survey Area is in the north ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 7, Township 3 South, Range 4 West of the USGS 7.5-minute topographic map, Riverside East quadrangle.

The Eastern Survey Area is approximately 1,600 feet east of Alessandro Arroyo at the branching upstream end of a small unnamed seasonal drainage. Two branches of the northwest trending drainage cross the survey area, which divide the survey area into three long, low ridges. Elevation of the Eastern Survey Area varies between approximately 1,460 and 1,500 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The area north of the Eastern Survey Area is undeveloped rolling hills covered with Riversidean sage scrub. The area to the west has been graded for development, and to the east houses have been built.

Currently, vegetation within the Eastern Survey Area is dominated by Riversidean sage scrub. The most common plants include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Exotic plants grow at the eastern end of the survey area next to Overlook Parkway, with numerous patches of *Opuntia ficus indica*, a pad cactus, spreading into the survey area form a residential backyard. The small drainages in the survey area have small patches of southern willow scrub, dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*).

Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area

The Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area is located within and on both banks of the northwestern-trending Alessandro Arroyo, in the rolling hills approximately 1.5 miles east of the Santa Ana River Valley. The Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area includes a 100-foot buffer on either side of the proposed impact area of the bridge and roadway connection alignment (see Figure 5a). The Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area is in the southeast ¼ of Section 12, Township 3 South, Range 5 West; and the southwest ¼ of Section 7, Township 3 South, Range 4 West of the USGS 7.5-minute topographic map, Riverside East quadrangle.

Impage Source: City of Riverside, 2009

Survey Area
Permanent
Temporary

RECON

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FIGURE 5a

Impact Areas for the Eastern Survey Area and Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area on Aerial Photograph

The Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area is located at elevations of approximately 1,360 to 1,400 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The areas east and west of the survey area have been graded for development, and houses have been built to the north and south above Alessandro Arroyo.

Currently, vegetation within the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area is dominated by southern willow scrub on the drainage valley and by non-native grasses and forbs with patches of Riversidean sage scrub on the southern slopes. Southern willow scrub is a dense riparian community dominated by broad-leaved, winter deciduous trees. The density of the willows often prevents a dense understory of smaller plants from growing. The representative species typically grow in loose, sandy, or fine gravelly alluvium deposited near stream channels during flood flows. Repeated flooding of southern willow scrub prevents succession to a community dominated by sycamores and cottonwoods (Holland 1986). The habitat is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*).

Riversidean sage scrub is the inland (xeric) form of coastal sage scrub, a vegetation community composed of low-growing, aromatic, drought-deciduous, soft-woody shrubs that have an average height of approximately three to four feet. Typical shrub stands are fairly open and dominated by native shrub species. The plant community is typically found on xeric sites such as steep slopes, severely drained soils, or clays that release stored soil moisture slowly. It also intergrades at slightly higher elevations with several southern Californian chaparrals. Riversidean sage scrub is dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*).

Western Survey Area

The Western Survey Area is located around the base of Quarry Hill and on the gently northwesterly sloping fan northwest of Quarry Hill. Elevations range between 920 and 1,100 feet AMSL. The southeastern end of the survey area begins on Washington Street, approximately 530 feet south of the intersection of Washington Street and Dufferin Avenue. It continues northwest and west through fallow agricultural fields and orchards, and ends at the intersection of Madison Street and Victoria Avenue. The survey area is adjacent to several single-family houses along the east side of the portion of the existing Washington Street which would be vacated and also includes several roads, both asphalt and dirt surfaced. The Western Survey Area includes a 50-foot buffer on either side of the proposed alignment and associated components (e.g., vacated roads, cul-de-sacs, and roadway realignments) and is shown on Figure 5b. The Western Survey Area is in the central portion of Section 10, Township 3 South, Range 5 West of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, Riverside West quadrangle.

Vegetation on the Western Survey Area is composed primarily of active agricultural, orchard, non-native grassland, and ornamental vegetation. Vegetation in the fallow fields and disturbed areas is dominated by invasive herbaceous species such as red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and wild barley (*Hordeum murinum*). Non-native trees in the survey area include gum tree (Eucalyptus sp.), fig tree (*Ficus* sp.), Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), and Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*). There are small patches of Riversidean sage scrub on the slopes of Quarry Hill, outside the survey area.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The following culture chronology for Riverside County is based on a synthesis of the existing literature. This chronology is intended as a general model, which is dynamic and subject to modification as new information is uncovered. The prehistory of western Riverside County has been included as part of the coastal San Diego subregion (Moratto 1984). Consequently, much is made of work completed in San Diego County, to the south.

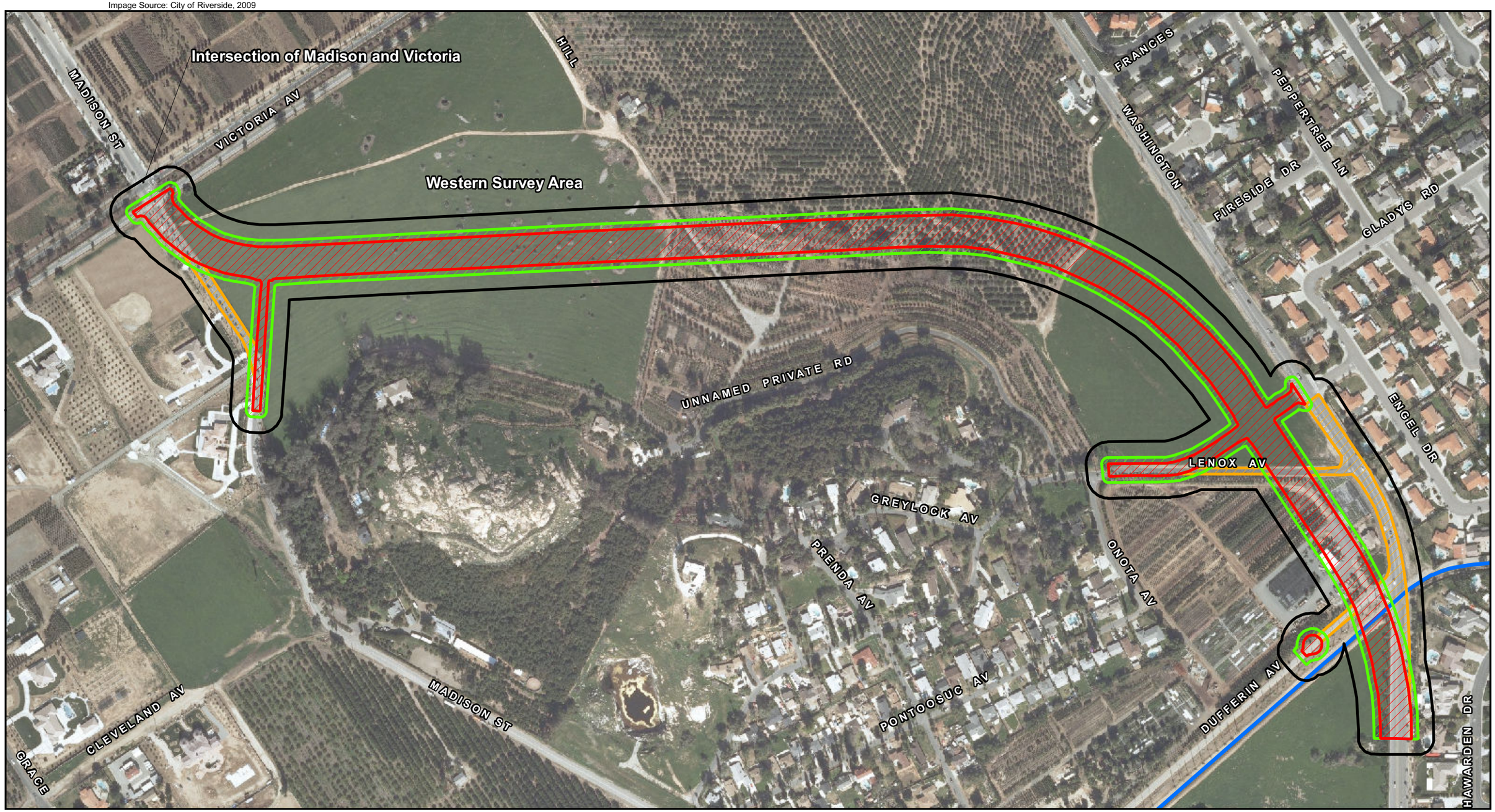
3.2.1 Early Holocene (10,000–7,000 B.P.)

The early occupants of the Riverside area are archaeologically represented by a culture pattern known as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) (Bedwell 1970). The WPLT includes the Playa, San Dieguito, Lake Mojave, and Death Valley I complexes. It is defined by:

- Site locations being on or near former pluvial lakeshores or along old streams;
- A focus on hunting mammals and collecting and gathering plant materials;
- A toolkit including chipped-stone crescents, large flake and core scrapers, choppers, scraper-planes, hammerstones, several types cores, drills and gravers, and a variety of flakes; a developed flaked-stone technology with percussion-flaked foliate knives and points, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points; and
- A lack of ground stone artifacts.

The WPLT people were adapted a wetter environment before the warmer climate led to the evaporation of the lakes (Moratto 1984).

Impage Source: City of Riverside, 2009



Survey Area
Gage Canal
Permanent Impacts
Temporary Impacts
Vacated Roads

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FIGURE 5b

Impact Areas for the Western Survey Area on Aerial Photograph

3.2.2 Middle Holocene (7,000–1,500 B.P.)

The Millingstone Horizon occurs during this time period in western Riverside County. The Millingstone Horizon includes the La Jolla, Pauma, and Sayles complexes (Moratto 1984). The La Jolla Complex was defined from coastal San Diego sites (Rogers 1938, 1945). An apparent inland manifestation of the La Jolla Complex was termed the "Pauma Complex" by D. L. True (1958), who proposed the name to describe assemblages recovered from more than 20 inland sites in northern San Diego County. The La Jolla and Pauma complexes have very similar assemblages and are thought to be different environmental adaptations of the same culture (True 1958). Archaeological investigations in the Cajon Pass were used to define the type site (SBR-421) for the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Kowta (1969) defined the Sayles Complex as a variant of the Millingstone Horizon from the vicinity of the Cajon Pass.

The Millingstone Horizon assemblages suggest a generalized subsistence focus with an emphasis on hard seeds. This emphasis is indicated by the increased frequency of slab and basin metates and the adoption of a mixed cobble/core-based tool assemblage composed primarily of crudely made choppers, scrapers, and cobble hammerstones. The assemblage is typically dominated by crude, cobble-based choppers, scrapers, and flake knives. Scraper-planes are also abundant, which Kowta (1969) suggests were used to process agave and yucca. Projectile points are relatively rare, but late in the period, Elko type points are occasionally seen. Portable basin and slab metates are relatively plentiful, suggesting an economic focus on gathering plant resources. Mortars and pestles appear in the Millingstone Horizon, suggesting the use of acorns. The presence of shell middens distinguishes the La Jolla Complex from the other Millingstone Horizon complexes.

3.2.3 Late Holocene (1,500 B.P.–1769)

Shoshonean-speaking people from the Colorado River region moved westward into Riverside County (Moratto 1984) during the Late Holocene. Cultures representative of this time are the San Luis Rey Complex in northern San Diego County and western Riverside County and the Irvine Complex in Orange County (Meighan 1954; Moratto 1984; True et al. 1974). First described by Meighan (1954) and based on excavations at Pala, the San Luis Rey Complex is divided into an early phase, San Luis Rey I, and a later phase, San Luis II. San Luis Rey I sites are associated with bedrock outcrops and often have recognizable midden soils. Features may include cremations and bedrock mortars. The artifact assemblage includes metates, Cottonwood Triangular type projectile points, drills, bifacially flaked knives, bone awls, occasional steatite arrow shaft straighteners, and bone and shell ornaments (True and Waugh 1981). San Luis Rey II sites consist of the same assemblage with the addition of Tizon Brown Ware ceramics, red and black pictographs, cremation

remains in urns, and historic materials such as glass beads and metal objects. The projectile points commonly found in San Luis Rey assemblages, Cottonwood Triangular and less frequently Desert Side-notched forms, are both smaller than earlier types, suggesting the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology into the region.

3.2.4 Ethnography

The project vicinity includes an area where the traditional territories of the Cahuilla, Luiseño, and the Gabrieliño intersect, according to Kroeber (1970) and Bean and Smith (1978).

The Cahuilla are one of the most southwesterly of the Shoshonean or Uto-Aztecan speakers. They are members of the Takic branch of this large language family. Traditional Cahuilla territory originally included western and part of central Riverside County and extended into northeastern San Diego and northwestern Imperial counties. The western boundary generally followed the Santa Ana, Elsinore, and Palomar Mountains. The northern boundary extended north of Riverside to the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. Cahuilla territory extended east to include the Coachella Valley and down the valley as far south as the approximate middle of the Salton Sea. The approximate southern territorial limits included Borrego springs and the south end of the Santa Rosa Mountains. The Cahuilla territory consisted of the Mountain, the Pass or Western, and the Desert divisions (Bean 1978; Hooper 1920:316; Strong 1929).

