



# Appendix L

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## Tribal Cultural Resources





**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

September 4, 2013

Carey L. Allen, CMC  
Administrative/Property Service Manager  
March Joint Powers Authority  
23555 Meyer Drive  
Riverside, CA 92518

Re: Archaeological Field Survey  
Van Buren Boulevard Widening/Improvement Project  
Near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract No. 2735

Dear Ms. Allen:

At your request, we have completed an archaeological field survey on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project referenced above. The APE consists of a 50- to 80-foot-wide strip of vacant land located on the north side of the existing Van Buren Boulevard right-of-way at the intersection of Meridian Parkway, in an unincorporated area near the March Air Reserve Base (Fig. 1). As you know, the APE was previously included in the scope of a 2009 cultural resources study for the Meridian Specific Plan Amendment (McGinnis 2009), and the present survey constitutes a supplement and update to that study pertaining specifically to this APE.

**Background**

In 2009, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc., of San Diego performed a standard Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey in association with a proposed amendment to the Meridian Specific Plan, which encompassed a total of 1,290 acres, including the current APE (McGinnis 2009:1, 4). The "area of investigation" for that study, however, was limited to a subset of 250 acres subject to the amendment, which evidently did not include the APE (*ibid.*). Furthermore, the 2009 study does not specify the exact field methods used during the survey or the intensity of the survey efforts (*ibid.*:15). As a result, there is no evidence that the current APE was surveyed adequately at that time.

Earlier this month, BCR Consulting LLC of Claremont conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search on the APE at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for Riverside County (Brunzell 2013). Based on records reviewed at the information center, BCR Consulting LLC concluded that the APE had not been covered by a previously completed cultural resources field survey, and that no cultural resources had been identified on this property (*ibid.*:2).

In addition to the records search, it is our understanding that Native American consultation for the proposed project is currently underway by the March Joint Powers Authority and the Federal Economic Development Agency. In order to complete the

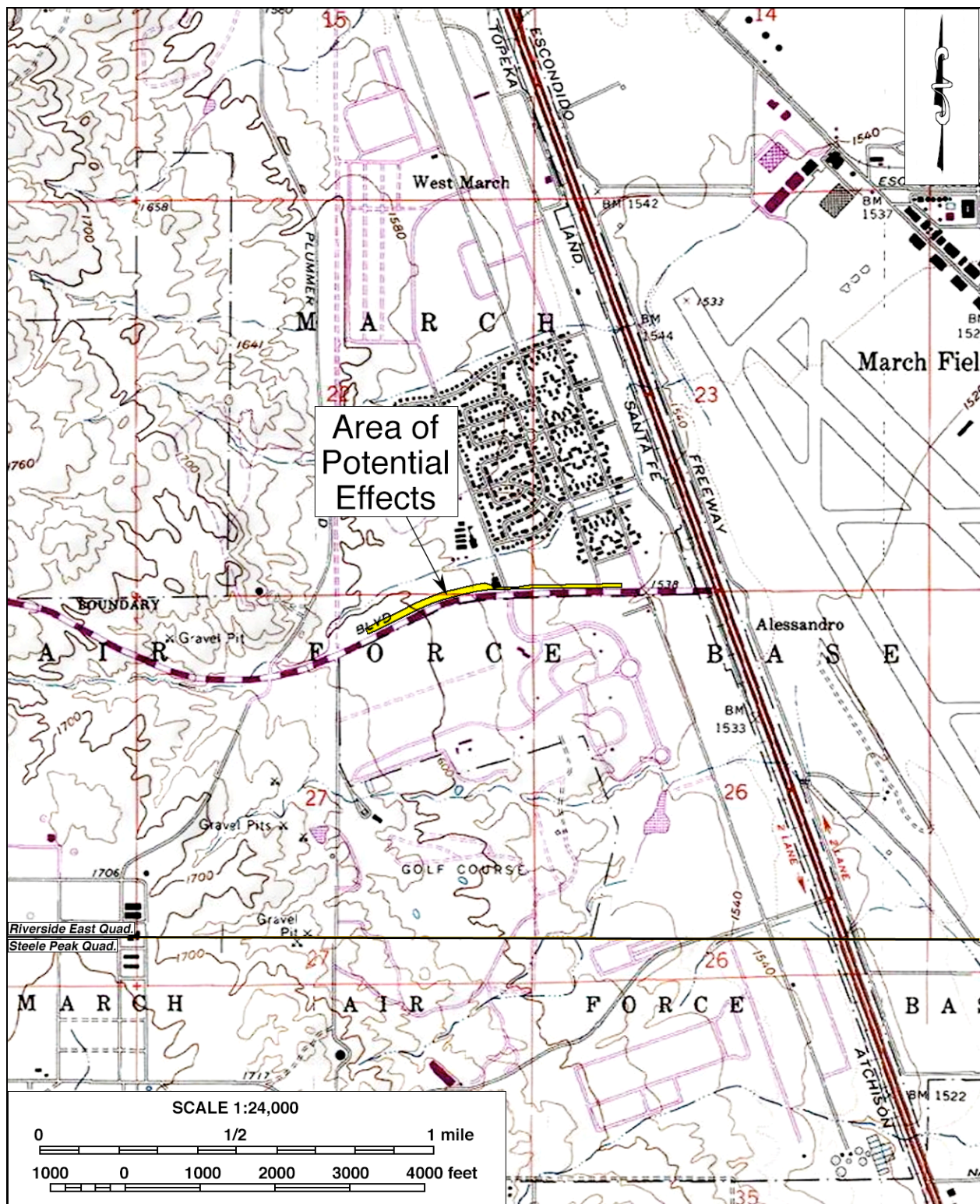


Figure 1. Location and configuration of the APE. (Based on USGS Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles)



cultural resources identification process for statutory and regulatory compliance purposes, the March Joint Powers Authority has requested that CRM TECH provide an intensive-level archaeological field survey of the APE.

### **Field Survey Methods and Results**

On August 30, 2013, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester, B.A., carried out the field survey of the APE by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire APE was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility on the property ranged from poor (20%) to good (80%), depending on the density of vegetation growth at the various locations.

Throughout the course of the survey, no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits more than 50 years of age were encountered within or adjacent to the APE. Partially due to its location adjoining Van Buren Boulevard, a major local thoroughfare, the ground surface in the APE has been extensively disturbed in the past (Fig. 2). A large retention basin has been built just to the north of the eastern portion of the APE, and a chapel once occupied the area directly north of the western portion (Tang and Tibbet 2005:6-7), both of which undoubtedly contributed further to past disturbances on this property. No bedrock outcrops, which often contain prehistoric Native American milling features in the surrounding area, were observed within or near the APE.



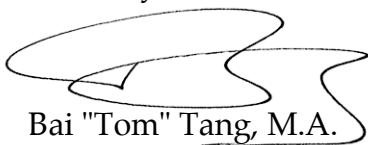
Figure 2. Overview of the APE. (Photo taken on August 30, 2013; view to the west)

## Conclusion

Based on the survey results summarized above, we conclude that no "historic properties," as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, or "historical resources," as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act, are present within or adjacent to the APE. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this property, and no additional mitigation measures will be necessary beyond those outlined in the 2009 study (McGinnis 2009:25-26).

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions regarding this study or need any further information, please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bai Tom Tang', written over a horizontal line.

Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.  
Principal, CRM TECH

## References Cited

Brunzell, David

2013 Cultural Resources Records Search for the Van Buren Boulevard Widening Improvements, March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California. Letter report prepared by BCR Consulting LLC, Claremont, for JM Research and Consulting, Riverside.

McGinnis, Patrick

2009 Cultural Resources Survey, Test, and Evaluation Report for the Meridian Specific Plan Amendment, Riverside County, California. Report prepared by Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, for Kimley-Horn and Associates, San Diego.

Tang, Bai "Tom," and Casey Tibbet

2005 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 33-014227 (Arnold Heights: Former March Air Force Base Wherry Housing Compound). Prepared by CRM TECH, Riverside, for the March Joint Powers Authority, Moreno Valley.

**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

April 23, 2015

Nicole MacAulay  
LNR Riverside II, LLC  
4350 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 200  
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Re: Archaeological Monitoring Program  
March Joint Powers Authority Project  
Near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract No. 2833

Dear Ms. MacAulay:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed an archaeological monitoring program during drainage improvement work for the project referenced above. The subject property of the monitoring program consists of several noncontiguous areas of vacant land in Assessor's Parcel Nos. 294-100-005 and 294-120-011, totaling approximately 34 acres. These areas are located near the intersection of Van Buren Boulevard and Plummer Road, in the west half of Section 27 and the east half of Section 28, T3S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 1). The monitoring program was required by the March Joint Powers Authority, as the lead agency for the project, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This letter presents a summary of the methods, findings, and conclusions of the monitoring program.

**Field Procedures**

Prior to the commencement of the project, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, for information on known archaeological resources and previous studies in the vicinity. On July 28, 2014, CRM TECH archaeologists Daniel Ballester and Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted a pedestrian field inspection of the ground surface within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to identify any cultural remains. Appropriate recordation procedures were completed on archaeological remains encountered during the inspection, including photo-recordation, sketch drawings, and location mapping.

Onsite monitoring of earth-moving activities was carried out between July 29 and September 30, 2014, as needed whenever native soils were impacted by project activities. The archaeological monitors included CRM TECH principal investigator Michael Hogan and project archaeologists Daniel Ballester, Nina Gallardo, Sal Boites, and John D. Goodman II (see App. 1 for qualifications). As a part of the field procedures, the monitors took photographs and notes regarding the locations and depths of the excavations, equipment used, and the types of soils observed. CRM TECH monitors were generally not present when the project was impacting decomposing granite, culturally sterile soils, and other areas determined to be low in archaeological sensitivity. However, Native American monitors from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians were present during almost all earth-moving activities.



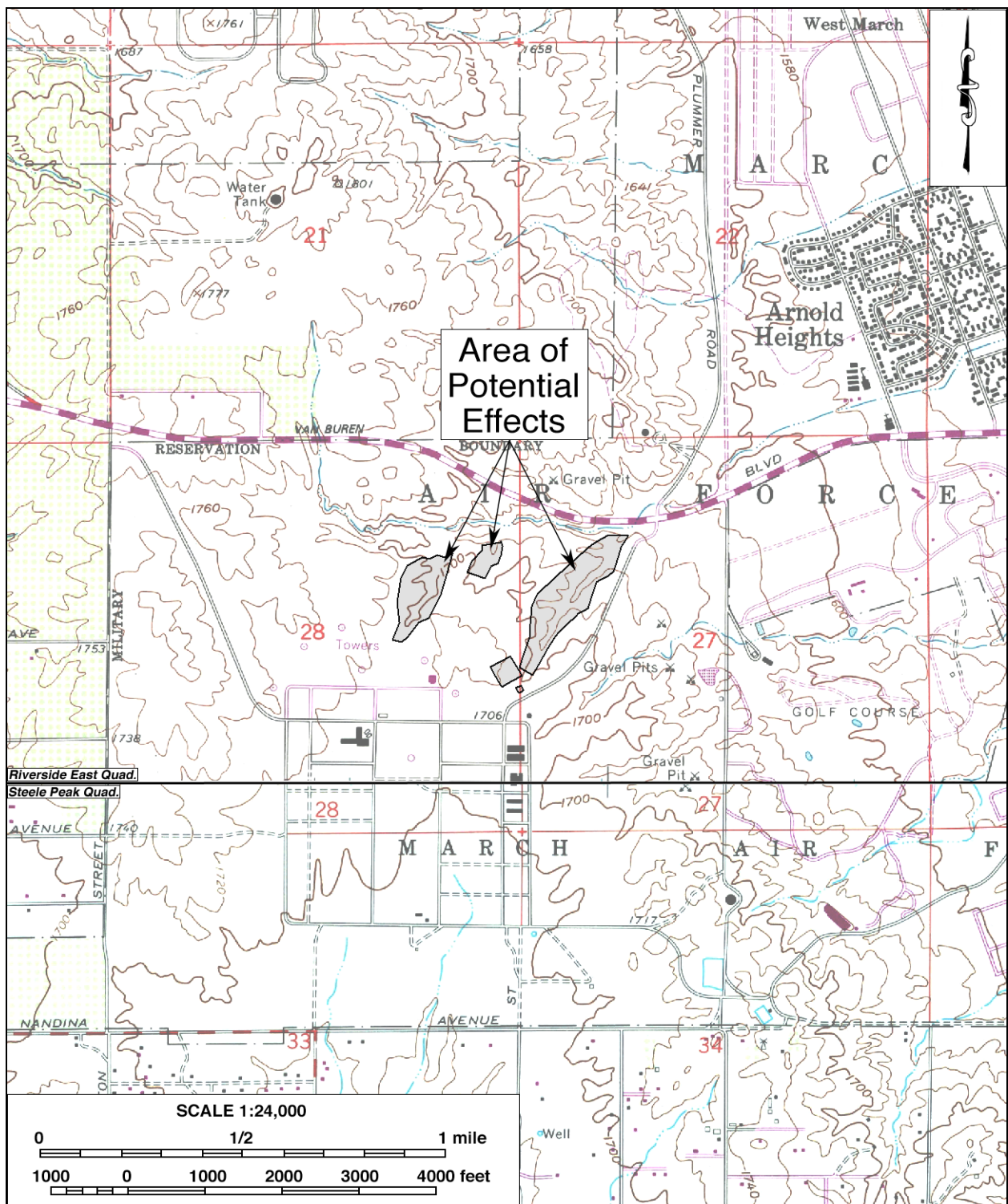


Figure 1. Area of Potential Effects. (Based on USGS Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles, 1979-1980 edition)

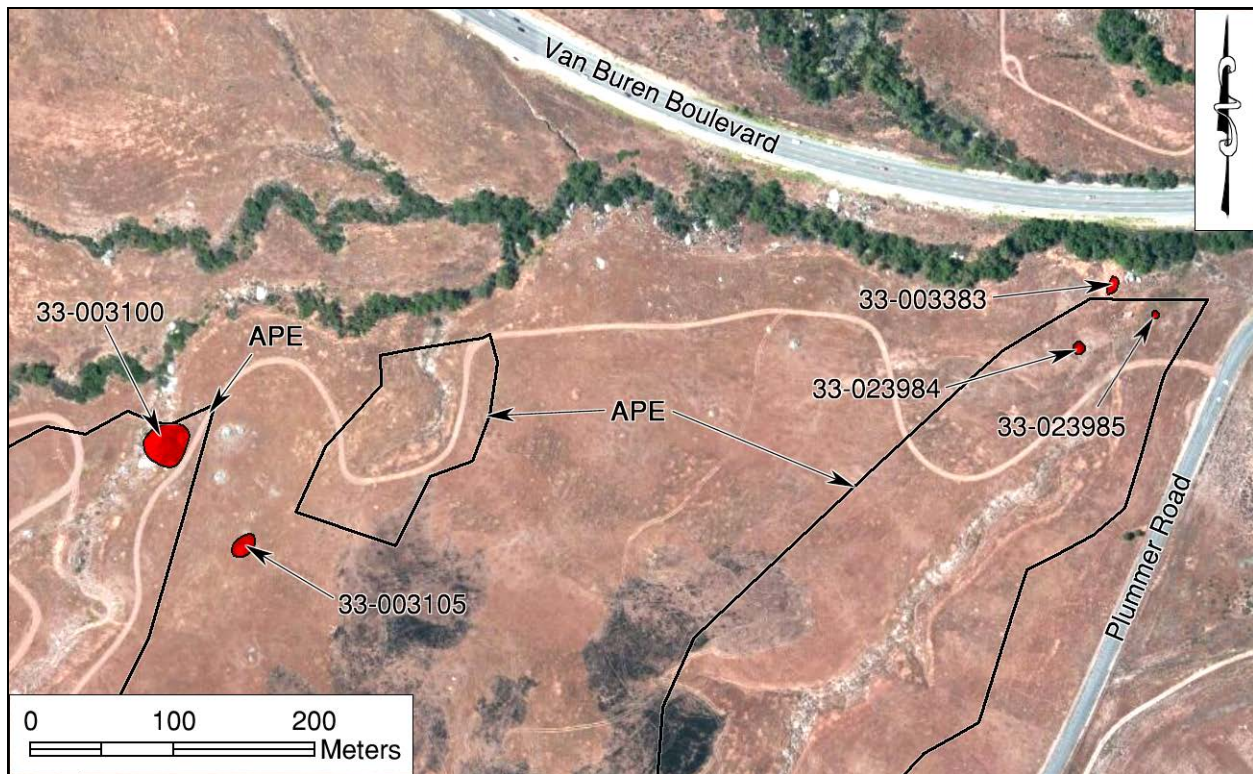


Figure 2. Locations of archaeological sites in and near the APE.

## Results and Findings

As a result of the records search and the field procedures, three previously recorded archaeological sites and two newly discovered sites were identified within or close to the APE (Fig. 2). All five sites date to the prehistoric era, and all of them consist of bedrock milling features, the most common type of prehistoric cultural remains in western Riverside County. The previously recorded sites, 33-003100, 33-003105, and 33-003383, were originally identified in 1986-1987, and all three were located during this study.

Site 33-003100 was originally recorded as consisting of two bedrock milling features with a total of 10 milling elements, both of which remain in existence today (McCarthy 1986a). Feature 1 is a granitic boulder measuring 6.2x4.0x0.3 meters. It exhibited nine grinding slicks in 1986 (*ibid.*), but only eight could be found during field visit to the site on July 28, 2014. The slicks range from 10 to 50 centimeters in length. Feature 2 is a granitic boulder measuring 9.0x4.0x0.1 meters and has a single grinding slick that measures 15x15 centimeters. As a result of the field visit, an additional bedrock milling feature was found near Feature 1. Designated Feature 3, this newly recorded feature measures 11.5x11.2x1.0 meters and has one grinding slick measuring 15x15 centimeters.

Site 33-003105 is composed of two bedrock milling features with five milling elements (McCarthy 1986b). Feature 1 is a granitic boulder measuring 8.0x6.2x0.6 meters and exhibits four grinding slicks measuring 35x16, 30x26, 25x25, and 22x15 centimeters. The boulder at Feature 2 measures 1.8x1.3x0.25 meters and contains one grinding slick measuring 25x18 centimeters. Both features and all of the slicks were found to be intact during this study.



Site 33-003383 was originally recorded as a bedrock milling site with a single granitic boulder and a single grinding slick (Gorenflo 1987). The field visit confirmed the presence of the feature and resulted in the recordation of an additional bedrock milling feature. The original feature, designated Feature 1, measures 2.6x2.2x0.25 meters, and the slick on it measures 10x10 centimeters. The newly recorded Feature 2 measures 1.0x0.7x0.15 meter and contains a slick that is 30x28 centimeters size.

The two newly recorded sites, subsequently designated 33-023984 and 33-023985, were both found in the eastern portion of the APE during the field inspection on July 28, 2014, and each of them consists of a single granitic bedrock boulder exhibiting a grinding slick. The boulder at 33-023984 measures approximately 7.0x3.7x0.6 meters, while the boulder at 33-023985 is approximately 3.8x2.6x0.8 meters in size. The slicks at these sites measure 28x23 and 50x40 centimeters, respectively. Site records for these sites have been submitted to the Eastern Information Center for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Inventory (see App. 2).

All five of these sites were located outside the areas disturbed during this project, and none of the milling features was disturbed. No other potential cultural resources were found during the monitoring program, nor were any subsurface archaeological features or artifact deposits encountered.

During the project, mass grading was conducted by a D-10 track dozer along existing drainages for the purpose of improving flood control (Figs. 3, 4). The depth of grading ranged from two to five feet. All excavated soil consisted of fine- to coarse-grained sands with semi-compacted decomposing granite below the top soil. The soil also contained some small quartz rocks, but other than within the drainages, the APE is generally devoid of rocks and boulders on the surface.



Figure 3. D-10 dozer pushing soil during mass grading. (Photo taken on August 5, 2014; view to the southeast)





Figure 4. Overview of the APE during mass grading. (Photo taken on September 5, 2014; view to the northeast)

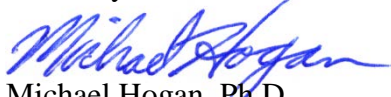
## Conclusion

In summary, five archaeological sites were found to be located within or close to the APE, namely 33-003100, 33-003105, 33-003383, 33-023984, and 33-023985. All of these sites consist of prehistoric bedrock milling features with shallow grinding slicks, created through occasional use by the Native population for resource processing during hunting-gathering excursions. These features represent common, well-documented aboriginal activities in western Riverside County and are abundant in this area. Past studies on such sites typically found no or little subsurface cultural remains associated with the milling features. Other than the locational data, sites like these generally do not provide any new or important insights into past Native American lifeways.

Based on these considerations, CRM TECH concludes that none of the five sites encountered during this study appears to meet the statutory definition of a "historic property," as provided by Section 106. In any event, all of the milling features at these sites were avoided during the project, and no direct impacts have occurred to any contributing elements of the sites. Therefore, CRM TECH concludes that the earth-moving activities monitored in the APE had *No Effect* on any "historic properties." Accordingly, CRM TECH recommends to the March Joint Powers Authority a finding that the project was carried out in compliance with Section 106 provisions on historical/ archaeological resources.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions or need further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Michael Hogan, Ph.D.  
Principal, CRM TECH

### **References Cited**

McCarthy, Daniel F.

1986a Archaeological site record, 33-003100. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

1986b Archaeological site record, 33-003105. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Gorenflo, L.

1987 Archaeological site record, 33-003383. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

## **APPENDIX 1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

### **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\***

#### **Education**

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

#### **Professional Experience**

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

#### **Research Interests**

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

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

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

#### **Memberships**

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

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.  
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.  
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.  
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.  
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Honors and Awards**

2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

## **PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**John D. Goodman II, M.S.**

### **Education**

- 1993 M.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
1985 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2005 Training Session on Senate Bill 18; sponsored by the Government Office of Planning and Research, Riverside, California.
- 2002 Protecting Heritage Resources under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arcadia, California.
- 2000 Federal Historic Preservation Law for the Forest Service; sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, San Bernardino, California.
- 1994 National Environmental Policy Act workshop; Flagstaff, Arizona.