According to Kroeber (1925), Cahuilla society consisted of two ceremonial divisions or moieties: wildcat and coyote. People were further divided into somewhat localized, patrilineal clans. Each clan had a chief: *net* in Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925:691). Some villages contained people of only one clan, but other villages had more than one clan. Also, people of one clan might live in more than one village. Chiefs were usually chosen by heredity. They were primarily concerned with economic issues such as determining where and when people should gather particular foods or hunt game, and for the correct maintenance of the ritual aspect of the clan. Choice hunting and gathering areas were owned by the clan. The clan chief also settled intraclan disputes and met with other *nets* to solve interclan problems and organize ceremonies among clans.

The Luiseño were Shoshonean or Uto-Aztecan-speaking populations that were found in northern San Diego, southern Orange, and southeastern Riverside Counties from the onset of ethnohistoric times through the present day. These people are linguistically and culturally related to the Gabrieliño and Cahuilla and appear to be the direct descendants of Late Prehistoric populations. The basic unit of Luiseño social structure was the clan triblet. The triblet was composed of patrilineally related

people who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring triblets. Unlike other Takic-speaking tribes that surround them, the Luiseño do not appear to have been organized into exogamous moieties (descent groups that married outside one's birth group), but may have been loosely divided into mountain-oriented groups and ocean-oriented groups (Bean and Shipek 1978). One or more clans would reside together in a village (Oxendine 1983). A heredity village chief held a position that controlled economic, religious, and warfare powers (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Gabrieliño were Cupan speakers. The Cupan languages are part of the Takic family, which is part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. Their tribal territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers, all of the Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina. Villages or triblets were politically autonomous and made up of different lineages. Each lineage had its own leader and would seasonally leave the village to collect resource items. The Gabrieliño traded with the Serrano to the east. They traded their coastal shell through middlemen to the interior of southern California and the Southwest. Steatite from Santa Catalina was their main trade item.

3.2.5 Historic Period

The Spanish Period in California (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego Mission in 1769, San Carlos Borromeo (Carmel) in 1770, and San Gabriel Arcangel in 1771. The opening of the mission system created the need to link Alta California with Sonora. After some explorations along the lower Colorado River by Padre Francisco Garcés, Juan Bautista de Anza of Tubac was commissioned to open up a road across the Colorado Desert to San Gabriel and on to Monterey. The first de Anza Expedition took place between 1774 and 1775. Anza stopped in the vicinity of present-day Riverside at an Indian Village along the Santa Ana River southwest of Mount Rubidoux (Hoover et al. 2002). The de Anza Trail, as it became known, passed through present-day Borrego Springs, then part of Cahuilla territory (Lawton 1976:48).

Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was established in 1798 at the mouth of the San Luis Rey River. Mission-related outposts sprang up to the south of Cahuilla territory. In 1818, an *asistencia* was officially founded under the auspices of Mission San Luis Rey at Pala. Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, founded in September 1771 in what is now Montebello, claimed the areas around Riverside, Jurupa, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass.

Most scholars suggest that the Spanish mission system usually, but not always, used forced Native American labor to produce goods and provide services needed for

European settlement (Forbes 1982; Hurtado 1988; McWilliams 1973; Castillo 1978; Rawls and Bean 1998). The mission system also introduced horses, cattle, sheep, and agricultural goods and implements, and provided new construction methods and architectural styles. As stated above, the vicinity of Riverside was part of the San Gabriel Mission (Lech 2004). Many Native American lands were taken over by the Spanish for cattle grazing. Also with the arrival of the Spanish came devastating epidemics and very high death rates (Cook 1976).

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) retained many of the Spanish institutions and laws. Like the Spanish, the Mexicans were very interested in a travel route between San Gabriel and Sonora. In 1824, Santiago Arguello, an officer of the San Diego Presidio, discovered San Felipe Valley, which opened the route through what is today known as Warner Springs. This route, which became known as the Sonora Road, soon became the official Mexican mail route (Lawton 1976). There were two branches of this route in Riverside County: one (San Bernardino Sonora Road) split at Aguanga and continued north along the western base of the San Jacinto Mountains and the other (Colorado Road) went west and then northwest through the Santa Ana Mountains valley (Hoover et al. 2002). Cattle ranching still dominated the economy, and the development of the hide and tallow trade with New England merchant ships increased during the early part of the Mexican Period. The Spanish mission system was secularized by the Mexican government, and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. Two ranchos are within approximately three miles of the western end of the Project. Rancho La Sierra (Sepulveda), approximately 2.75 miles west of the project, was originally granted to Vicenta Sepulveda in 1846. The original grant was for 17,774 acres, and included what is now Norco and the western end of the city of Riverside. In the early 1900s, after several owners, Willits J. Hole bought the majority of Rancho La Sierra (Sepulveda) and established the Hole Ranch. The Hole Ranch was divided into four specialized farms: A, B, C, and D, with ranch headquarters on Ranch B. The next closest rancho to the study area was Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto, a rancho of approximately 49,000 acres granted to Maria del Rosario Estudillo de Aguirre in 1867. Rancho el Sobrante is approximately 3 miles to the southwest of the study area.

In the 1830s and 1840s, an increasing number of Americans were settling in California and the Southwest, and in 1836 Texas declared its independence. In February 1846, Texas was annexed by the United States, triggering the Mexican–American War (Texas State Historical Association 2001). Americans in northern California revolted and declared an independent California Republic, which ceased to exist three weeks later, when U.S. naval forces took Monterey on July 7, 1846. The California part of the war ended in Los Angeles on January 13, 1848, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending the greater conflict, was signed on February 2, 1848. California became a state in 1850.

American influence in the Riverside area began slowly, but the construction of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 spurred a great influx of homesteaders, developers, and speculators. Also, the discovery of tin southeast of the project vicinity (Cajalco/Temescal) in 1852 resulted in a San Francisco mining company buying the El Sobrante de San Jacinto land grant. The land was then bought by two English companies, one being the San Jacinto Tin Company. This company soon stopped tin mine operation development and established Riverside's Arlington Heights with water from the Gage Canal. By 1883, the land grant was placed into private and public lands because of boundary disputes between the San Jacinto Tin Company, the Riverside Canal Company, and the Riverside Land Irrigating Company (Dever and Whitson 2007; Patterson 2000).

The Southern California Colony Association, headed by John W. North, bought some of the land and founded the City of Riverside in the early 1870s, the first major development in what was to become Riverside County. The first orange trees were planted in 1871, and by 1882 a quarter of a million orange trees had been planted in the area. To supply water to the citrus groves, several canal systems, such as the Gage and Riverside canals, were built. The Gage Canal was a development of Matthew Gage, an émigré originally from Ireland, who moved to Riverside in 1877 with his wife. Gage acquired land in the area and realized the possibility of increasing the value of his holdings by introducing a water source for irrigation. Gage, along with William Irving, and Gage's brother Robert, began work on a canal in 1885 (National Park Service [NPS] Form). The first canal section, completed in 1886, was 12 miles long, and a second 8-mile-long section was completed in 1888 (NPS Form). The citrus industry, fed by canals, grew rapidly and established some of the landscapes still existing in Riverside today. The first railroad in the project vicinity was the Santa Fe connecting Los Angeles with San Bernardino in 1885.

In 1883, the City of Riverside was incorporated. The County of Riverside was created in 1893 from a small (590 square miles) but wealthy part of San Bernardino County and a large (6,044 square miles) part of San Diego County (Gunther 1984:xiii as referenced in Ogden 1995). The Gage Canal contributed to the major expansion of the City of Riverside's original boundaries, development of new subdivisions, and the further expansion of the citrus industry in the 1880s. Matthew Gage continued to expand his land holdings in the Riverside area, and in 1889 began work on a subdivision in the foothills west of the Gage Canal that he named Arlington Heights (NPS Form). Gage traveled to England to solicit financial backing, and the Riverside Trust Company, Ltd. was formed with Gage as a member. The official subdivision map for the 6,000-acre Arlington Heights was recorded on July 27, 1890 (NPS form). A bridge was constructed across Tequesquite Arroyo to provide access from the new subdivision to downtown Riverside. The bridge connected to Victoria Avenue. Victoria Avenue was designed as a centerpiece of Gage's new subdivision and grading was completed in 1892 (NPS Form). Victoria Avenue was planned as a two-

lane, divided, 120-foot-wide palm-lined thoroughfare. Each traffic lane, originally unpaved, was approximately 19 feet wide, with a 36-foot-wide central median set aside for a streetcar line (NPS Form). The Riverside Trust Company hired prominent landscape gardener Franz Philip Hosp to landscape Victoria Avenue. The landscape design Hosp developed for Victoria Avenue was characterized by the planting of vista-defining tall evergreen species within the right-of-way. In 1924, Lilla Mylne began a campaign to add ragged robin roses to the landscaping of Victoria Avenue. Planting began in 1924 and continued into the 1930s (NPS Form 2003).

Beginning in 1928 Victoria Avenue began to be referred to as a parkway. A parkway was defined by Charles H. Chaney, a planning consultant for the City of Riverside, as a “route limited to passenger vehicles and made exceptionally agreeable as a route of pleasure travel by every possible means, but especially by the feeling of openness that comes only with plenty of width and by an ample enframement of trees, shrubs, and other plantations in the parallel wide sidewalk areas.” Chaney specifically singled out Victoria Avenue as a typical parkway (NPS Form).

Western Riverside County agriculture continued to prosper and expand. In 1895, the City of Riverside was the wealthiest city per capita in the United States due to the citrus industry, which expanded rapidly due to the development of refrigerated railroad cars and innovative irrigation systems. Because the City of Riverside attracted wealthy tourists, the development of first-class luxury hotels was advocated. Early examples were the Arlington, Reynolds, and Glenwood hotels (Lech 2007). By 1903, the Glenwood hotel had been replaced by the Mission Inn, a National Historic Landmark (No. 71), a California Historic Landmark (No. 761), and listed on the NRHP. The Mission Inn remains an outstanding example of Mission Revival architecture in downtown Riverside.

During the 1920s and 1930s, agriculture continued to be the main economic engine in Riverside County. Businesses, hotels, and theaters increased in the City of Riverside. La Sierra College was founded by the Seventh-day Adventists in 1927. After World War II, residential tracts and commercial developments boomed. The completion of SR-91 in the late 1950s increased opportunities for growth of business and residential development (Tibbet et al. 2008). Riverside experienced a population boom in the 1950s and 1960s that took the city from a small agrarian society to full-fledged cityhood.

4.0 Methods

4.1 Archival Research

RECON performed a record search at the California Historical Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside (EIC) (Confidential Attachment 1). Compiled archival information from EIC included known sites and isolates from any prior investigations within a one-mile radius of the survey areas. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also contacted via a sacred lands search letter requesting the identification of spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas and a list of local Native American tribes, bands, or individuals who may have concerns in the cultural resources of the proposed Project (Attachment1).

4.2 Survey Methods

The field surveys were completed on July 12, 2011 for the Eastern Survey Area; April 1, 2011 for the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area; and March 13, 2012 for the Western Survey Area. All three surveys were conducted using 15-meter transects by RECON archaeologists Carmen Zepeda-Herman and Harry J. Price (Attachment 2). The proposed bridge location and a buffer extending approximately 35 meters on either side of the bridge route were surveyed. On the Eastern Survey Area and Western Survey Area a buffer of 15 meters on either side of the proposed routes was surveyed. Representatives from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians accompanied RECON archaeologists on the Eastern Survey Area survey. The participants from Soboba were Jacob Rose and trainees John Chavez and Frankie Morreo, and the participant from Pechanga was Raymond Basquez Jr. Additional fieldwork was conducted on June 15, 2011 as part of background research for Victoria Avenue.

The survey areas were inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as debris, flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. When archaeological materials were found, the transect intervals were reduced to three to five meters. The locations of the features were recorded using sub-meter GPS. Bedrock milling features were measured and photographed. DPR site forms and maps were filed (Confidential Attachment 2). The survey area was photographed to document environmental setting, identifying surrounding landmarks and general conditions.

Permission to access five of the parcels which cross the Proposed C Street could not be obtained prior to the survey on March 13, 2012, including parcels 237-100-002,

237-100-006, 237-100-007, 237-100-008, and 237-11-009. The areas not surveyed include approximately 450 meters of the western end of the route and a wedge shape approximately 100 meters long in the central portion of the route.

5.0 Results

5.1 Archival Research

The record search shows a total of 118 cultural resources recorded within one mile of the survey areas. Of these, two cultural resources are recorded within the project survey areas. These are CA-RIV-4768, the Gage Canal, and CA-RIV-11361, a 6.1-mile-long section of Victoria Avenue, located in the Western Survey Area, and discussed below. Three additional resources are recorded adjacent to the boundaries of the survey areas. These are CA-RIV-3553, adjacent to the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area; CA-RIV-3637, adjacent to the Eastern Survey Area; and P-33-005577, adjacent to the Western Survey Area.

CA-RIV-4768 (CA-RIV-4768/3605/3508/3509/3491/4813H) is the Gage Canal, a 20.13-mile canal beginning at the Santa Ana River and terminating at the Mockingbird Reservoir. The Gage Canal is City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark #24. The Gage Canal was a development of Matthew Gage, an émigré originally from Ireland, who moved to Riverside in 1877 with his wife. Gage acquired land in the area and realized the possibility of increasing the value of his holdings by introducing a water source for irrigation. Gage, along with William Irving and Gage's brother Robert, began work on a canal in 1885 (NPS Form). The first canal section, completed in 1886, was 12 miles long and a second, 8-mile-long section was completed in 1888. The proposed alignment crosses the canal at the intersection of Dufferin Avenue and Washington Street.

CA-RIV-11361 (P-33-11361) is a 6.1-mile-long section of Victoria Avenue. Victoria Avenue, completed in 1892, is a divided residential boulevard with extensive landscaping associated with the development of Arlington Heights. Prominent landscape gardener Franz Philip Hosp was hired to design the landscaping for Victoria Avenue. Victoria Avenue is on the NRHP (#00001267) and California Register of Historical Places, and is City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark Number 8. Victoria Avenue was listed on the National Register under Criteria A and C, as a defining element of Riverside's historic citrus landscape. Its Area of Significance is community Planning and Development and its Period of Significance is from 1892 to the 1930s. The proposed alignment intersects Victoria Avenue at its existing intersection with Madison Street.

P-33-005577 is adjacent to the western end of the Western Survey Area, just east of Madison Street. P-33-005577 is recorded as a single-story, single-family residence of wood-frame construction located at 2612 Madison Street. The house is described as U-shaped and exhibiting many elements typical of the Craftsman architectural style. Aerial photographs show the house was demolished between mid-2002 and late 2003.

CA-RIV-2244, the closest prehistoric cultural resource to the Western Survey Area, is approximately 300 meters south of the survey area, on the southern base of Quarry Hill in a citrus grove. CA-RIV-2244 is a milling feature consisting of two slicks on a granite bedrock outcrop. No artifacts were seen around the bedrock. The area around the feature has been heavily disturbed by planting and maintenance of the citrus grove.

The cultural resource immediately adjacent to the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area is CA-RIV-3553, a small site consisting of two milling features on separate boulders. The two features consist of a single slick each, on granitic boulders spaced approximately 20 meters apart, on the southwest side of the drainage. There were no associated artifacts observed. The site was recorded in 1989 by the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of California, Riverside. This site is mapped approximately 60 meters north of the proposed bridge alignment.

The next closest cultural resource to the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area, CA-RIV-3552, is recorded approximately, 80-90 meters north of the survey area. CA-RIV-3552 is a bedrock milling feature, consisting of three slicks on a single granitic boulder at the mouth of a seasonal drainage. No artifacts were observed. This site was also recorded in 1989 by the Archaeological Research Unit of University of California, Riverside.

A badly disturbed site with a pocket of midden, CA-RIV-3640, is recorded to the northwest of Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area. The site had three bedrock milling features and a disturbed shallow midden. Two artifacts, both manos, were seen in 1989 when the site was recorded. The exact location is somewhat unclear. The written description places it 50 meters west of Via Vista Drive and 80 meters south of Vista View terrace, approximately 730 meters north of the PIA. That area is currently covered by a house and a pool. However, the mapped location places it approximately 300 meters north of the PIA, in an area surrounded by houses but within an undeveloped area. Since the written description is precise (the streets were there in 1989 and referenced for location) whereas the mapping is based on a 1980 USGS map with no roads, RECON considers that the written description is the accurate location. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within the Eastern Survey Area boundaries. The closest recorded cultural resource is CA-RIV-3637, approximately 35 meters north of the survey area. The site is a single milling

feature with five elements on a granite bedrock outcrop. The site was recorded in 1989 by the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of California, Riverside.

CA-RIV-3637 is mapped approximately 60 feet north of the Eastern Survey Area boundary. CA-RIV-3637 is a bedrock milling feature consisting of five slicks on a single granite boulder in a small seasonal drainage in the slope. This site was also recorded in 1989 by the Archaeological Research Unit of University of California, Riverside.

A reply from the NAHC was received on February 15, 2011 indicating that no Native American cultural resources were identified within a half-mile radius of the PIA. As part of the SB 18 consultation, the City of Riverside included the people/tribes on the list supplied by the NAHC in their correspondence. Of the response letters received by the City of Riverside, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians indicated they would like to have government-to-government consultation with the City of Riverside, receive copies of any archaeological documentation, and be given notification prior to any ground disturbances including construction activities.

Representatives from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians accompanied RECON archaeologists on the Eastern Survey Area survey. The participants from Soboba were Jacob Rose and trainees John Chavez and Frankie Morreo. Raymond Basquez Jr. was the participant from Pechanga.

5.2 Survey Results

Eastern Survey Area

The east and west ends of the Eastern Survey Area have been impacted by construction of the Overlook Parkway segments and on the west side by grading for a residential development. A roughly triangular graded pad extends from the western Overlook Parkway segment into the survey area. The pad is about 26 meters on a side. A portion of the backyard of a residential lot extends into the southeast corner of the survey area. The backyard has been cleared of most vegetation. A large patch of pad cactus has grown up along the fence of the residential lot, extending 5–20 meters into the survey area. The eastern end of the survey area has also been disturbed by dirt and debris dumped there, most likely during construction of Overlook Parkway.

Two branches of a large northwest-trending drainage cross the survey area. These two small drainages divide the survey area into three generally westerly trending ridges with gently sloping sides (Photographs 1 and 2). A large number of boulders have been pushed onto the eastern bank of the eastern of two drainages in the survey area. A well-used dirt trail crosses the survey area from northeast to southwest, connecting the two sections of Overlook Parkway. The trail varies in width from about one meter to almost three meters.

Ground visibility on the majority (approximately 70 percent) of the Eastern Survey Area was good averaging 60–75 percent on the ridges and slopes. In the areas of pad cactus patches ground visibility was confined to the areas between the patches, and averaged 25–30 percent. A large patch of brittlebush also obscured the ground surface on the southeastern end of the survey area, reducing ground visibility to approximately 25 percent. Riparian vegetation obscured the bottoms of the northern of the two drainages, in a strip averaging 3.5 to 4.5 meters wide.

No previously unrecorded cultural resources were found at the Eastern Survey Area.

Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area

The east and west ends of the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area have been impacted by construction of the Overlook Parkway segments and on the west side by construction of two residential pads (Photograph 3). On the west side of the survey area extensive grading for pads extends over 100 meters north and south of the edges of Overlook Parkway. Additional impacts, in the form of grading and brush clearing, extends for 40–45 meters east of the current terminus of the road, the eastern extent being demarcated in most areas by a dilapidated orange silt fence. In one area on the north side of the alignment dirt appears to have been pushed out past the silt fence, possibly covering some bedrock outcrops. A large number of boulders have been pushed down the slope of the end of Overlook Parkway for about 20 meters (Photograph 4).

There are minimal impacts on the western slope of the drainage from the silt fence east to the stream floodplain. The floodplain itself has been impacted by flooding and erosion from 2011–2012 winter rains. The stream has cut a channel approximately 15 feet deep and varying in width from 20 to 30 meters (Photograph 5). The channel bottom is coarse sand and decomposed granite, and the walls of the cut show deep layers of alluvium in the channel.

PHOTOGRAPH 1
Looking Northwest on Eastern Ridge in
Survey Area Showing Typical Vegetation Cover

PHOTOGRAPH 2
View of Northernmost Drainage Showing Vegetation

PHOTOGRAPH 3
Looking East at Graded Pad on West Side of Alessandro Arroyo

PHOTOGRAPH 4
Looking Northeast at Alessandro Arroyo Survey
Area Showing Disturbed Boulders in Foreground

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PHOTOGRAPH 5
View of Erosion Cut in Floodplain

PHOTOGRAPH 6
Vegetation on Western Slope of Alessandro Arroyo

RECON

The eastern slope of the drainage has been impacted by construction of Overlook Parkway and Via Vista Drive. Grading extends out from 20–30 meters west of the edge of Via Vista and 50–75 meters north and south of the Overlook Parkway terminus. The western edge of the disturbance is bounded by a silt fence for about half its length. The eastern slope of the drainage west of the slit fence has only some minor impacts caused by erosion cuts.

Ground visibility in the survey area varies significantly. The undisturbed areas on the drainage slope are heavily vegetated, and ground visibility averages below 10 percent (Photograph 6). Much of the floodplain next to the channel cut is also heavily overgrown with riparian vegetation and ground visibility is below 10 percent. Ground visibility in the disturbed areas varies. A mix of native and non-native vegetation has grown up on the western side and visibility varies between 2 and 70 percent. On the east side ground visibility is better, averaging around 60 percent.

Two previously unrecorded cultural resources were found during the survey. One milling feature was found on the southwest side of the drainage, at the base of the slope next to the floodplain. This milling feature, temporarily designated 6103-HJP-2, consists of a single slick, measuring 26 centimeters by 21 centimeters, with no depth (Photograph 7). It is on a boulder measuring 12 meters by 3.5 meters. The slick shows moderate use wear. The boulder is oriented northwest–southeast, with the northwest end on the slope and the southeast end at the edge of the floodplain. No artifacts were seen in association with the feature, and ground visibility averaged about 30 percent. There are boulders around the west (uphill) end and one on the north side of the feature, and the slope on the north side is moderately steep and appears prone to erosion. There are two large willows on the south side of the feature and dense secondary willow growth. The floodplain at the southeast end of the feature is covered with reeds and dense exotic weeds, and the ground at the east end is somewhat muddy. The area of floodplain around the eastern end of the feature appears subject to intermittent erosion, and there is an erosional cut less than two meters from the base of the boulder. This milling feature is within the proposed project impact area, within a meter of the proposed location of a bridge pier. 6103-HJP-2 was recorded using a DPR Primary Site Form, which will be and was submitted to the Eastern Information Center. It was given the permanent trinomial CA-RIV-10888.

The second milling feature was also found on the southwest side of the drainage, but part way up the slope above the floodplain. This feature, temporarily designated 6103-HJP-1, consists of a single milling element, a slick, measuring 28 centimeters by 28 centimeters, on a low-profile granitic boulder (Photograph 8). The boulder measures 4.5 meters east–west by 7 meters north–south. The slick shows moderate wear, and the edges are exfoliating. This milling feature is approximately 18 meters outside the PIA. No artifacts were seen around the feature, although ground cover

PHOTOGRAPH 7
Close-up of CA-RIV-10888

PHOTOGRAPH 8
Close-up of CA-RIV-10887

was moderately dense. It is possible that this feature is one of the two milling elements of CA-RIV-3553, but the description of the slick sizes is significantly different from this slick, and the distance is over 15 meters south of where CA-RIV-3553 is mapped and described. 6103-HJP-1 was recorded using a DPR Primary Site Form, which was submitted to the Eastern Information Center. It was given the permanent trinomial CA-RIV-10887. Both milling features are at least 300 meters from the nearest potential habitation site, CA-RIV-3640, and are considered isolated features.

Western Survey Area

The Western Survey Area consisted of the proposed impact area for the road extension, existing road realignments, and vacated road segments. It also included a 50-foot buffer on each side of the impact area.

The entire Western Survey Area has been impacted by a combination of citrus groves, agricultural fields, and house and road development. No basically undisturbed sections remain in the survey area. Soil over most of the survey area is yellow–tan sandy silt with varying amounts of decomposed granite.

The southeastern end of the survey area includes approximately 1,250 feet of Washington Street and associated road shoulder, and extends west into a fallow agricultural field. Vegetation cover on the field consisted of low weeds and ground visibility averaged 65 percent (Photograph 9).

A house foundation and chimney was found immediately southwest of the proposed impact area. The chimney is of poured concrete, and the foundation is a combination of poured concrete perimeter wall foundation sections and poured slabs (Photograph 10). The floor plan consists of several connected rectangles. There were few lag bolts in the foundation for the connection of walls although it could not be determined if all the slabs were house floors or if some were patios. There are several pepper trees around the foundation, and the ground surface is covered with grass and weeds. A small amount of glass was seen around the foundations, but it may or may not be associated with the house. The house is visible on 1948 and 1967 aerial photographs found on-line at http://www.historicaerials.com and on the 1967 Photorevised 1980 USGS 7.5-minute Riverside West Topographic Map, respectively. The house foundations were given the temporary designation of 6103-HJP-3. 6103-HJP-3 was recorded using a DPR Primary Site Form, which was submitted to the Eastern Information Center. It was given the Primary number P-33-021019.The survey area buffer also includes a narrow strip of the back yards of eight houses, which were not surveyed.