### **Professional Experience**

- 2011- Project Archaeologist/Artifact Analyst, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2008- Independent sub-contractor (faunal analyses and historical archaeology).  
2006-2008 Project Director, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.  
2003-2006 Project Manager/Principal Investigator, Stantec Consulting, Inc. (formerly The Keith Companies [TKC]), Palm Desert, California.  
2000-2003 Supervisory Archaeologist, Heritage Resources Program, San Bernardino National Forest, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.  
1993-2000 Project Manager, Historical Archaeologist, Faunal Specialist, Human Osteologist, and Shell Specialist, SWCA Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, Arizona.  
1982-1993 Project Director, Staff Archaeologist, Physical Anthropologist, Faunal Specialist, and Lithic Specialist, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside (part-time).

### **Research Interests**

Subsistence practices and related technologies of both prehistoric and historical-period groups; special interest in Archaic sites of western states; ethnic/group markers; zooarchaeology/faunal analyses, lithic analyses, and historical archaeology.

### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of many cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

### **Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Sal Boites, M.A.**

**Education**

2013            M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.  
2003            B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

2003-            Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2010-2011      Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology etc., Everest College, Anaheim, California.  
2001-2002      Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.  
1999-2003      Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SITE RECORD FORMS**

**33-003100, 33-003105, 33-003383, 33-023984, and 33-023985**

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3100

Temporary Number: ---

Agency Designation: ---

Page 1 of 4.

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Riverside East (1967) (7.5') (15') Photorevised 1973
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 472400 mE / 3749060 mN
4. TWP. 3S RNG. 4E: SW 1/4; NE 1/4; NW 1/4; SE 1/4; NE 1/4; of SEC. 28
5. Map Coordinates: --- mmE --- mmS (from NW corner of map) 6> Elevation: 1695'
7. Location: Two small boulder exposures south of drainage with willows and on bench east of boulder-lined drainage
8. Prehistoric X Historic --- Protohistoric ---
9. Site Description: One large boulder with nine slicks, another with one slick
10. Area: 26 m(length)x 8 m(width) --- m<sup>2</sup> Method of Determination: Tape
11. Depth: surface cm Method of Determination: Observation
12. Features: 10 slicks on two boulders
13. Artifacts: None observed
14. Non-Artifactual Constitutients: None observed
15. Date Recorded: 29 August 1986 16. Recorder(s): Daniel F. McCarthy
17. Affiliation and Address: Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside
18. Human Remains: None observed
19. Site Integrity: Excellent
20. Nearest Water (Type, distance and direction): Seasonal drainage 100 m north



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3100 / 8 86

no. yr.

U.S.G.S. Map: Riverside East

Recorder: Daniel McCarthy

Page 2 of 4.

21. Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and direction): \_\_\_\_\_

None

22. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Coastal Sage and Riverine

23. Vegetation Community (on site): Same

References for above: Munz 1974

24. Site Soil: Granitic boulder 25. Surrounding Soil: Brown loam

26. Geology: Batholith 27. Landform: Terrace above stream channel

28. Slope: 6% 29. Exposure: Open

30. Landowner(s) (and/or tenant) and Address: March Air Force Base

31. Remarks: Area surrounding the boulders has been disked and is under cultivation.

32. References: -

33. Name of Project: ARUUCR #848

34. Type of Investigation: Archaeological Assessment

35. Site Assession Number: n/a Curated At: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Photos: No Taken By: \_\_\_\_\_

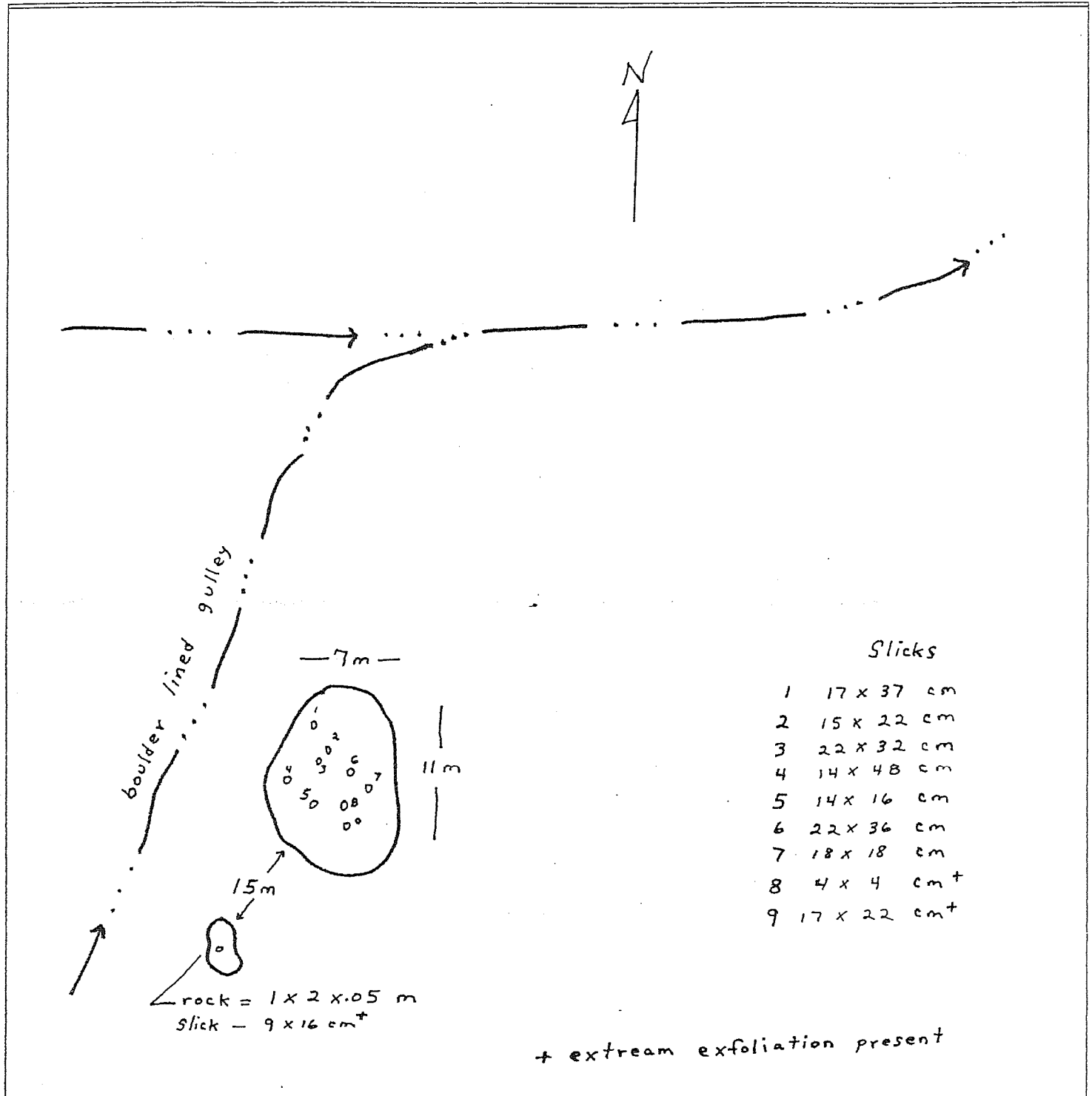
37. Photo Accession No.: \_\_\_\_\_ On File At: \_\_\_\_\_

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3100 / August 1986  
mo. yr.

U.S.G.S. Map: Riverside East 7.5'

Recorder: Daniel McCarthy



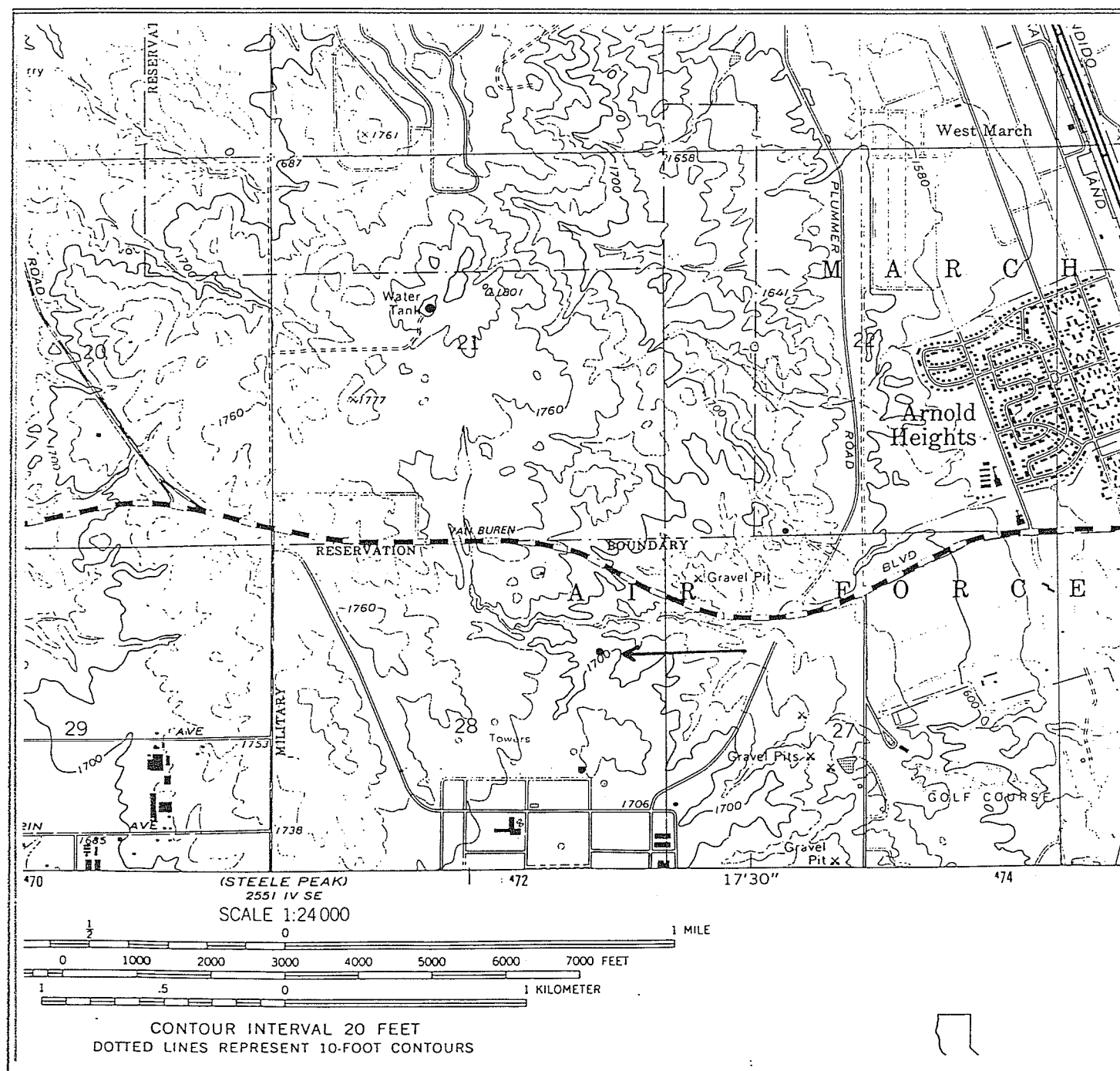
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3100 / August 1986

MO. YF.

U.S.G.S. Map: Riverside East 7.5'

Recorder: Daniel McCarthy

Page 4 of 4 .