PHOTOGRAPH 9
View of Ground Cover in Fallow Field West of Washington Street

PHOTOGRAPH 10
Looking Northeast at Foundations and Chimney

The proposed alignment for the new roadway intersects the Gage Canal approximately 420 feet north of the southeastern end of the route, immediately south of the intersection of Washington Street and Dufferin Avenue. The Gage Canal in this area is a concrete-lined open canal averaging 12 feet wide and approximately 3 feet 7 inches deep (Photograph 11). The sides of the canal slope inward to the canal bottom at an angle of about 45 degrees. The canal passes underneath Washington Street by means of an arched concrete culvert (Photograph 12). The outside width of the culvert is about 7 feet 10 inches at the bottom, and the walls of the culvert are 6 inches thick. The culvert is one of several designs for culverts shown on the DPR form for the Gage Canal. The culvert has a flat bottom, although this could not be seen because the bottom is covered with silt. There is a flat raised strip on the top that is 25 inches wide and 2 ½ inches high. This is possibly a built-in walkway to be used if the culvert was not covered by dirt. The culvert is 103 feet long from opening to opening. The canal widens slightly where it enters the culvert, and since the culvert is narrower than the canal, the canal walls curve in towards the culvert sides (Photograph 12). This curved area is more roughly finished than the majority of the canal walls; and on the east end of the culvert, riprap has been imbedded in the cement. There are dirt roads on either side of the canal varying in width from 10 to 15 feet.

Approximately 50 feet north of the Gage Canal is Dufferin Avenue, a two-lane road with no curbs and dirt shoulders. The area between the road and canal is heavily disturbed from road and canal construction and the dirt road associated with the gage Canal. It is mostly bare dirt with some short weeds and a row of palms (see Photograph 11).

North of the intersection of Dufferin Avenue and Washington Street the survey area curves to the northwest and crosses a nursery. The area of the nursery has been graded and is partially occupied by a house, metal office/showroom, a shade structure, and piles of rock. These structures, and a graveled drive and parking area cover most of the south half of the nursery (Photograph 13). Ground visibility on this area is very low, with only occasional patches of bare dirt. The northern half of the nursery area is bare dirt used for storage of potted and boxed plants and topsoil. Ground visibility in this area is good since it is kept raked, and averages about 80 percent (Photograph 14).

PHOTOGRAPH 11
View of Gage Canal Looking Southwest

PHOTOGRAPH 12
Looking at Culvert Entrance on East Side of Washington Street

PHOTOGRAPH 13
View of Developed Portion of Nursery

PHOTOGRAPH 14
View of Plant Storage Area of Nursery

Lenox Avenue, a small two-lane blacktopped road with dirt shoulders, runs east–west along the north side of the nursery. The shoulders are heavily disturbed from construction and partially covered with weeds. North of Lenox Avenue the survey area curves more to the west and crosses through an agricultural field. The majority of the field within the survey area is currently fallow. The south half has sparse vegetation composed of weeds; and ground visibility averages about 60 percent (Photograph 15). The northern half has a much denser cover of weeds; and ground visibility is only about 10 percent (Photograph 16). In both areas extensive rodent burrowing and large backdirt piles give a good indication of subsurface soil. These piles were examined for evidence of subsurface cultural material. A strip along the western edge is planted with epiphytic cacti of the genus Hylocereus (which produces dragon fruit). Ground visibility around these plants is about 70 percent (Photograph 17).

The next section of the survey area (APN 237-110-003) could not be accessed for inspection. It is currently a citrus grove.

The survey area continues west through a citrus orchard and abandoned nursery. The rows of citrus trees run basically east–west and follow the direction of the proposed route in this area. Ground visibility in the orchard averaged 60 percent with numerous patches of bare dirt between the trees (Photograph 18). Two rows of standpipes cross the orchard from northwest to southeast within the survey area. The western of the two rows consists of four cylindrical concrete standpipes about 12–15 inches tall. They are 10 inches in diameter and have closed tops. Each has four small metal sliding doors, measuring 2.5 by 1.5 inches, for release of water. The second row includes 18 standpipes of three different styles. One is a single 28-inch-diameter cement pipe standpipe with an open top. Three standpipes are double pipes, composed of a 15-inch-diameter and a 10-inch-diameter pipe standing side by side and cemented together (Photograph 19). At the top of the pipes a U-shaped slot cut into both pipes allows water to flow between the two pipes. These double standpipes have varying numbers of the small metal sliding doors. The remaining 14 standpipes are simple 15-inch-diameter pipes, closed at the top, with 4–6 metal sliding doors (Photograph 20). They vary between 12 and 20 inches in height. These standpipes were not considered cultural resources. The groups of standpipes were given the temporary designation 6103-HJP-4. 6103-HJP-4 was recorded using a DPR Primary Site Form, which was submitted to the Eastern Information Center. It was given the Primary number P-33-021020.

The abandoned nursery is covered with a mix of weeds, piles of plant cuttings, and wood chippings (Photograph 21). There are also three graveled roads crossing the nursery. The area slopes gently to the north and has probably been graded in the past to smooth the surface. Weeds vary in height up to about two feet, and ground visibility is only about 20 percent due to weeds and the extensive covering of wood

PHOTOGRAPH 15
Typical Vegetation on South Half of Fallow Field

PHOTOGRAPH 16
Typical Vegetation Cover on North Half of Fallow Field

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PHOTOGRAPH 17
View of Ground Cover in Epiphytic Cactus Field

PHOTOGRAPH 18
Typical Ground Cover in Orchard

PHOTOGRAPH 19
Example of Double Standpipe

PHOTOGRAPH 20
Example of Single 15-inch Standpipe

PHOTOGRAPH 21
View of Ground Surface Visibility in the Abandoned Nursery

PHOTOGRAPH 22
View Looking South on West Side of
Madison Street Showing Dirt Shoulder

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chips. Rodent disturbance was also common in this area, and backdirt piles were examined for the presence of cultural material.

The next section of the proposed route, a distance of approximately 1,500 feet, could not be accessed for survey (APNs 237-100-006, 237-100-007, 237-100-008, and 237-100-002). It is currently a fallow field. Aerial photographs from the 1990s show wide furrows running parallel to the contour of the slope across upslope portion of the field and parallel to Victoria Avenue on the flatter portion.

The western end of the Western Survey Area intersects Madison Street south of Victoria Avenue (CA-RIV-11361) and includes Madison Street starting at the intersection of Victoria Avenue and going approximately 780 feet south. This part of the survey area has been heavily impacted by construction of Madison Street, Victoria Avenue, and two residences. The sides of Madison Street are of dirt and mostly bare with some scattered low weeds (Photograph 22). Mexican fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta)* line both sides of Madison Street in the survey area (Photograph 23). Ground visibility on the west side of Madison Street is good, averaging 80–90 percent. Ground visibility on the east side is lower, about 50 percent. Ground visibility in the survey area that extends into front and side yards of the two residences varies considerably. Plants and grass cover much of the yards, with small areas of dirt between shrubs and fruit trees. The lot at the southwest corner of the Madison Street/Victoria Avenue intersection is a ball field with decomposed granite-covered running track adjacent to Madison Street.

On Victoria Avenue the medians and shoulders are predominately of dirt with no curbs (Photograph 24). Ground visibility averaged 75 percent in these areas. The south side of the median west of the intersection has a low asphalt curb, and Madison Street on the north side of the intersection has concrete curbs and sidewalks (Photograph 25). Madison Street also has dirt shoulders with not curbs at the intersection. Mexican fan palms line both sides and are planted in a double row in the median on Victoria Avenue (Photograph 26). Single rows of red ragged robin roses are planted along the edges of the median on Victoria Avenue and on a small patch on the southeast corner of the median (see Photograph 24). Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) and chaste tree (*Vitex agnus-castus*) are planted in the median at the intersection, and crape myrtle (*Langerstroemia indica*) and gold medallion tree (*Cassia leptophylla*) are listed on the NPS form as also being planted in the median in this area. On the south side of Victoria Avenue a row of silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*) starts approximately 65 feet west of the intersection.

PHOTOGRAPH 23

Looking Southeast at Intersection of Victoria Avenue and Madison Street Showing Mexican Fan Palms on Madison and at Intersection

PHOTOGRAPH 24

Looking down the Southwest Bound Lane of Victoria Avenue Showing Dirt Shoulders and Lack of Curbs

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PHOTOGRAPH 25
View of Madison Street Showing Concrete Curbs and Sidewalks

PHOTOGRAPH 26
Looking Down Northeast Bound Lane of Victoria Avenue
Showing Rows of Mexican Fan Palms and Roses in Median

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6.0 Interpretation of Resource Significance

The City of Riverside Planning Department's CEQA process requires that cultural resources be evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and at the local level per Title 20 (Cultural Resource Ordinance) of the City of Riverside Municipal Code.

6.1 Federal

An archaeological or historical property is determined significant if it meets a criterion for listing on the NRHP. The National Park Service has established a set of criteria, listed below, that historic properties must meet in order to be eligible for or listed in the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, 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).

To be eligible to National Register, properties must also have integrity. There are seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For Criteria A, B, and C, integrity means that the property must evoke the resource's period of significance to a non-historian or non-archaeologist. Most archaeological sites typically qualify for listing under Criterion D. In this case, integrity means that the deposits are intact and undisturbed enough to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues.

CA-RIV-10888, the bedrock milling feature in the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area, does not meet any of these criteria and is determined not significant under the NRHP. The bedrock milling feature is not associated with an event that has made a significant contribution the nation's history, is not associated with a person significant to our nation's past, and does not exhibit distinctive construction methods or the work of a master. CA-RIV-10888 does not have any artifacts associated with it, and there is no further data it can yield beyond its current documentation.

P-33-021019, the house foundation and chimney, lacks sufficient integrity of all seven aspects of integrity and is determined not significant under the NRHP. The building itself has been destroyed and only the foundation remains. With no building, it is impossible to determine the architectural style, materials used, and the quality of workmanship; therefore, there is no integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. The remaining foundation has no distinguishing method of construction, materials, or unusual workmanship. The grove surrounding the building is gone, so there is no longer integrity of setting or association. The Riverside County Archives Office was contacted to determine if information was available connecting the property/house to the Gage Canal or to one of the local citrus packing houses that operated in the Arlington Heights area. No information was found indicating that the property/house was owned by either the Gage Canal Company or a packing house (telephone conversation between Jim Hofer, Archives Manager for the County of Riverside, Assessor/Recorders/Archives Office, and the author of this report on April 19, 2012 discussing ownership of Parcel 242-020-001).

P-33-021020, the groups of standpipes, does not qualify under any of the four criteria and is not significant under the NRHP. The use of concrete pipes of various sizes, combined with small metal doors for shutting off water flow, is a construction style common to irrigation systems used in Riverside since the 1930s–1940s (telephone conversation between Ross Lewis, General Manager of the Gage Canal Company, and the author of this report on April 16, 2012 discussing styles and ages of standpipes in local irrigation systems). Because of this relatively late earliest date of construction, the standpipes are too recent to be associated with the rise of the citrus industry in Riverside. Since the earliest date of construction is the 1930s–1940s, the standpipes cannot be associated with persons involved in the development of the citrus industry in Riverside. Because the style of construction used for these standpipes has not changed in approximately 70 years, they do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They cannot yield, or are not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Victoria Avenue (CA-RIV-11361, P-33-11361), in the Western Survey Area where Madison Street intersects Victoria Avenue, has been determined a significant historical resource. It is on the NRHP (#00001267), is a California Historical Landmark, and is City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark No. 8.

Victoria Avenue was listed on the National Register under Criteria A and C, as a defining element of Riverside's historic citrus landscape. Its Area of Significance is community Planning and Development and its Period of Significance is 1892 to the 1930s.

CA-RIV-4768/3605/3508/3509/3491/4813H, the Gage Canal, also in the Western Survey Area is a City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark No. 24. The Gage Canal lacks sufficient integrity to be listed on the NRHP. The Gage Canal does retain integrity of location, setting, association, and, in the areas it is still an open canal, integrity of feeling and design. However, it lacks integrity of materials and workmanship, having been cement lined and covered along a substantial portion of its route. The covered areas have also lost integrity of feeling and design.

CA-RIV-10887 is outside the proposed PIA and would not be impacted by any of the proposed scenarios.

6.2 CEQA

Cultural resources that have been evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered historical resources under the provisions of Public Resources Code, Sections 5020.1 and 5024.1. For planning purposes, all of the cultural resources in the survey area that have not yet been evaluated for their eligibility to the CRHR are considered to be historical resources until evaluated, with the exception of cultural isolates.

Section 5024.1(c) of the Public Resources Code addresses CEQA significance criteria. It indicates that a resource is determined significant and may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following CRHR 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 to our past.

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, possesses high artistic values.

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of criterion 4, it must retain reliable research data (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4852 (c)). Most archaeological sites that qualify for listing do so under criterion 4.

If a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, mitigation is required under CEQA. A substantial adverse change is defined as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource of its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired. Avoidance of the historical resource through project redesign is the preferred mitigation measure. If redesign is not feasible, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree of impacts or reducing the impact through construction monitoring are mitigation options.

CA-RIV-10888 was determined not significant under CEQA. It is a single bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts and would have little research value itself to the prehistory of the area under Criterion 4. According to Love et al. (2001), "only one, or a few, bedrock milling features with no other artifacts nor any sign of midden, are the most ubiquitous site type in the Riverside–Corona–Norco area […] They (milling features) are often called special-use sites because they were visited and used by Native Americans while gathering resources, but do not represent camp sites or villages." The closest possible habitation site, CA-RIV-3640, is recorded between 300 meters and 730 meters north of CA-RIV-10888; the milling feature would not be considered a component of CA-RIV-3640.

CA-RIV-10888 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage or with the lives of persons important to our past. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction; represent the work of an important creative individual; or possess high artistic values.