State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 33-003100 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-3100 (Update)

Page 1 of 6

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Recorded by Daniel Ballester

Date July 28, 2014

Continuation ☒ Update

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton, CA

Project No: CRM TECH 2833

Between July 28 and September 30, 2014, an archaeological monitoring program was carried out in the vicinity of Site 33-003100 during drainage improvement work for a nearby development project. A field visit to the site on July 28 revealed that both milling features recorded in 1986 remained in existence. Feature 1 is a granitic boulder measuring 6.2x4.0x0.3 meters. It exhibited nine grinding slicks in 1986, but only eight could be found during field visit. The slicks range from 10 to 50 centimeters in length. Feature 2 is a granitic boulder measuring 9.0x4.0x0.1 meters and has a single grinding slick that measures 15x15 centimeters. As a result of the field visit, an additional bedrock milling feature was found near Feature 1. Designated Feature 3, this newly recorded feature measures 11.5x11.2x1.0 meters and has one grinding slick measuring 15x15 centimeters. None of the features was disturbed during the project.

**Report Citation:**

Michael Hogan

2015 Archaeological Monitoring Program, March Joint Powers Authority Project,  
near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California.

State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # 33-003100 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-003100 (Update)

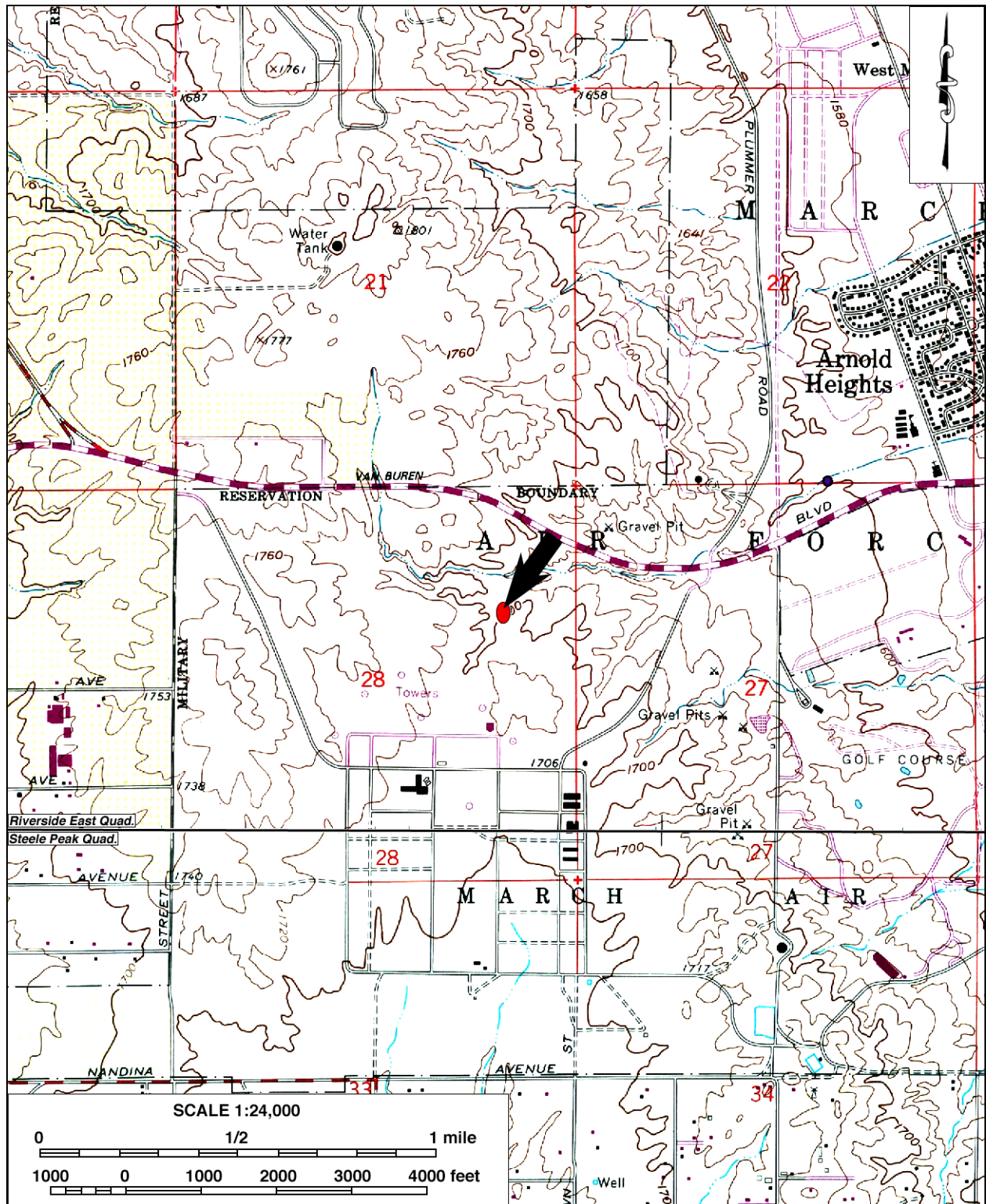
Page 2 of 6

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\*Map Name: Riverside East, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967/1980



# SKETCH MAP

Page 3 of 6

Primary # 33-003100 (Update)

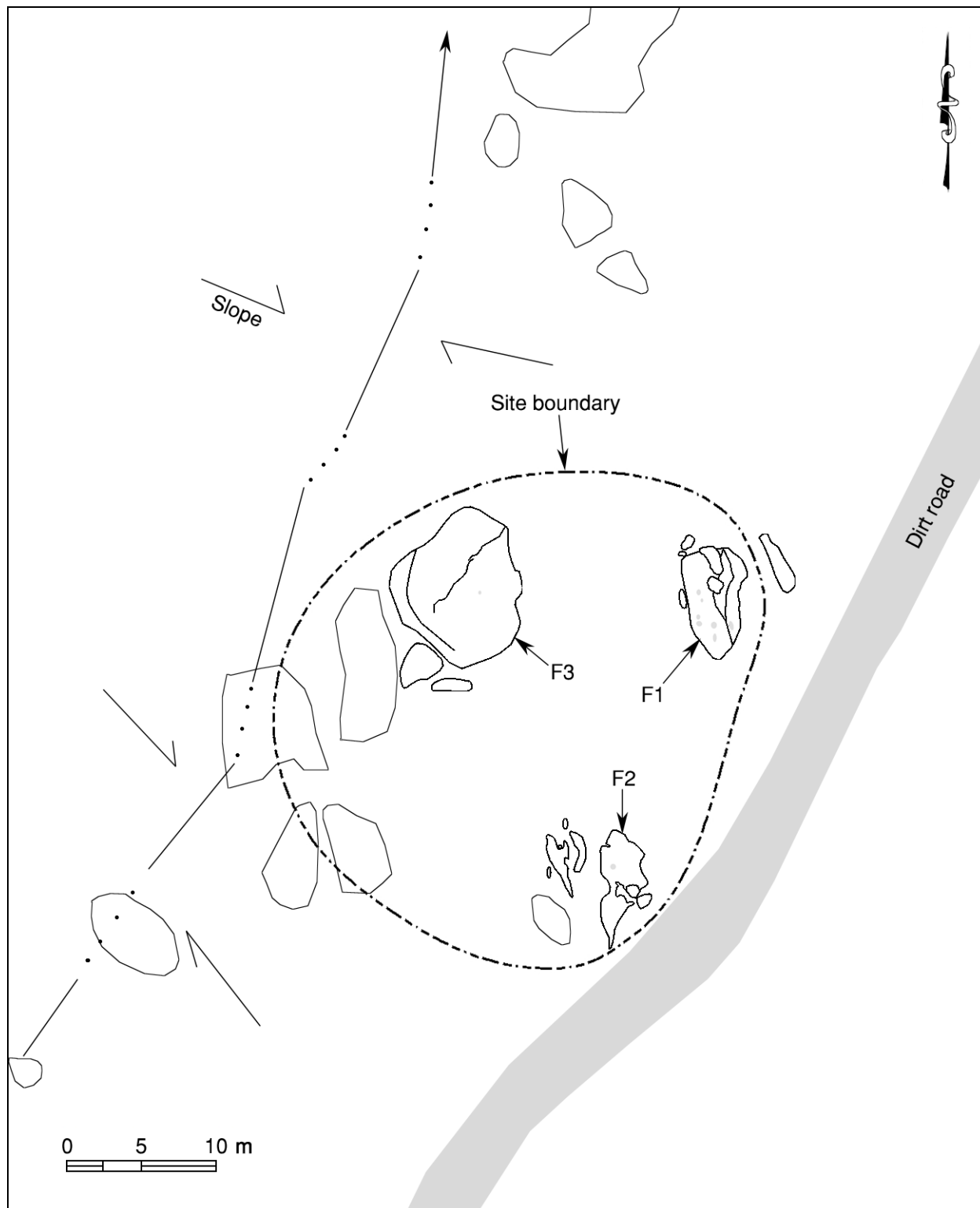
HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-3100 (Update)

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester

\*Date: July 28, 2014



**FEATURE DRAWING**

Primary # 33-003100 (Update)

HRI #

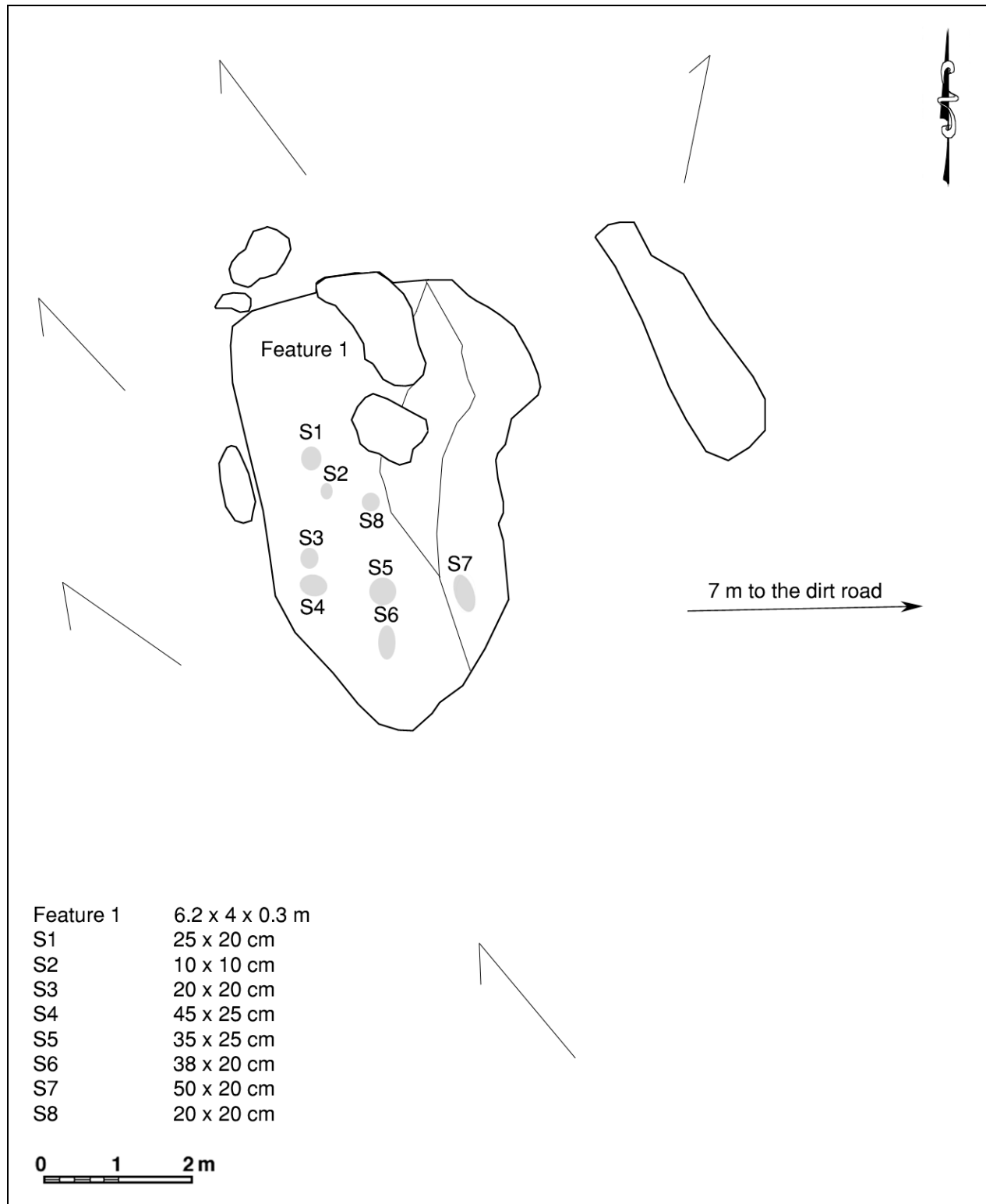
Trinomial CA-RIV-3100 (Update)