P-33-021019, the house foundation and chimney, lacks sufficient integrity to qualify under any of the four criteria to be significant under CEQA. The building itself has been destroyed and only the foundation remains. The Riverside County Archives Office was contacted to determine if information was available connecting the property/house to the Gage Canal or to one of the local citrus packing houses that operated in the Arlington Heights area. No information was found indicating that the property/house was owned by either the Gage Canal Company or a packing house (telephone conversation between Jim Hofer, Archives Manager for the County of Riverside, Assessor/Recorders/Archives Office, and the author of this report on April 19, 2012 discussing ownership of Parcel 242-020-001). The foundations alone are not a sufficient representation of the original building to qualify under Criteria 1 or 2 on their own. The remaining foundation displays no distinctive characteristics of a

type or period of construction, uses no unusual construction materials, and does not possess high artistic values. The foundations that remain cannot yield, or are not likely to yield, information important in California or Riverside history or prehistory.

P-33-021020, the groups of standpipes, does not qualify under any of the four criteria and are not significant under CEQA. The construction styles used for the standpipes are common to irrigation systems used in Riverside since the 1930s–1940s (telephone conversation between Ross Lewis, General Manager of the Gage Canal Company, and the author of this report on April 16, 2012 discussing styles and ages of standpipes in local irrigation systems). Because of this relatively late earliest date of construction, the standpipes are too recent to be associated with the significant event of rise of the citrus industry on Riverside. Since the earliest date of construction is the 1930s–1940s, the standpipes cannot be associated with persons involved in the development of the citrus industry in Riverside. Because the style of construction used for these standpipes has not changed in approximately 70 years, they do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They cannot yield, or are not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Victoria Avenue has been previously determined to be a historical resource under CEQA, is listed on the CRHR, and is on the City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark list.

The Gage Canal is a historical resource under CEQA, because of its inclusion on a local register, in this case the City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark list. In addition, the Gage Canal meets Criteria 1 and 2 for listing on the CRHR. The Gage Canal meets Criterion 1, because it contributed to the major expansion of the citrus industry in the City of Riverside. The canal initially enabled its builder, Matthew Gage, to develop his own citrus groves and the residential development of Arlington Heights in the late 1880s. In the 1890s Gage was able to sell water to other citrus growers, substantially contributing to the expansion of Western Riverside County agriculture. The Gage Canal also contributed to the real estate boom in Riverside in the late 1880s. By 1895, the City of Riverside was the wealthiest city per capita in the United States due to the citrus industry.

The Gage Canal meets Criterion 2, because of its association with Matthew Gage, a prominent person associated with the development of Riverside. Matthew Gage was an émigré originally from Ireland who moved to Riverside in 1877 with his wife. Gage acquired land in the area and realized the possibility of increasing the value of his holdings by introducing a water source for irrigation. Gage, along with William Irving and his brother Robert, began work on the canal in 1885 (NPS Form). Gage continued to expand his land holdings in the Riverside area and in 1889 began work on a subdivision in the foothills west of the Gage Canal that he named Arlington Heights (NPS Form). The official subdivision map for the 6,000-acre Arlington

Heights was recorded on July 27, 1890 (NPS form). Gage is also associated with the development of Victoria Avenue, which is on the NRHP, the CRHR, and the City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark list.

CA-RIV-10887 is outside the proposed PIA and would not be impacted by any of the proposed scenarios.

6.3 City of Riverside

The City of Riverside Municipal Code Title 20 outlines the criteria for Landmarks, Structures or Resources of Merit, and Historic Districts. A cultural resource may be eligible as a Landmark or Structure of Merit or as a contributor to a Historic District.

6.3.1 Designated Landmark

A cultural resource is eligible for Landmark designation if one of the following criteria is met:

A. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;

B. Is identified with persons or events significant to local, state, or national history;

C. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the sue of indigenous material or craftsmanship;

D. Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, architect, or important creative individual;

E. Embodies elements that possess high artistic values or represent significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;

F. 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;

G. Is one of the few remaining examples in the City, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen, or

H. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory

CA-RIV-10888 does not qualify under any of the criteria to be eligible for the City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark list.

P-33-021019, the house foundation and chimney, lacks sufficient integrity to qualify under any of the 10 criteria to be eligible for the City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark list.

P-33-021020, the groups of standpipes, does not qualify under any of the 10 criteria to be eligible for the City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark list.

Victoria Avenue is on the City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark list.

The Gage Canal is listed on the City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Landmark list.

6.3.2 Structure or Resource of Merit

A Structure of Merit may be buildings or structures of a lesser significance than a Landmark. The criteria to be eligible as a Structure of Merit are as follows:

A. Has a unique location or singular characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City

B. Is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare in its neighborhood, community, or area; or

C. Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare; or

D. Contributes to an understanding of contextual significance of a neighborhood, community, or area; or

E. 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; or

F. Has yielded, or may likely yield, information important in history or prehistory; or

G. An improvement or resource that no longer exhibits the high degree of integrity sufficient for Landmark criteria designation, yet still retains sufficient integrity under one or more of the Landmark Criteria to convey cultural resource significance as a Structure of Resource of Merit.

Victoria Avenue qualifies as a Structure of Merit under Criterion A. It is a very established and familiar visual feature of the City of Riverside, even though the neighborhood around it has changed due to conversion of agricultural lands to residential housing. When looking down the avenue itself, it retains the same basic view of horticultural landscaping as the original design, using many of the same species. None of the other sites within the survey area are recommended as a Structure of Merit.

6.3.3. Historic District

A historic district contains either (a) a concentration, linkage, or continuity of cultural resources, where at least 50 percent of the structures or elements retain significant historic integrity, or (b) a thematically related grouping of cultural resources which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development, and which have been designated or determined eligible for designation as a historic district by the Historic Preservation Officer, Board, or City Council or is listed in the NRHP or the CRHR, or is a California Historical Landmark or a California Point of Historical Interest. In addition to one of the two, the area must also:

A. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;

B. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, State, or national history;

C. 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;

D. Represents the work of notable builders, designers, or architects;

E. Embodies a collection of elements of architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;

F. 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

G. Conveys a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness through its design, setting, materials, workmanship, or association; or.

H. Has yielded, or may likely yield, information important in history or prehistory.

None of the sites within the survey area are recommended as part of a Historic District.

7.0 Impacts to Cultural Resources

7.1 Scenario 1

No impacts to cultural resources would occur if Scenario 1 was to be selected, as this scenario involves maintaining the existing gates and does not propose any construction.

7.2 Scenario 2

No impacts to cultural resources would occur if Scenario 2 was to be selected, as this scenario involves removing the existing gates and does not propose any construction.

7.3 Scenario 3

Scenario 3 involves the connection of Overlook Parkway which requires construction of new roadway segments between Brittanee Delk Court to Sandtrack Road (fill crossing) and from Crystal View Terrace and Via Vista Drive (bridge over the Alessandro Arroyo). Both temporary and permanent impacts are included in the assessment of project-related impacts to cultural resources. Temporary impacts include work areas for crews and equipment within a construction easement on either side of the proposed roadways. Construction staging would be accommodated primarily on Overlook Parkway and other existing roadways. Permanent impacts occur from activities such as regrading, installation of the bridge abutments, and paving.

CA-RIV-10888

Implementation of Scenario 3 would result in impacts to CA-RIV-10888. The milling feature is within the impact area for the support column for the west-bound (northern) bridge column and would be destroyed during construction (see Confidential Attachment 3).

7.4 Scenario 4

Scenario 4 involves the same construction as Scenario 3 and the additional construction of the Proposed C Street.

CA-RIV-10888

Implementation of Scenario 4 would result in impacts to CA-RIV-10888.The milling feature is within the impact area for the support column for the west-bound (northern) bridge column and would be destroyed during construction (see Confidential Attachment 3).

P-33-021019 and P-33-021020

Implementation of Scenario 4 would result in impacts to P-33-021019 and P-33-021020. Neither P-33-021019 nor P-33-021020is considered a potentially significant historical resource under federal, CEQA, or local guidelines. Implementation of Scenario 4 would not have a significant impact to these cultural resources.

Victoria Avenue

The implementation of Scenario 4 would impact a section of Victoria Avenue (CA-RIV-11361, P-33-11361) where a new four-lane road (Proposed C Street) would intersect it. Altering the existing intersection with Victoria Avenue would be a significant impact; however, the intersection could accommodate the proposed lane configuration within the existing paved street surface.

The installation of traffic lights at all four corners of the intersection and in the median would be required at Victoria Avenue and Madison Street. This scenario also calls for the construction of a crosswalk across the west median at the intersection. Construction of the crosswalk in the median would impact existing plantings in the median and change the look of the median in that area. The dirt median area lost to the crosswalk would be replaced by extending the median further west into the intersection. The path is proposed to be constructed of concrete or pavers that would be color-matched to the median surface. One foot of paving is required on the eastbound lane to match the other intersections along Victoria. The construction of the crosswalk across the south median at the intersection would change the appearance of the existing plantings in median in that area. In addition, proposed curbs and additional asphalt associated with the intersection improvements would replace sections of the dirt shoulder.

Under CEQA guidelines, the proposed alterations of signal lights, curbs, and a crosswalk to Victoria Avenue would cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of the historical resource by materially altering in an adverse manner the

"physical characteristics of an historical resource that conveys its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR". Those alterations that would install signal lights and a crosswalk, impact the landscape planting, or construct curbs and replace dirt shoulders would impact design elements of Victoria Avenue that were present during its time of significance from 1892 to the 1930s. Additionally, these impacts are more significant since the area being impacted is in the more rural segment of Victoria Avenue west of Washington Street. This area has been less impacted by subdivision development and retains more of the rural atmosphere associated with the period of significance. Loss of median area or shoulder area on Victoria Avenue as a result of lane widening proposed at a future time would constitute a substantial adverse change to Victoria Avenue. The addition of curbs along the road edge would also constitute a substantial adverse change to Victoria Avenue.

Gage Canal

Plans for implementation of Scenario 4 include a new connection west of Washington Street as Proposed C Street. This alignment would impact a section of the Gage Canal that is currently an open concrete-lined ditch. As part of the plan, the portion of roadway currently covering the Gage Canal would be removed, and this portion of Gage Canal would be daylighted.

The Gage Canal continues to be used to supply water for irrigation in Riverside and has been modified numerous times to update and maintain the canal system. Most significantly, the original dirt canal has been cement-lined, and many sections have been undergrounded. These changes and updates have altered the physical composition of the canal, such as changes from dirt to cement lining or modifications from wood flumes to pipes.

The canal is important because of its contribution to the development of Riverside and the citrus industry and because of its association with its builder, Matthew Gage. The proposed modifications to the canal do not alter these conditions. The canal's route has remained the same and it still functions to supply water to the surrounding area. The canal still retains integrity of location, setting, and association, and in the areas where it is still an open canal, integrity of feeling and design. The proposed covering of a section of Gage Canal would not significantly impact the integrity of location, setting, and association of the canal.

7.5 Off-site

Because the Project is the evaluation of scenarios that involve traffic patterns, the Traffic Impact Analysis prepared for the Project indicates that improvements such as signalizing intersections or adding turn lanes are needed at key intersections to accommodate flows. These improvements include alterations to intersections along Victoria Avenue as described above in Section 2.2.3.

Signalizing the intersections involves the installation of traffic lights at all four corners of each of the intersections and in the median. Installation of traffic lights at these intersections would constitute a substantial adverse change to the significance of Victoria Avenue.

The intersection at Washington Street and Victoria Avenue would require a crosswalk in the western median strip at the intersection. The crosswalk would be accommodated in a dirt area of the median where a well-worn path exists that is devoid of vegetation. Because intersection improvements are required to be ADA-accessible, the path is proposed to be constructed of concrete or pavers that would be color-matched to the median surface. The crosswalk would not require the removal of trees or landscape elements; therefore, no loss to the median would occur. Although the proposed sidewalk design will reduce the impacts to the median as much as possible, the construction of the sidewalk will alter the median and will constitute a significant adverse change to Victoria Avenue.

The intersection would not require the loss of median area or shoulders on Victoria Avenue as part of configuring traffic lanes for Victoria Avenue and Washington Street. A review of aerial images indicates that there is 40 feet of roadway between each median which can accommodate four 10-foot travel lanes.

The intersection of Victoria Avenue and Madison Avenue would also require a crosswalk within the western median. A review of aerial images indicates that there is more than 40-feet of roadway between each median; therefore, four 10-foot lanes can be accommodated and the median would be extended to accommodate the crosswalk. The proposed crosswalk design will reduce the impacts to the median as much as possible, but the construction of the crosswalk will alter the median and will constitute a significant adverse change to Victoria Avenue.

However, loss of median area or shoulder area on Victoria Avenue at all intersections as a result of lane widening proposed would constitute a substantial adverse change to Victoria Avenue. The addition of curbs along the road edge would also constitute a substantial adverse change to Victoria Avenue.

8.0 Proposed Mitigation Measures

8.1 CA-RIV-10888

Implementation of either Scenario 3 or 4 would result in impacts to CA-RIV-10888. CA-RIV-10888 has been recorded using a DPR site form which was submitted to the Eastern Information Center. Completion of the site form has exhausted the information potential of CA-RIV-10888, and no additional mitigation is recommended prior to construction. Monitoring of ground-disturbing activity in the vicinity of CA-RIV-10888 is recommended as part of a monitoring program for all ground-disturbing activity in the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area.

8.2 P-33-021019 and P-33-021020

Implementation of Scenario 4 would result in impacts to P-33-021019 and P-33-021020. Both sites have been recorded using DPR site forms which have been submitted to the Eastern Information Center. Completion of the site form has exhausted the information potential of these two sites, and no additional mitigation is recommended prior to construction; however, monitoring of ground-disturbing activity in the vicinity of P-33-021019 is recommended as part of a monitoring program for all ground-disturbing activity in the Western Survey Area.

8.3 Victoria Avenue

The preferred method to reduce the level of adverse change to below a level of significant effect to Victoria Avenue would be to design the project so that no alterations were made to the existing intersection.

Changes to the existing intersections of Victoria Avenue and Washington Street and Victoria Avenue and Madison Street (e.g., signalization) cannot be avoided and the proposed design is adopted, there would be a significant adverse change to Victoria Avenue. Any change to Victoria Avenue would constitute a significant adverse change, but design steps could be implemented that would reduce the level of adverse change to Victoria Avenue.

For the traffic lights at the intersections, RECON recommends that either low profile signals or signals suspended on wires be used. Signals suspended on wires would be the least intrusive, having a more rural look and feel than signals on concrete or metal stanchions.

Current plans call for the loss of a one-foot wide strip of shoulder at the intersection Victoria Avenue and Madison Street. Although this is a minimal loss, there is no mitigation for the loss of shoulder.

If plans are revised to include additional widening of lanes on Victoria there are no measures that can be implemented to reduce the significance of this loss of median or shoulder area and landscaping.

If current plans for the intersection are revised to include the installation of curbs along the road edge, these new curbs should be as low as possible and constructed of asphalt. This would match the small section of asphalt curb that exists on the west- bound lane of Victoria Avenue. Curbs should extend away from the actual intersection for as short a distance as feasible. Curbs do exist at the intersections of Victoria Avenue/Madison Street and Victoria Avenue/Washington Street but these do not fit in with existing Victoria Avenue features and should not be copied for the proposed interchange designs.

All plants within areas that would be either permanently or temporarily impacted by the intersection changes should be salvaged and used for landscaping after construction is finished. Plantings in disturbed areas should replicate the pre-disturbance design as far as species types and groupings of plants. The design of the plantings in the intersection area after construction should replicate the preconstruction design. This is especially important for the Mexican fan palms lining both Victoria Avenue and Madison Street, as these are mature palms over 50 feet in height on both streets. Their removal without replacement or replacement by smaller palms would be a significant historical impact. The ragged robin roses (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) planted in the median and on the southeast corner of the Victoria Avenue/Madison Street intersection should also be salvaged and replanted in the median, moving some of the other plants back to reproduce the original dimensions and density as before the project impacts. Where salvaging of plants is impractical, new plants of the same species and size should be replanted.

Implementation of the above recommendations would reduce the level of adverse change to Victoria Avenue but still not to below a level of significant effect. There would still be a significant adverse change to Victoria Avenue if any alterations were made to the avenue at the intersection.

8.4 Gage Canal

Although the Gage Canal has been altered numerous times in the past, Scenario 4 proposes to cover an open section of the canal to support a new alignment for the Proposed C Street which would contribute to a significant cumulative impact on the feeling and design elements of integrity of the Gage Canal. The plan also calls for

the removal of the road in the vacated section of Washington Street and the daylighting of the canal in this area. This would reduce the significant cumulative effect to below a level of significance. The new segment should match width, depth, and sidewall angles of the existing open canal segments that would be covered. It should also match the existing open canal section in the finish of concrete. The new canal segment should be identified by stamps or other marking, stating its date of construction to differentiate it from the older sections of the canal.

In addition, the conduit used for the construction of the Proposed C Street should match the existing conduit in design and construction materials. If possible, the original culvert segment should be used in the new location. If this is not feasible due to damage to the original conduit or design/engineering code requirements, the new conduit should be constructed to match as closely as possible the original conduit design at the ends that would be visible. The new section of conduit should be stamped or otherwise marked to show its date of construction to differentiate it from the older sections of the canal.

8.5 Monitoring during Grading

Monitoring by a qualified archaeologist is recommended during grading and other ground disturbing activities at the Western, Alessandro Arroyo, and Eastern Survey Areas. Project components proposed in the Western and Alessandro Arroyo Survey Areas are in areas of alluvial deposition, and there is the potential for buried cultural resources that cannot be identified at the survey level. In the Alessandro Arroyo Survey Area the bridge supports are on the floodplain, and there is the possibility of buried cultural resources in the alluvial deposits associated with Alessandro Creek. In the Western Survey Area there is the possibility that buried features associated with the house foundation immediately south of the proposed alignment may be present.

Although the potential for buried cultural resources is lower in the Eastern Survey area because of the mostly erosional nature of the terrain, RECON does recommend monitoring in this area also.

8.6 Segments of the Project Vicinity Inaccessible during the Survey

A portion of the proposed alignment for the Proposed C Street PIA could not be accessed during the cultural resources survey conducted on March 13, 2012. Therefore, the presence or absence of cultural resources on parcels 237-100-002, 237-100-006, 237-100-007, 237-100-008, and 237-11-009 could not be determined.

To ensure that there are no significant impacts to cultural resources as a result of the project implementation, the following measures shall be implemented.

Prior to the commencement of grading, the unsurveyed portions of the route PIA shall be surveyed by a qualified archaeologist to determine if cultural resources are present. The survey shall follow City of Riverside guidelines in effect at the time of the survey. If no cultural resources are found during the survey no additional work is required prior to construction.

A City of Riverside qualified archaeological monitor shall be present during grading and ground disturbing activities of soil having the potential for containing subsurface archaeological deposits.

Should cultural resources be found in the PIA during the survey, the preferred means of mitigation of the impacts would be a project redesign to avoid the resource. If the project cannot be feasibly redesigned to avoid the resource, a testing program shall be implemented under the direction of the City of Riverside's Historic Preservation Officer. The testing program shall be written by an archaeologist qualified by the City of Riverside as a Principal Investigator and follow current City of Riverside guidelines for testing of cultural resources. Testing programs usually consist of a combination of site mapping and the excavation of an appropriate number of test units and shovel test pits. The testing program shall be used to identify subsurface deposits and to define site boundaries. Testing shall also determine the integrity of each resource including presence of disturbance to the site, extent of disturbance and if any intact subsurface deposits remain. This testing program shall also determine whether the portions of the sites in the proposed APE are significant historical resources under City of Riverside and CEQA criteria.

If testing determines a resource is significant under City of Riverside or CEQA guidelines a research design and data recovery program shall be required to mitigate project related impacts to a level below that of significance. The research design/data recovery program should be written by an archaeologist qualified as a Principal Investigator by the City of Riverside. The research design/data recovery program should identify important research questions and explain procedures to be used in the excavation, analysis, and curation of recovered materials.

9.0 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.

The following individuals participated in the field tasks or preparation of this report. Resumes for key personnel are included as Attachment 2.

Carmen Zepeda-Herman	Principal Investigator, Field Archaeologist
Harry J. Price	Project Archaeologist, Report Author
Vince Martinez	Graphic Designer
Frank McDermott	GIS Specialist
Eija Blocker	Production Specialist
Steven Gaughran	Production Specialist

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1901 Riverside Quadrangle. 15-minute Map.

1942 Riverside Quadrangle. 15-minute Map.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

February 15, 2011

Mr. Harry J. Price, Project Archaeologist

RECON

1927 Fifth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101-2357

Sent by FAX to: 619-308-9334
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the: **"Crystal View Terrace and Green Orchard Place Gates/Overlook Parkway Project"** located in the City of Riverside; Riverside County California

Dear Mr. Price:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources. The NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search resulted in the following: **Native American cultural resources were not identified** within ½ mile of the areas of potential effect (e.g. APEs).. Also, the absence of evidence of archaeological items does not indicate that they do not exist at the subsurface and/or when groundbreaking activity occurs.

This letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and interested Native American individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law. State law also addresses the freedom of Native American Religious Expression in Public Resources Code §5097.9.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Culturally affiliated tribes and individuals may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e).We strongly urge that you make contact with the list of Native American Contacts on the attached list of Native American contacts, to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources may be affected by a proposed project.

Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) for pertinent archaeological data within or near the APE, at (916) 445-7000 for the nearest Information Center.

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties; on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery'.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. Regarding tribal consultation, a relationship built around regular meetings and informal involvement with local tribes will lead to more qualitative consultation tribal input on specific projects.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code 5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code 6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

PS: We also processed an SB 18 Request on the Project for the City of Riverside. DS

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
February 15, 2011

Pala Band of Mission Indians
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Luiseno
Cupeno

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Luiseno

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Serrano

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Cahuilla
Serrano

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and federal NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans for consultation purposes with regard to cultural resources impact by the proposed Crystal ViewTerrace and Green OranrdPlace Gates/Overlook Parkway Project; City of Riverside; Riverside County, California.

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
February 15, 2011

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(909) 862-9883

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and fed eral NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans for consultation purposes with regard to cultural resources impact by the proposed Crystal ViewTerrace and Green OranrdPlace Gates/Overlook Parkway Project; City of Riverside; Riverside County, California.

ATTACHMENT 2

Harry Price
Archaeologist/Architectural Historian

Highlights

- ü Field surveying, excavation, and monitoring
- ü Experience evaluating properties for the NRHP

Experience:

36 years

Education:

B.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1976

Certifications/Trainings:

County of San Diego Approved CEQA Consultants List – Archaeological and Historic Resources

Qualified Archaeological Monitor, City of San Diego

Archaeological Field Training at Bancroft Ranch House and San Diego Presidio

Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training Course, Register No. 241

California BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit No. CA-11-11

Experience Summary

Mr. Price is an experienced archaeologist in the areas of excavation, site mapping, soil profiling, column sampling, surface collection, and field reconnaissance. He serves as field crew supervisor, conducts field surveys, provides illustration of artifacts, and prepares maps of archaeological sites.

Mr. Price's archaeological duties include organizing personnel and equipment for work in the field, daily assignment of duties to field crew, daily field notes on progress and results, site sampling strategy (i.e., shovel tests, 1x1-meter units, trenching), placement of sample unites, and site mapping. Mr. Price has experience in Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation for historic structures. He has performed historic building evaluations and archival research for many historic structures in the San Diego area and is familiar with the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility requirements. Mr. Price is on the County of San Diego's Qualified Consultants List for the fields of Historic Resources and Archaeology.

Imperial Solar Energy Center, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resource survey for two utility-scale solar energy projects in western Imperial County. The two project sites consist of a photovoltaic solar field and associated transmission lines and cover over 2,000 acres of both private lands and BLM lands in Imperial County.

Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the BLM Hauser Mountain Fuel Management Area, San Diego County, CA

Co-authored and participated in a Class III Cultural Resources Survey for the Hauser Mountain Fuels Project of 310 acres in eastern San Diego County. Project was for a plan to reduce fire hazards by clearing, grazing and prescribed fires.

Archaeological Survey of Selected BLM Road Closures in the Yuha Desert and East Mesa, Imperial County, CA

Served as project archaeologist responsible for conducting pedestrian surveys on 228 acres on road segments slated for closure and revegetation by the BLM in western Imperial Valley. Mr. Price authored the report of findings and recommendations dealing with the numerous prehistoric sites identified during the surveys.

Data Recovery Excavations at CA-SDI-11569 and -11570, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the data recovery efforts on two small Late Prehistoric sites above San Marcos Creek. Responsibilities included developing the data recovery research design, directing the field crew, overseeing catalouging and analysis in the lab, and co-authoring the report presenting findings and recommendations.

Cultural Resource Significance Testing of Archaeological Site HS-1 (CA-SDI-16661) on the Holly Springs Property, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the Significance Testing program for a small two-loci Late Prehistoric site north of Agua Hedionda Creek. Responsibilities included developing the data recovery research design, directing the field crew, overseeing catalouging and analysis in the lab, and co-authoring the report presenting findings and recommendations for the site.

Cultural Resource Survey for the Alliance Regional Center, City of Imperial, CA

Mr. Price conducted the pedestrian survey of the 25 ac. parcel proposed for a development to include a hotel, retail space, restaurants, and two office buildings. A segment of the Imperial Irrigation District canal system, consisting of a portion of the Dahlia Drain, was identified as a historic resource and appropriate DPR forms completed and submitted to the SCIC.

Cultural Resource Survey for the Construct Runway 18/36 Safety Area Improvements Project, Fallbrook, CA

Mr. Price participated in the pedestrian survey of the 33 acre Fallbrook airport for the County of San Diego. The survey was for proposed improvements recommended for addressing operational safety and efficiency in the context of future airport demands. An additional element consists of a proposed Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Preserve along the western boundary area. Mr. Price also co-authored the survey report.