Page 4 of 6

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester

\*Date: July 28, 2014



## FEATURE DRAWING

Primary # 33-003100

HRI #

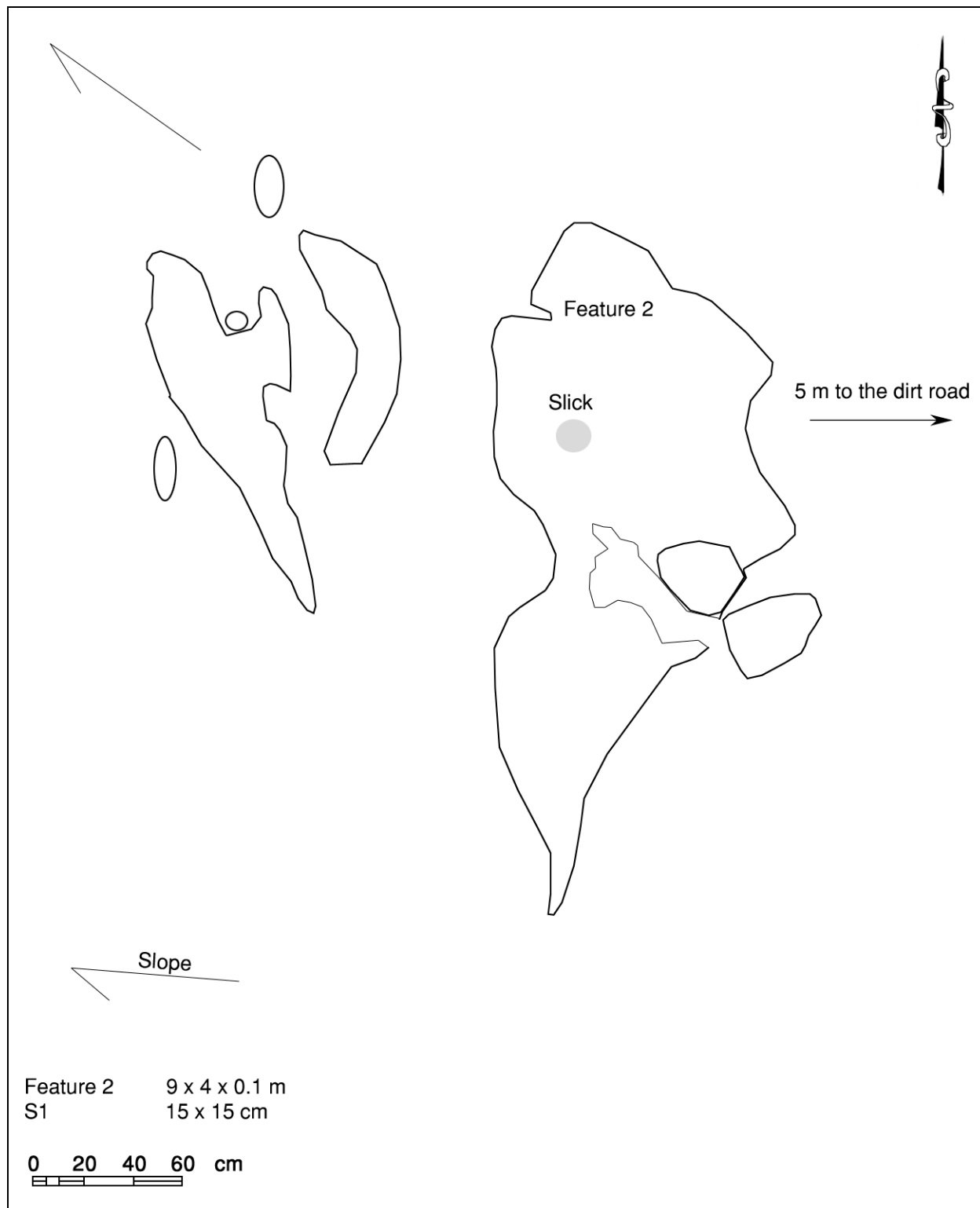
Trinomial CA-RIV-3100

Page 5 of 6

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2833

\*Drawn by: Nina Gallardo

\*Date: July 28, 2014





## FEATURE DRAWING

Primary # 33-003100

HRI #

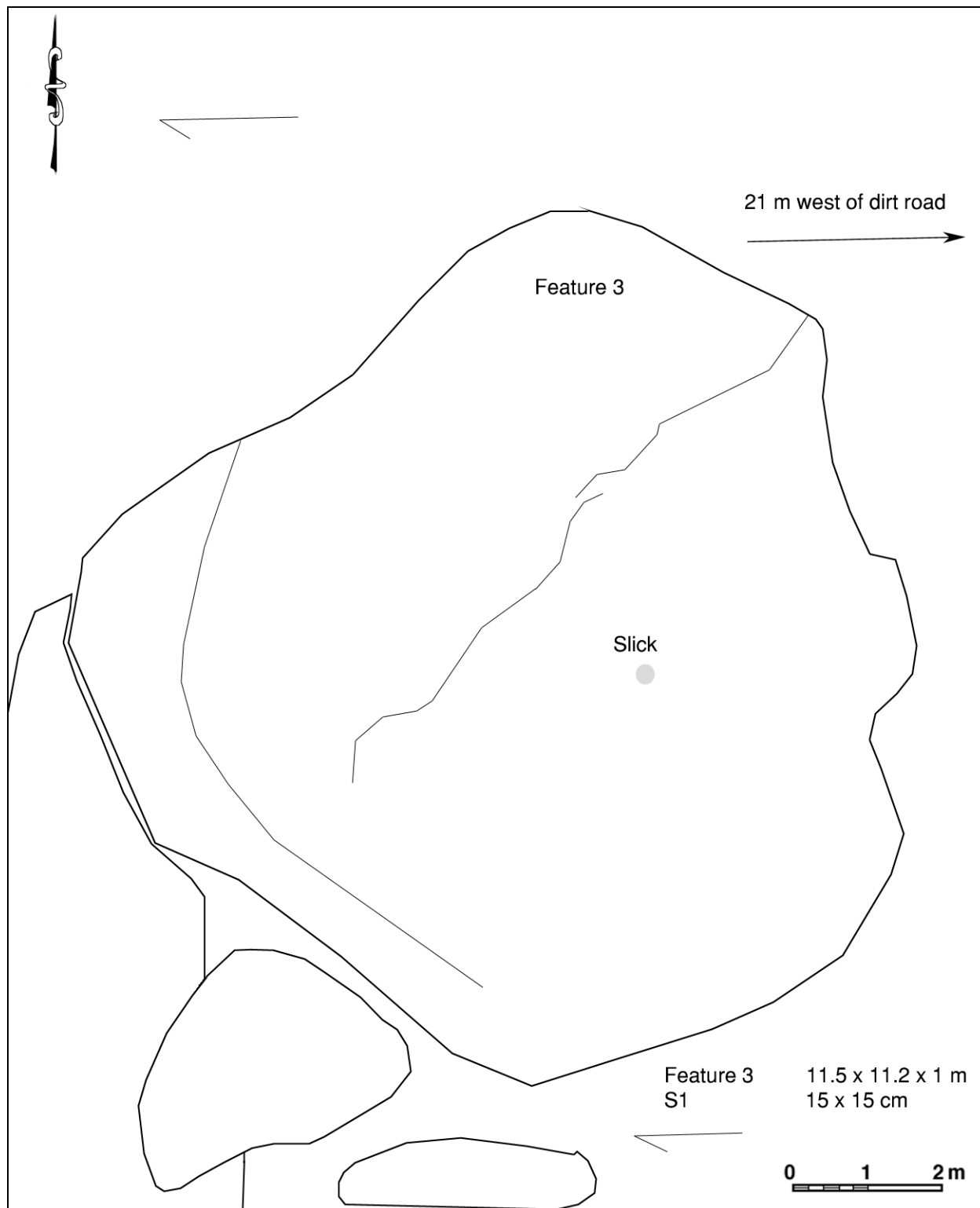
Trinomial CA-RIV-3100

Page 6 of 6

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2833

\*Drawn by: Nina Gallardo

\*Date: July 28, 2014



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3105

Temporary Number: --

Agency Designation: --

Page 1 of 4.

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Riverside East (1967) (7.5') (15') Photorevised 1973
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 472500 mE / 3748990 mN
4. TWP. 3S RNG. 4E: NW 1/4; NW 1/4; NE 1/4; SE 1/4; NE 1/4; of SEC. 28
5. Map Coordinates: mmE mmS (from NW corner of map) 6> Elevation: 1695'
7. Location: On two isolated boulders south of the drainage with willows and east of another drainage lined with decomposing granitic boulders
8. Prehistoric X Historic --- Protohistoric ---
9. Site Description: Two boulders protruding above the surface, one at ground level with one slick and the other almost a meter above ground level with four slicks
10. Area: 11 m(length)x 8 m(width) m<sup>2</sup> Method of Determination: Tape
11. Depth: surface cm Method of Determination: Observation
12. Features: Five slicks
13. Artifacts: None observed
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents: None observed
15. Date Recorded: 29 August 1986 16. Recorder(s): Daniel F. McCarthy
17. Affiliation and Address: Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside
18. Human Remains: None observed
19. Site Integrity: Rock surface is heavily exfoliated
20. Nearest Water (Type, distance and direction): Seasonal drainage 200 m north

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3105 / 8 86

no. yr.

U.S.G.S. Map: Riverside East

Recorder: Daniel McCarthy

Page 2 of 4.

21. Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and direction): None
22. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Coastal Sage and Riverine
23. Vegetation Community (on site): Coastal Sage  
References for above: Munz 1974
24. Site Soil: Granitic boulder 25. Surrounding Soil: Brown loam
26. Geology: Batholith 27. Landform: Broad plain
28. Slope: 6% 29. Exposure: Open
30. Landowner(s) (and/or tenant) and Address: March Air Force Base
31. Remarks: Area surrounding the boulders has been disked and is under cultivation.
32. References -
33. Name of Project: UCRARU #848
34. Type of Investigation: Archaeological Assessment of property
35. Site Assession Number: n/a Curated At: \_\_\_\_\_
36. Photos: No Taken By: \_\_\_\_\_
37. Photo Accession No.: \_\_\_\_\_ On File At: \_\_\_\_\_

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3105 / August 1986

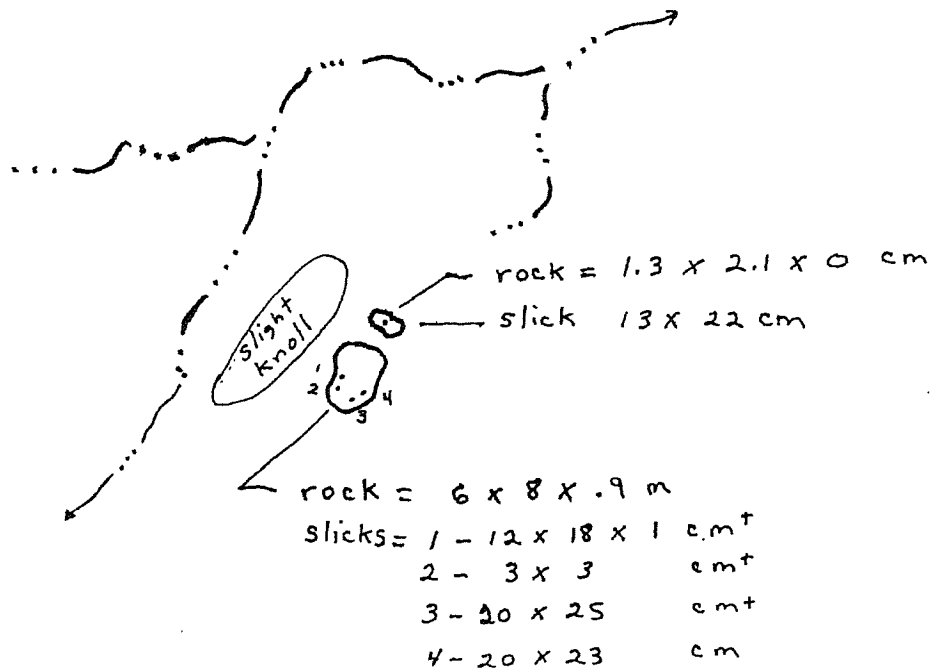
no. yr.

U.S.G.S. Map: Riverside East 7.5'

Recorder: Daniel McCarthy



not to scale



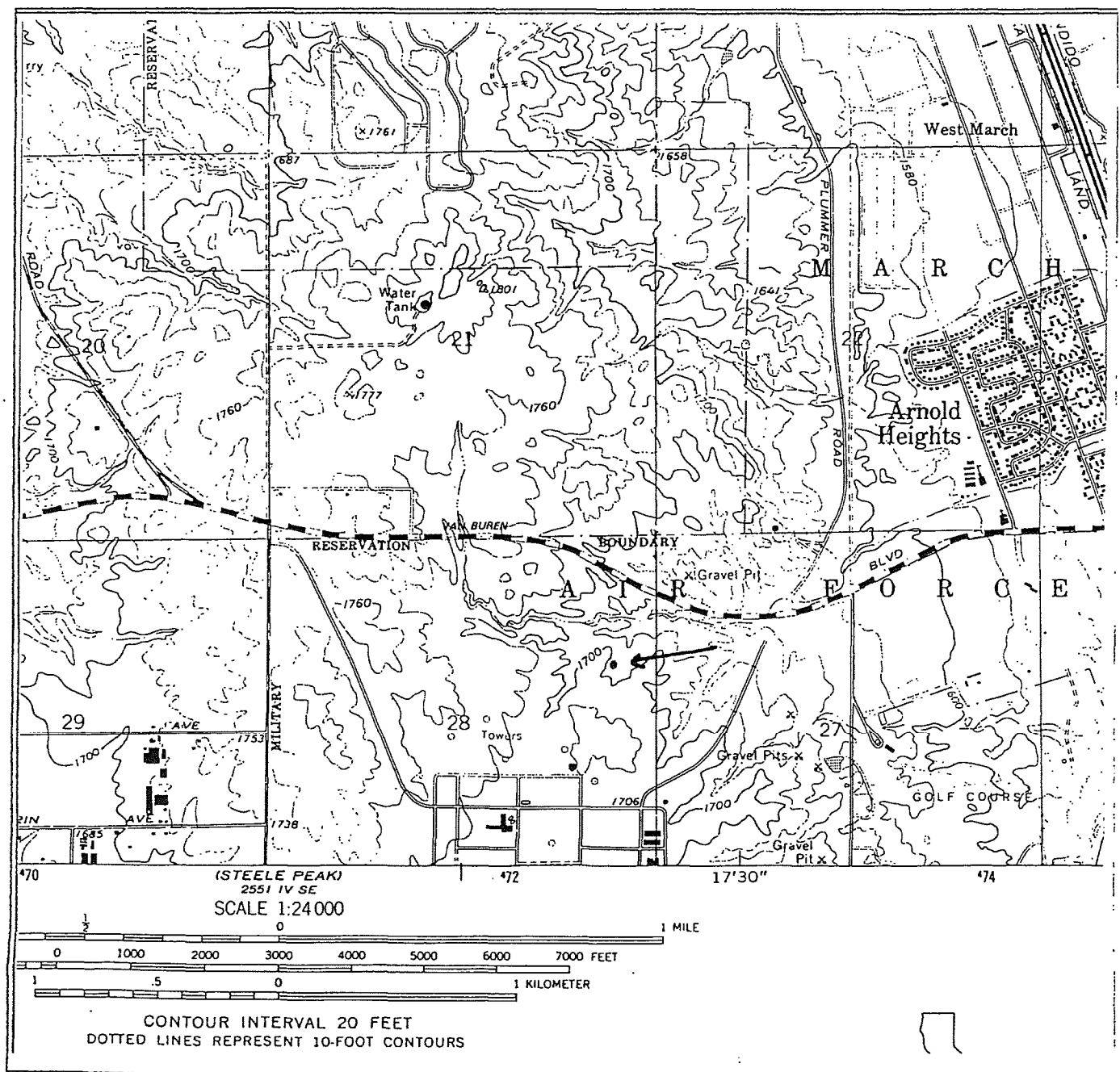
+ extreme exfoliation present

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3105 / August 1986  
mo. yr.

U.S.G.S. Map: Riverside East 7.5'  
Recorder: Daniel McCarthy

Page 4 of 4



State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 33-003105 (Update)

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial CA-RIV-3105 (Update)

Page 1 of 3

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_

Recorded by Daniel Ballester

Date July 28, 2014

Continuation ✓ Update

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton, CA

Project No: CRM TECH 2833

Between July 28 and September 30, 2014, an archaeological monitoring program was carried out in the vicinity of Site 33-003105 during drainage improvement work for a nearby development project. A field visit to the site on July 28 revealed that both milling features recorded in 1986 remained in existence. Feature 1 is a granitic boulder measuring 8.0x6.2x0.6 meters and exhibits four grinding slicks measuring 35x16, 30x26, 25x25, and 22x15 centimeters. The boulder at Feature 2 measures 1.8x1.3x0.25 meters and contains one grinding slick measuring 25x18 centimeters. Neither of the features was disturbed during the project.

**Report Citation:**

Michael Hogan

2015 Archaeological Monitoring Program, March Joint Powers Authority Project,  
near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California.

State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # 33-003105 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-003105 (Update)

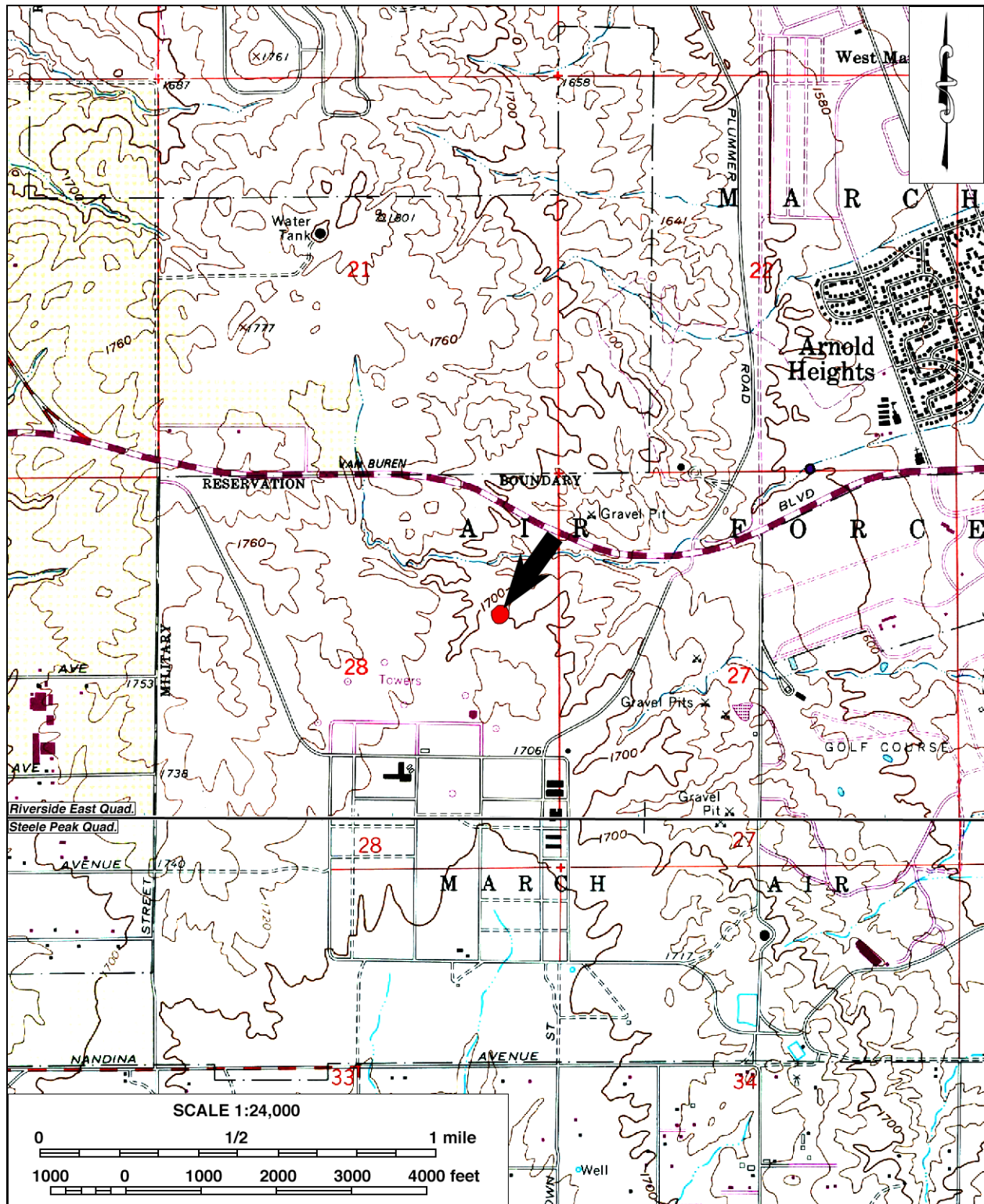
Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\*Map Name: Riverside East, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967/1980



# SKETCH MAP

Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

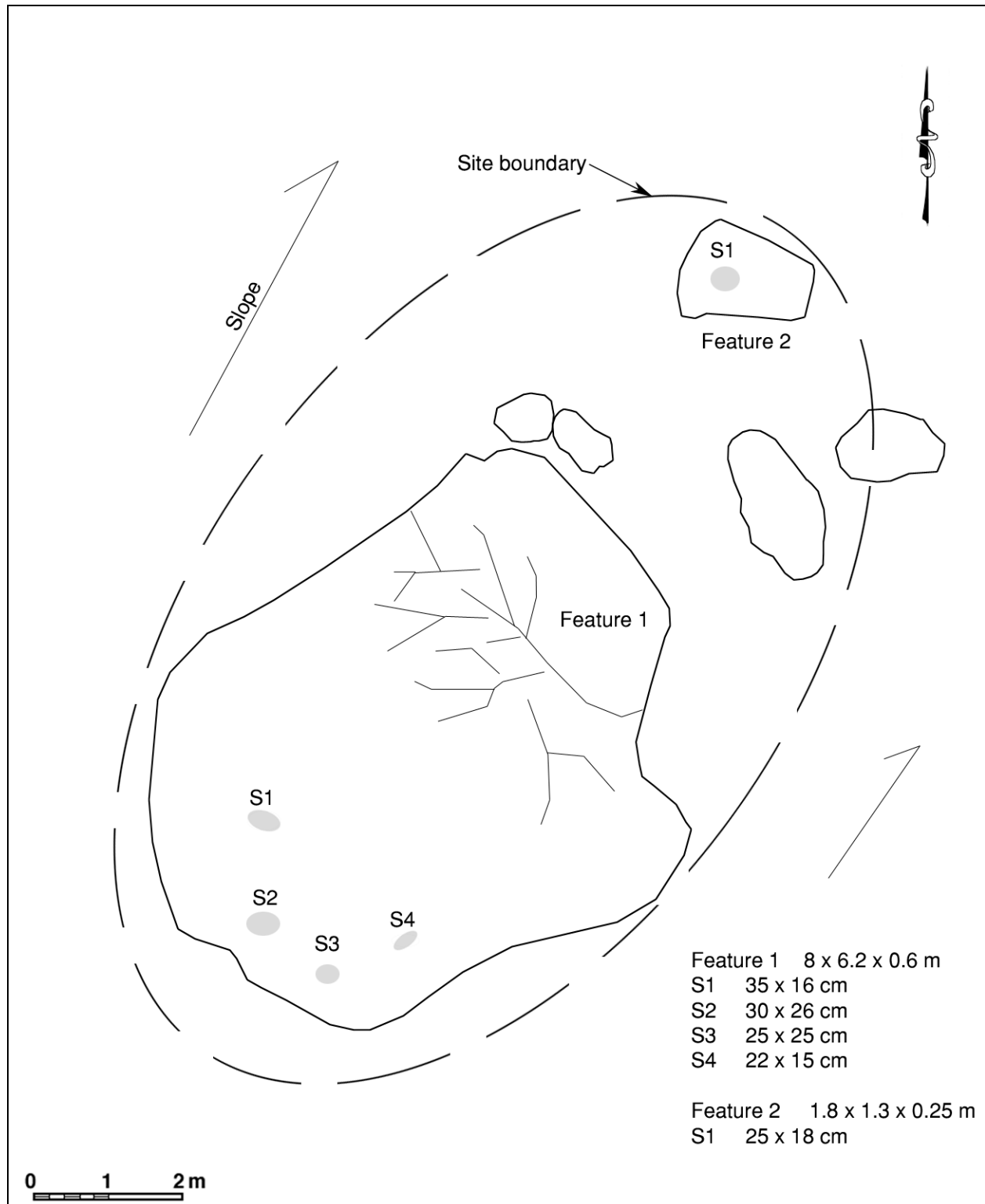
Primary # 33-003105 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-3105 (Update)

\*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester

\*Date: July 28, 2014





# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

CA-RIV-3383

Permanent Trinomial: N&A 4

Page 1 of 3

RECEIVED IN  
ARU

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Riverside East (1967) 7.5', Photorevised 1980
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11: 473055 mE 3749180 mN
4. Twp. 3 S Rng. 4 W, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 27 MAR 14 1988
5. Map Coordinates: mmS mmE
6. Elevation: 1645'
7. Location: On granitic bedrock boulder approximately 60 m. south of Van Buren Boulevard, and 100 m west of Plummer Road
8. Prehistoric: X Historic: Protohistoric:
9. Site Description: One grinding feature in the southeastern quarter of a weathered granitic bedrock boulder (located in an area of generally larger boulders)
10. Area: 2.3 m(N/S) x 2.3 m (E/W); Method of Determination: Tape
11. Depth: Surface
12. Features: One milling feature
13. Artifacts: None observed
14. Non-artifactual Constituents:
15. Date Recorded: 7 November 1987
16. Recorder: L. Gorenflo
17. Affiliation and Address: NIEHAUS & ASSOCIATES, Santa Barbara
18. Human Remains: None observed
19. Site Integrity: Boulder is exfoliating (somewhat intermittently)
20. Nearest Water: Seasonal drainage approximately 20m to the west-southwest
21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Coastal sage and river, NE
22. Vegetation (on site): None
23. Soil: Decomposing granite
24. Surrounding Soil: Brown loam
25. Geology: Flood plain
26. Landform: Terrace above drainage channel
27. Slope: 3% northwest
28. Exposure: Open
29. Landowner and Address: U.S. Air Force, March Air Force Base, California
30. Remarks: Small milling feature incorporates dark vein of granite
31. References: None
32. Name of Project: Contract # F25600-88-D0002
33. Type of Investigation: Environmental Impact Statement
34. Site Accession Number: N/A Curated at: N/A
35. Photos: None Taken by: N/A
36. Photo Accession #: N/A On File at: N/A

N/A: not available

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

CA-RIV-3383

Permanent Trinomial: N&A 4 /         

USGS Map: Riverside East (1969) 7.5'

Recorder: L. Gorenflo

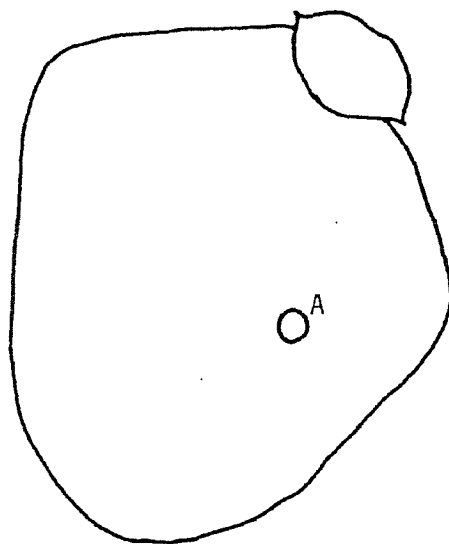
Page 2 of 3

↑  
600m to  
Van Buren Blvd.

100m to  
Plumber Rd. →

↑  
North

0 ——— 1m



Plan View

A: Milling feature  
(11cm diameter)



Side View

(looking east)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

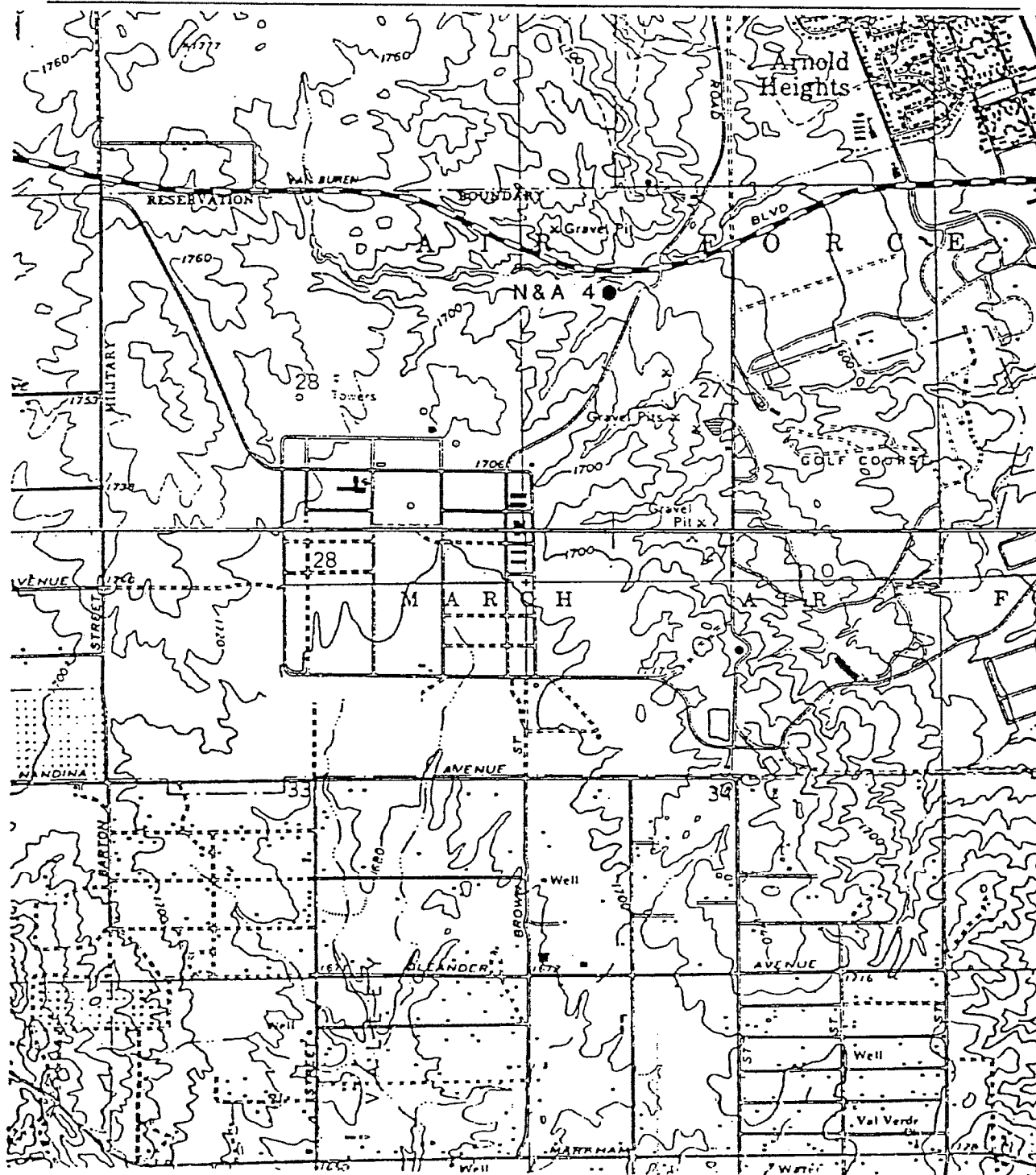
CA-RIV-3383

Permanent Trinomial: N&A 4 /

USGS Map: Riverside East (1967) 7.5'

Recorder: L. Gorenflo

Page 3 of 3



State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 33-003383 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-3383 (Update)

Page 1 of 3

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Recorded by Daniel Ballester

Date July 28, 2014

Continuation ☒ Update

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton, CA

Project No: CRM TECH 2833

Between July 28 and September 30, 2014, an archaeological monitoring program was carried out in the vicinity of Site 33-003100 during drainage improvement work for a nearby development project. A field visit to the site on July 28 confirmed the presence of the bedrock milling feature recorded in 1987 and resulted in the recordation of an additional milling feature. The original feature, designated Feature 1, measures 2.6x2.2x0.25 meters, and the slick on it measures 10x10 centimeters. The newly recorded Feature 2 measures 1.0x0.7x0.15 meter and contains a slick that is 30x28 centimeters size. Neither of the features was disturbed during the project.