Cultural Resource Survey for the Navy SERE Remote Training Site, Warner Springs, CA

Mr. Price participated in a Class II sample survey for the proposed expansion of the US Navy Remote Training Site, Warner Springs. The survey covered approximately 6,400 acres of the total 12,544 acre project area. This property is owned and/or managed by the BLM, US Department of the Interior, US Forest Service, and Vista Irrigation District requiring effective coordination and communication among all parties. He compiled the Department of Parks and Recreation forms for 125 cultural resources identified during the survey.

Historic Building Survey of the Escondido Mutual Water District Shop/Warehouse, Escondido, CA

Archival photographic research on history of a half round metal building constructed by the Escondido Water Districts to determine its significance under CEQA and City of Escondido Guidelines.

Historic Building Survey of Four Buildings on South Orange Avenue, Escondido, CA

Project Architectural Historian for this redevelopment project in Escondido. Responsible for background research, on-site current conditions survey, and buildings evaluation report with mitigation recommendations for these four buildings (three residences and an outbuilding) built between 1930 and 1960. The evaluation included archival, aerial photography and architectural research following CEQA and City of Escondido Guidelines.

Historic Building Survey on West San Ysidro Boulevard, City of San Diego, CA

Building was a single family residence constructed in 1920's and extensively modified. Evaluation was requested by City of San Diego as part of environmental document for multi-family residences on the property.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS) for the Descanso Ranger Station, Engine Garage, San Diego County, CA

Completed HABS documentation of the wood frame building including photography, sketches, and archival research to meet HABS level documentation determined necessary before destruction of the building.

Evaluation of Apartment/Day School at 4153 4th Avenue, San Diego, CA

Took photos and performed basic research to determine construction dates and original use of three buildings in Hillcrest area of San Diego for City staff to use to determine level of additional documentation required for redevelopment plan by UCSD.

National Register Evaluation/Documentation of Schwanbeck's Store, Crossroads, CA

Scope of project was to do a HABS level documentation of store remains for archival purposes as the resource was in declining condition.

Cultural Resource Survey of the Borrego Valley Airport, San Diego, CA

For this County of San Diego project, Mr. Price served as project archaeologist responsible for conducting a pedestrian survey on an approximately 18-acre parcel located immediately west of the Borrego Valley Airport and five airport improvement locations within

the airport. Mr. Price also conducted the construction monitoring, and wrote the monitoring report.

La Cresta Cultural Resources Test Excavations, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price participated in the survey, testing and recordation for this project. Testing of the site consisted of ten STP and eight soil profiles. The purpose of the STPs was to identify the presence or absence of cultural material and thus determine if any cultural resources had been disturbed during the flood control activities conducted by the County of San Diego Department of Public Works.

Historical Resources Survey for the Mission Gorge Superior Mine Reclamation Master Development Plan, City of San Diego, CA

Project Archaeologist responsible for conducting record search, directing the field effort, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations for this 395-acre. redevelopment project in Mission Gorge. Included the relocation and evaluation several segments of the Old Mission Flume, a City, State, and Federally listed historical resource.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Goddard Residence Property, Harbison Canyon, County of San Diego, CA

Cultural resource survey of 17 acre parcel for construction of house. Project included testing of small site on property, evaluation of remains of old house, recommendations for avoidance of resources.

Cultural Resource Survey of the Alvarado Apartments Project, San Diego, CA

Cultural resources survey of 9.9-acre developed property for redevelopment of apartment complex. Project included survey and report of negative findings.

Ocotillo Airstrip Extension, Imperial County, CA

The project consists of extending the existing Ocotillo Airstrip, located in the western portion of Imperial County, approximately one mile northwest of the community of Ocotillo. The proposed extension is approximately 2,203 feet long and an area of approximately 45 acres was surveyed for cultural resources. The project goal of the project is to provide enough runway length to enable safer operations for student pilots or for emergency landings.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Coyne Ranch Development Project, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price conducted the pedestrian survey and wrote the report for the 129-acre parcel proposed for a residential development near

the community of Seeley, in the Imperial County. No cultural resources were found on the parcel originally used for farming.

Jacumba Airport Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed the survey of a 12-acre lot proposed for a new building and the perimeter of the airport in order to determine the impacts of the installation of a security fence. The purpose was to give guidance in project design and citing of projects at the airport. Two previously recorded sites and two newly recorded sites were identified. A footprint location for the new building to avoid impacts to the cultural resources and construction monitoring for the building and the fence installation were recommended.

SDG&E Transmission Line Bundling, Imperial Valley Substation to the U.S./Mexico Border, CA

Mr. Price participated in archaeological field surveys, significance testing, and monitoring for the construction of two 230-kV transmission lines in Imperial County. As a project monitor, he was present for the drilling of the tower footings, cement form setup, cement pouring, and initial lattice assembly.

SDG&E Mission to San Miguel 230-kV Transmission Line Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for this 230-kV transmission line access road. The route follows existing transmission lines within an existing SDG&E utility easement for approximately 35 miles and extends through the cities of El Cajon, Santee, and San Diego, and a portion of the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar. The cultural resource investigation was undertaken to satisfy the conditions of project approval, regarding cultural resources, as requested by the California Public Utilities Commission and as identified in CEQA.

Mount Laguna Air Force Base Heritage Review, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price co-authored a National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of the Mount Laguna Air Force Station located in the Cleveland National Forest. The evaluation for potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register involved a building-by-building inspection of the remaining 23 buildings and the development of a historic context of MLAFS to use in the evaluation process. In addition, a cultural resources survey of the 140 acres of MLAFS was also conducted.

Representative Projects

- Monitoring for the San Dieguito Lagoon Restoration Project, Del Mar, City of San Diego, CA
- Monitoring for the Arbor Terrace Project, North Park, City of San Diego, CA

- Monitoring for a Portion of the West Clusters Development Grading, Black Mountain Ranch, San Diego, CA
- Monitoring for the Veterinary Specialty Hospital Grading, Sorrento Valley, San Diego, CA
- Monitoring for AAA Office, Mission Valley, San Diego, CA
- Monitoring for Camino Del Sur and Lusardi Creek Bridge Grading, Black Mountain Ranch, San Diego, CA
- Monitoring for the Egyptian Condominiums, San Diego, CA
- Monitoring for Construction at MILCON P-634, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA
- 230 kV Transmission Corridor from Imperial Valley Substation to the International Border, CA
- Cultural Resources Survey for BLM Dulzura Fuel Break, Dulzura, CA
- Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Golf Training Area, MCB CampPendleton, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey of the Archstone Mission Gorge Development Project, Mission Gorge, City of San Diego, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey of the River Park Equestrian Center, Del Mar, City of San Diego, CA
- Cultural Resources Survey for Chula Vista Bayfront Master Plan EIR, Chula Vista, CA
- Cultural Resources Survey for Santee Town Center Specific Plan Amendment, Santee, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey and Building Evaluation of the AMCAL Multi-housing Project, El Centro, CA
- Evaluation of the Ivey Ranch House at the Ivey Ranch Park, Oceanside, CA
- Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Documentation of Six Base End Stations in the White's Point Reservation, Los Angeles County, CA
- Evaluation and Documentation of the Alta Loma Heights Citrus Association Packing House, Rancho Cucamonga, CA.
- Cultural Resource Surveys of Portions of Eight County Parks, San Diego, CA
- Cultural Resource Evaluation and Determination of National NRHP Eligibility for Two Sites on MCB Camp Pendleton, CA
- Data Recovery Excavations for the Western Portion of CA-SDI-13,727 in Valley Center, CA
- Test Excavations of Site at Highway 94 and Jamacha Junction, San Diego, CA
- Dry Lakes Data Recovery at 4-IMP-5620 for the Bureau of Land Management, Imperial County, CA
- Testing at 9 Sites in The Villages and The Ranch at Stallions Crossing, San Diego, CA

- Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Lake Murray, Cowles Mountain, and Fortuna Mountain Regional Park, San Diego, CA
- Data Recovery of Nine Archaeological Sites at La Costa North Lake and Golf Course Complex, Carlsbad, CA
- Data Recovery at Campus Point, San Diego, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey for the Hieatt-Jett Property, Carlsbad, CA
- Archaeological Testing of Six Sites at the Proposed North City West, Seventh Development Unit, City of San Diego, CA
- Extended Initial Studies at Mira Costa Estates, San Diego, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey for Areas VII and VIII of The El Sobrante Landfill Expansion, Riverside County, CA
- Archaeological Field Survey of Saint William of York Property, San Diego, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey for the El Corazon Property, Oceanside, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey for Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, San Diego, CA
- Data Recovery at Ten Archaeological Sites at Westwood Valley, San Diego, CA
- Data Recovery at Santee Greens Development, El Cajon, CA
- Excavations at Los Peñasquitos (Johnson Taylor) Ranch House, San Diego, CA
- Testing of Archaeological Sites at Travertine Material Site, San Diego, CA
- Testing of Sites for a Portion of State Route 52/Interstate 15, San Diego, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey of the Shawnee Grantville Redevelopment Project, Mission Gorge, City of San Diego, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey of the Sunshine Beradini Fields Development Plan Property, San Diego, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey of the Robertson's Oceanside, Concrete Facility, City of Oceanside, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey for the BLM Hauser Mountain Fuel Break, San Diego County, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey for the BLM Beauty Mountain Fuel Break, San Diego and Riverside Counties, CA
- Archaeological Survey of a Portion of Lake Cahuilla, Target 101, Naval Air Facility El Centro, CA
- Cultural Resources Survey for the Joshua Tree National Park Pinto Basin Road (Park Route 11) from Milepost 7.5 to Milepost 30.21

- Cultural Resources and Historic Resources Survey for the Camp Lockett Sewage Treatment Plant Garage, San Diego County, CA
- Cultural Resources Surveys for the Imperial Valley South and West Solar Projects, Imperial Valley, CA
- Cultural Resources Survey for the Five Reservoirs Retrofit Program, PH 3, West Victoria Reservoir Roof and Pump Station Replacement Project, Padre Dam Municipal Water District, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey of the 4S Ranch Chinese Church Project, San Diego County, CA
- Cultural Resource Survey for the Pace Residence, La Jolla, CA
- Cultural Resources Survey for the Water Main Replacement, Acacia Avenue to Starr Tank Project in Chula Vista. Padre Dam Municipal Water District, CA

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, RPA

Archaeologist

Highlights

- ü RPA
- ü California BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit

Experience:

11 years

Education:

M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1999

Thesis Title: Exchange Networks, Beads, and Social Status among the Historic Kumeyaay

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 1993

Certifications/Trainings

Certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Qualified Archaeological Principal Investigator, City of San Diego

California BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit No. CA-11-11

Arizona BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit No. AZ-000458

Arizona State Museum, Antiquities Act Blanket Permit No. 2012-077bl

County of San Diego Approved Consultant – Archaeology

Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training Course, Register No. 240

Experience Summary

Ms. Zepeda-Herman is certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) and is responsible for leading and conducting field surveys, test excavations, data recovery excavations, and construction monitoring for cultural resource studies. She conducts background research, site records maintenance and assembles crews for completion of projects. Ms. Zepeda-Herman regularly works with a range of regulatory and assessment frameworks including National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), and CEQA.

Prior to joining RECON, Ms. Zepeda-Herman was an archaeological project leader for the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation. There she excavated both prehistoric and historic sites. She catalogued and analyzed artifacts recovered from prehistoric shell middens and various historic adobe sites. She performed construction monitoring and historic structure recordation, prepared documentation, and participated in various surveys.

Imperial Solar Energy Centers South and West Projects, Imperial County, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman served as principal investigator for the Imperial Solar Energy Centers South and West projects in Imperial Valley within a portion of the Yuha Desert. The project consists of two utility-scale solar energy project sites (photovoltaic solar field and associated transmission lines) covering over 3,000 acres of both private and BLM lands. As part of this effort she conducted a record search and cultural resources survey pursuant to Section 106 and CEQA guidelines. Additionally, Ms. Zepeda-Herman presented data from surveys at a tribal consultation meeting and conducted three site visits with a member of Copopah, a member from the San Pasqual Band of Indians, a member of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians, and a member of the Quechan Indian Nation.

Mount Laguna Air Force Station National Register Eligibility Evaluation, San Diego County, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman managed a National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of the Mount Laguna Air Force Station located in the Cleveland National Forest. The evaluation for potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register involved a building-by-building inspection of the remaining 23 buildings and the development of a historic context of MLAFS to use in the

evaluation process. In addition, a cultural resources survey of the 140 acres of MLAFS was also conducted.

Ocotillo Airstrip Extension, Imperial County, CA

The project consists of extending the existing Ocotillo Airstrip, located in the western portion of Imperial County, approximately one mile northwest of the community of Ocotillo. The proposed extension is approximately 2,203 feet long and an area of approximately 45 acres was surveyed for cultural resources under the direction of Ms. Zepeda-Herman.

NPS Pinto Basin Road Rehabilitation EA, Joshua Tree National Park, CA

This project involves the reconstruction and rehabilitation of approximately 23.5 miles of Pinto Basin Road located within Joshua Tree National Park. In support of the NEPA EA, Ms. Zepeda-Herman participated in the field survey and completed site forms. In addition, she assisted NPS with determining the assessment of effect for Section 106 consultation.

Knight and Sun Properties Mitigation Site for the Black Canyon Road Bridge Replacement Project, San Diego, CA

RECON conducted a survey of the proposed mitigation area and implemented a monitoring program for the project to satisfy Caltrans and the County's cultural review requirements in accordance with Section 106 and CEQA. As project supervisor, Ms. Zepeda-Herman conducted the survey and performed monitoring during the excavation for the wetland mitigation site. She coordinated closely with the contractor and the Native American monitor.

Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the BLM Hauser Mountain Fuel Management Area, San Diego County, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman managed a Class III Cultural Resources Survey for the Hauser Mountain Fuels Project on over 300 acres in eastern San Diego County. The project was for a plan to reduce fire hazards by clearing, grazing, and prescribed fires. As a result of the survey, RECON recorded some 83 new heritage resources.

Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge Cultural Resources Review for Comprehensive Conservation Planning

Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge is located in Orange County and is managed by the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge Complex (SDNWFC). A cultural resources review was prepared to assist the SDNWFC in completing a Comprehensive Conservation Plan and accompanying environmental assessment. Ms. Herman was a co-author for the review. She compiled record search data and reviewed previous cultural resource investigations. She helped identify any data gaps and areas of archaeological sensitivity with the Refuge.

Regional Research Design for the Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Fallbrook

The purpose of this research design is to provide Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook with a reasonable foundation for future management decisions regarding cultural resources studies on Detachment Fallbrook property. Ms. Herman co-authored the research design. Relevant research issues included settlement systems and subsistence economy, land use and distribution in particular with the bedrock milling features and their spatial relations. Historic themes included ranching, transportation, and military history.

Eastern San Diego County Draft RMP/EIS, BLM El Centro Field Office, CA

In support of the Resources Management Plan, Ms. Zepeda-Herman conducted a site analysis and review for 25,000 acres of BLM lands within the Eastern San Diego Management Plan area. She created a site attribute table for over 600 sites using site forms and a GIS database. The data was incorporated into BLM's cultural resources database with standardized attribute values that can be easily queried.

Emery Road Realignment, County of San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman completed a cultural resource survey of approximately 0.14 mile of Emery Road with a 100-foot buffer. Recorded one new cultural resource within the APE and as result of proposed impacts, a test excavation program was implemented in order to determine the significance of the archaeological site. Ten shovel test pits were excavated and APE was surface collected. Based on the results of the excavations, the site was determined to be significant and data recovery program was recommended to mitigate the impacts of the project.

Jacumba Airport Project, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman completed the survey of a one-acre lot proposed for a new building and the perimeter of the airport in order to determine the impacts of the installation of a security fence. The purpose was to give guidance in project design and citing of projects at the airport. Two previously recorded sites and two newly recorded sites were identified. A footprint location for the new building to avoid impacts to the cultural resources and construction monitoring for the building and the fence installation were recommended.

Jamacha Boulevard Improvements, Phase 2 Project, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman surveyed the project area with a 300 foot buffer around the centerline of Jamacha Blvd. One cultural resource recorded within the project area was not relocated but had been tested numerous times and determined not to have a

subsurface deposit and not significant under CEQA. One historic rock feature was recorded and determined not significant under CEQA. There were no associated artifacts to date the site. The proposed project would not result in significant impacts to cultural resources.

Pump Station 45 Historic Assessment, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman completed an on-foot survey and archival research at local historical societies and the public library for Pump Stations 28, 29, and 45. The three pump stations were evaluated for significance at the local and state level. PS45 was determined not eligible for listing at any level. PS 28 and PS 29 were determined not eligible for listing on the California Register but were found significant at the local level due to their association with Camp Callan established during WWII.

Otay Valley Regional Park Trails Project, San Diego, CA

RECON implemented a monitoring program for the OVRP trail system improvements project to satisfy the County's cultural review requirements in accordance with CEQA. As archaeology monitor, Ms. Zepeda-Herman performed monitoring during the excavation for the wetland mitigation site, three staging areas, four river crossings, and the bridge at Poggi Creek; grading for trails; and digging for fence post holes. She coordinated closely with the contractor and the Native American monitor.

Sweetwater River Phase III Trail Project, San Diego, CA

The proposed project is a multi-use trail (pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle) approximately one mile in length that will be part of the planned trail system extending east from I-805 to a loop trail around the Sweetwater Reservoir. The current trail project is located within the Sweetwater Valley Regional Park (SVRP).Ms. Zepeda-Herman performed a cultural resources survey in accordance with the requirements of the County of San Diego and CEQA to identify any potential impacts to significant cultural resources. This entailed review of archival information from the South Coastal Information Center at SDSU and completion of a pedestrian survey along the existing trail.

Lake Morena County Park Pacific Crest Trail Staging Area Project, San Diego, CA

The project, located within the Lake Morena County Park, involved developing a staging area adjacent to the park campground for users of the nearby Pacific Crest Trail. Improvements included a parking area, several campsites, a picnic area, and a group fire pit. Ms. Zepeda-Herman implemented a cultural resources monitoring program in accordance with the requirements of the County of San Diego and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to avoid any adverse effects to buried historic properties during construction.

Mission to Miguel 230-kV Transmission Line Project, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman conducted a cultural resources survey and reporting for this 230-kV transmission line access road. The route follows existing transmission lines within an existing SDG&E utility easement for approximately 35 miles and extends through the Cities of El Cajon, Santee, and San Diego, and a portion of U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar. The cultural resource investigation was undertaken to satisfy the conditions of project approval, regarding cultural resources, as requested by the California Public Utilities Commission and as identified in CEQA.

Cultural Resource Evaluation of Site CA-SDI-7240, Sycamore Canyon, BLM South Coast/Palm Springs Field Office, CA

RECON completed fieldwork involving documentation and significance testing of a large Late Prehistoric archaeological site near the community of Dulzura. A portion of the site had been inadvertently graded during fire suppression activities and was re-examined to determine its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Ms. Zepeda-Herman completed a record search and summarized previous investigations of the immediate project area.

San Elijo Lagoon Nature Center Archaeological Monitoring and Feature Excavation, San Diego, CA

As lead archaeologist for this County of San Diego project, Ms. Zepeda-Herman is responsible for archaeological monitoring for the removal of the existing one-story visitor center, trailer, and storage shed and replacement of the center with a new, two-story nature center complex. She served as project supervisor during the hearth feature excavation. This monitoring and feature excavation effort supported the County's responsibilities under CEQA to incur no significant impacts to cultural resources in the implementation of the proposed project.

Agua Caliente Pool and Campsite Improvements Archaeological Monitoring and Test Excavations, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman is serving as project supervisor for this County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation project in the Anza-Borrego Desert Recreation Area. She is responsible for coordinating the archaeological and Native American monitoring and test excavations. The project was undertaken as a mitigation measure in accordance with the requirements of the County to avoid significant impacts to cultural resources under CEQA.

SDG&E Mountain Empire Training Facility, San Diego, CA

The project is located on a 19-acre site and consists of a graded training yard, classroom trailer, fenced area, access road, and parking. Ms. Zepeda-Herman completed a cultural resources

survey for the SDG&E Mountain Empire Training Facility project in accordance with the requirements of the County of San Diego and CEQA to identify any impacts to significant cultural resources. She also completed a record search and coordinated with the Native American monitor.

SDG&E Wood to Steel Pole TL6931, Boulevard Project Draft Cultural Resources Survey Report, San Diego, CA

The proposed project includes the replacement of 49 wooden poles with steel poles between the City of Boulevard and Campo Indian Reservation in southeast San Diego County. Ms. Zepeda-Herman conducted a record search and field survey to obtain new field data on the presence/absence of archaeological sites within pole locations and access routes to the poles. The results were provided in a Draft technical report.

SDG&E South Bay Substation PEA Technical Studies, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman completed a cultural resources survey and report for the substation and three associated locations. She developed mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts to significant historical resources. The purpose of the study was to assess impacts to cultural resources that may potentially occur as a result of project implementation in accordance with CEQA.

Santee Lakes Trails Phase 4 Record Search for Padre Dam Municipal Water District, San Diego, CA

For this project, Ms. Zepeda-Herman conducted a record search at the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man and presented the results to the District in a letter report.

YWCA Sewer Test Excavations, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman served as project archaeologist responsible for cultural resource test excavations. The purpose of the test excavation was to evaluate whether the proposed undertaking would adversely affect significant historic properties. Monitoring and data documentation was recommended. The project was undertaken to satisfy the County of San Diego responsibility under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Vallecitos Water District Meadowlark Reservoir Heritage Resources Survey, San Marcos, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman conducted a heritage resources survey of the 2.77-acre project area for Meadowlark Reservoir. The project involves the removal of a 1.25 million-gallon (MG) steel water tank and the construction of a 2.8 MG steel water tank. She described her methods and findings in a letter report to the client, Vallecitos Water District.

Matagual Creek Sand Extraction, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman conducted background research and compiled record searches. She performed a cultural resources survey and maintained site records.

Archaeological Survey of a Portion of The Ancient Lake Cahuilla Shoreline, Target Area 101, Naval Air Facility El Centro, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman participated in the cultural resource survey for this project involving a cultural resources inventory of 2,000 acres along a portion of the ancient Lake Cahuilla shoreline at Naval Air Facility, El Centro.

Fighting Positions NRHP Eligibility Determinations of Three Archaeological Sites, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

The purpose of this project was to complete test excavations at each site, determine whether they contain intact subsurface cultural deposits, and to assess their NRHP eligibility. Ms. Zepeda-Herman served as crew chief for the archaeological excavations and conducted laboratory analysis.

Kenwood Drive Improvements Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman was the lead archaeologist for this County of San Diego project. Was responsible for implementing the archaeological monitoring program, including coordinating with Native American monitors. She served as project supervisor during the data recovery excavation and assisted in the consultation with the local Native American tribe in regards to the discovery of human remains and their associated goods.

M2i Development Archaeological Monitoring, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman performed construction monitoring for the M2i development project. She prepared the site form and findings report and was responsible for cataloguing and preparing artifacts for curation.

Anza Borrego Desert State Park Post-Burn Surveys, CA

Ms. Herman completed the cultural resources survey, new site recordation, and site form preparation for a post-burn area of this State park.

La Cresta Test Excavations, San Diego, CA

Ms. Zepeda led this cultural resources investigation for the County of San Diego Department of Public Works (County). The purpose of the cultural resources test excavations was to evaluate whether the existing and proposed emergency watershed protection activities conducted by County have disturbed or would disturb the cultural resources identified within the property.

Valley Center Road Widening Data Recovery Program, San Diego, CA

For this County of San Diego project, served as project archaeologist responsible for completing a research design report for the data recovery program, and served as project supervisor during excavation. The data recovery program was recommended as mitigation for impacts resulting from the road widening.

Pio Pico State Historic Park, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman assisted with historic structure recordation, including photographing, written description, and sketching. She monitored during demolition phase of restoration project. She excavated foundation for reconstructed adobe rooms and tested cobble foundation for support posts for porch. She participated in geophysical testing, assisted with testing inside adobe rooms and trash pits, catalogued artifacts into an Access database, and wrote sections of the final report.

Sepulveda Adobe Restoration, Malibu Creek State Park, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman conducted historic structure recordation, including photographing, written description, and sketching. She monitored during demolition phase of restoration project, excavated footings for structural supports for the building, catalogued artifacts into an Access database, and wrote the final report.

Cultural Resource Survey for the Navy SERE Remote Training Site, Warner Springs, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman participated in a Class II sample survey for the proposed expansion of the US Navy Remote Training Site, Warner Springs. The survey covered approximately 6,400 acres of the total 12,544 acre project area. This property is owned and/or managed by the BLM, US Department of the Interior, US Forest Service, and Vista Irrigation District requiring effective coordination and communication among all parties. She compiled the Department of Parks and Recreation forms for 125 cultural resources identified during the survey.

BLM Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) for Fuels Management Support Services, BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office

RECON completed a contract with BLM to provide environmental review services in support of BLM's fuels management program. Ms. Zepeda-Herman conducted record searches for the Beauty Mountain, Dulzura, Gavilan Hills, Hauser Mountain and El Potrero fuels projects. She participated as field crew during the surveys for three of these projects. She authored the final report with resource evaluation and mitigation measures for the Dulzura Fuel Break.

Silver Strand Training Complex Archaeological Testing and NEPA EIS, San Diego, CA

RECON conducted test excavations at seven prehistoric archaeological sites at the Silver Strand Training Center. Ms. Zepeda-Herman participated as a field crew during the excavations and prepared maps for the final report.

San Vicente Road Improvement Project, Ramona, CA

Ms. Zepeda-Herman served as principal investigator for the San Vicente Road Improvement project in Ramona, California. RECON completed a test excavation program for two cultural resources within the APE. Thirteen shovel test pits and two 1x1 meter units were excavated at CA-SDI-15022/15026 and three shovel test pits and one 1x1 meter unit were excavated at CA-SDI-19261. Portions of both sites within the APE were determined not significant. Construction monitoring was recommended during project implementation.

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

Are not for public review