**Report Citation:**

Michael Hogan

2015 Archaeological Monitoring Program, March Joint Powers Authority Project,  
near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California.

State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # 33-003383 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-003383 (Update)

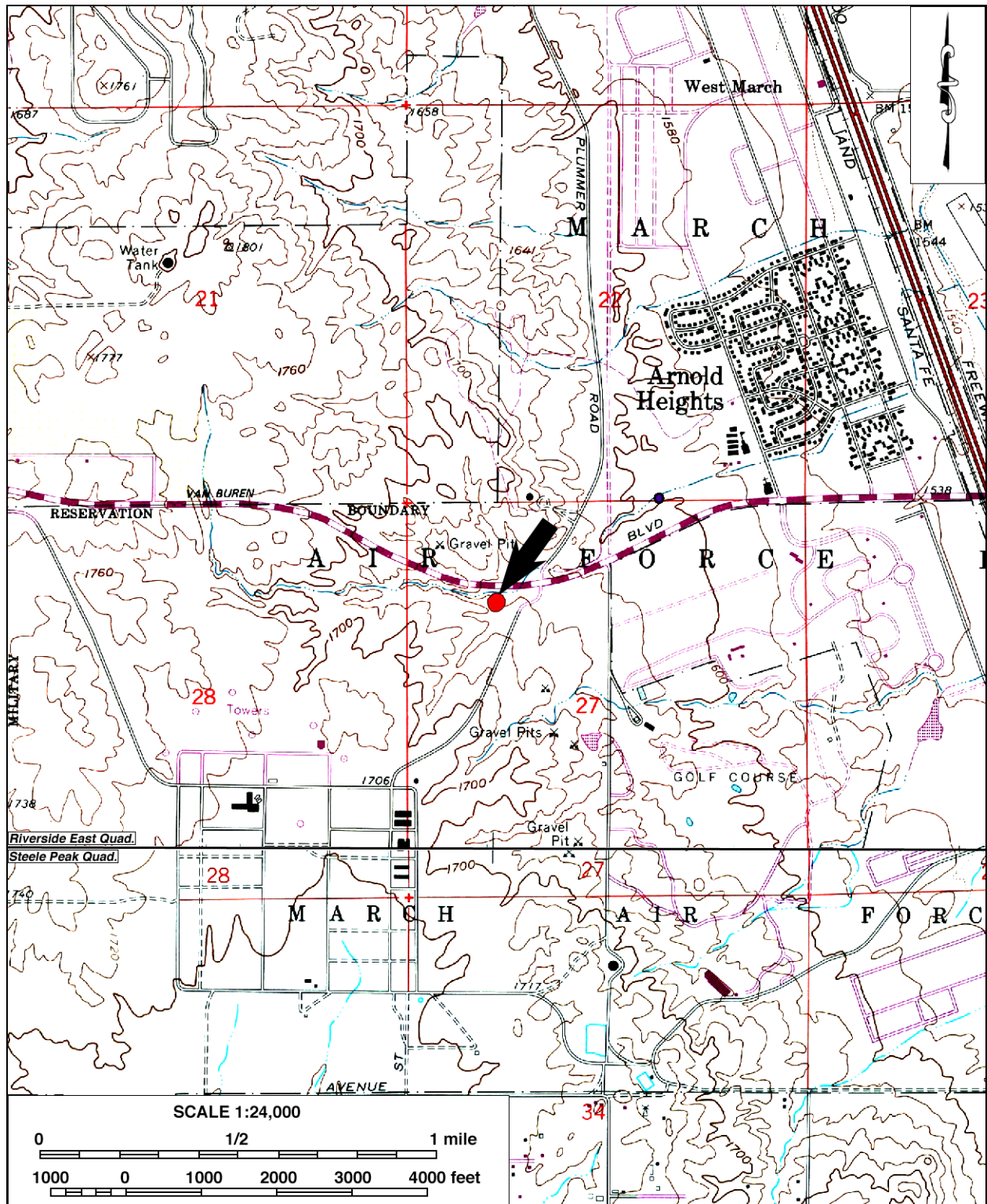
Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\*Map Name: Riverside East, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967/1980



# SKETCH MAP

Primary # 33-003383 (Update)

HRI #

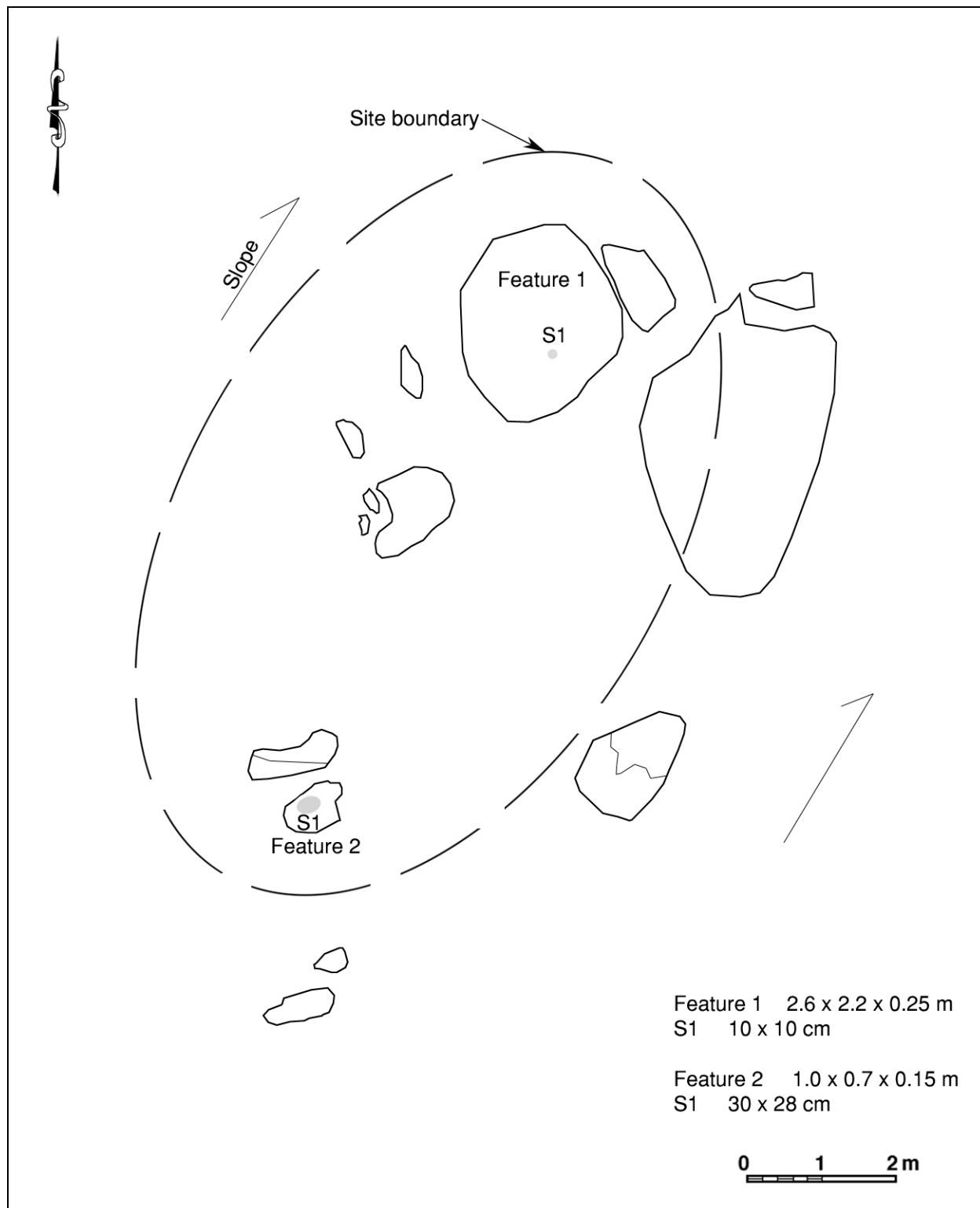
Trinomial CA-RIV-3383 (Update)

Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester

\*Date: July 28, 2014



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-023984

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-11789

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2833-2

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted \*a. County Riverside  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)  
\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside East, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1980  
T4S; R2W; NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 27 ; S.B. B.M.  
Elevation: Approximately 1,645 feet above mean sea level  
c. Address N/A City Zip  
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 472,934 mE/ 3,749,297 mN  
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)  
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately  
345 feet west of Plummer Road and 320 feet south of Van Buren Boulevard

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This bedrock milling site consists of a single granitic boulder with a grinding slick. The boulder measures approximately 7.0x3.7x0.6 meters, and the slicks measures 28x23 centimeters. No surface artifacts were observed at the site, nor was there any indication of subsurface cultural deposits.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP4: Bedrock milling feature

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District  
☐ Isolate ☐ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Nina Gallardo and Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH,  
1600 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: July 28, 2014

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Archaeological monitoring for CEQA-compliance purpose

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Michael Hogan (2015):  
Archaeological Monitoring Program, March Joint Powers Authority Project, near  
March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California

\*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☒ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2833-2

- A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 8 meters (E-W) b. Width 5 meters (N-S)  
**Method of Measurement:** Paced Taped Visual estimate ☒ Other: Trimble GPS unit  
**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.): Artifacts ☒ Features Soil Vegetation  
Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):  
**Reliability of Determination:** High ☒ Medium Low Explain:  
**Limitations** (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined  
Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):
- A2. **Depth:** None ☒ Unknown **Method of Determination:**
- \*A3. **Human Remains:** Present ☒ Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):
- \*A4. **Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) See Item P3a.
- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None
- \*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- \*A7. **Site Condition:** Good ☒ Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.):
- \*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): An intermitted drainage is located approximately 250 feet north of the site.
- \*A9. **Elevation:** Approximately 1,645 feet above mean sea level
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):  
The site is located south of a seasonal drainage and a small hill covered with granitic bedrock outcrops. Vegetation in the area includes datura, wild mustard, tumbleweed, sycamore, willow, and various small shrubs and grasses. Soil consists of light yellow-brown fine- to coarse-grained sands with decomposing granite and small to large rocks and boulders.
- A11. **Historical Information:**
- \*A12. **Age:** ☒ Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945  
Post 1945 Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**
- A13. **Interpretations:** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) The bedrock-milling feature found at this site represents common, well-documented activities among the Native population in western Riverside County. The feature is generally interpreted as food-processing site resulting from occasional use by the Native people on resource-gathering excursions. They do not provide any new or important insights into Native American lifeways. Past studies on such sites generally found no or little subsurface cultural remains associated with the milling features.
- A14. **Remarks:** This site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. **References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. **Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 1600 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Daniel Ballester **Date:** April 20, 2015  
**Affiliation and Address:** CRM TECH, 1600 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324



State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # 33-023984  
HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-11789

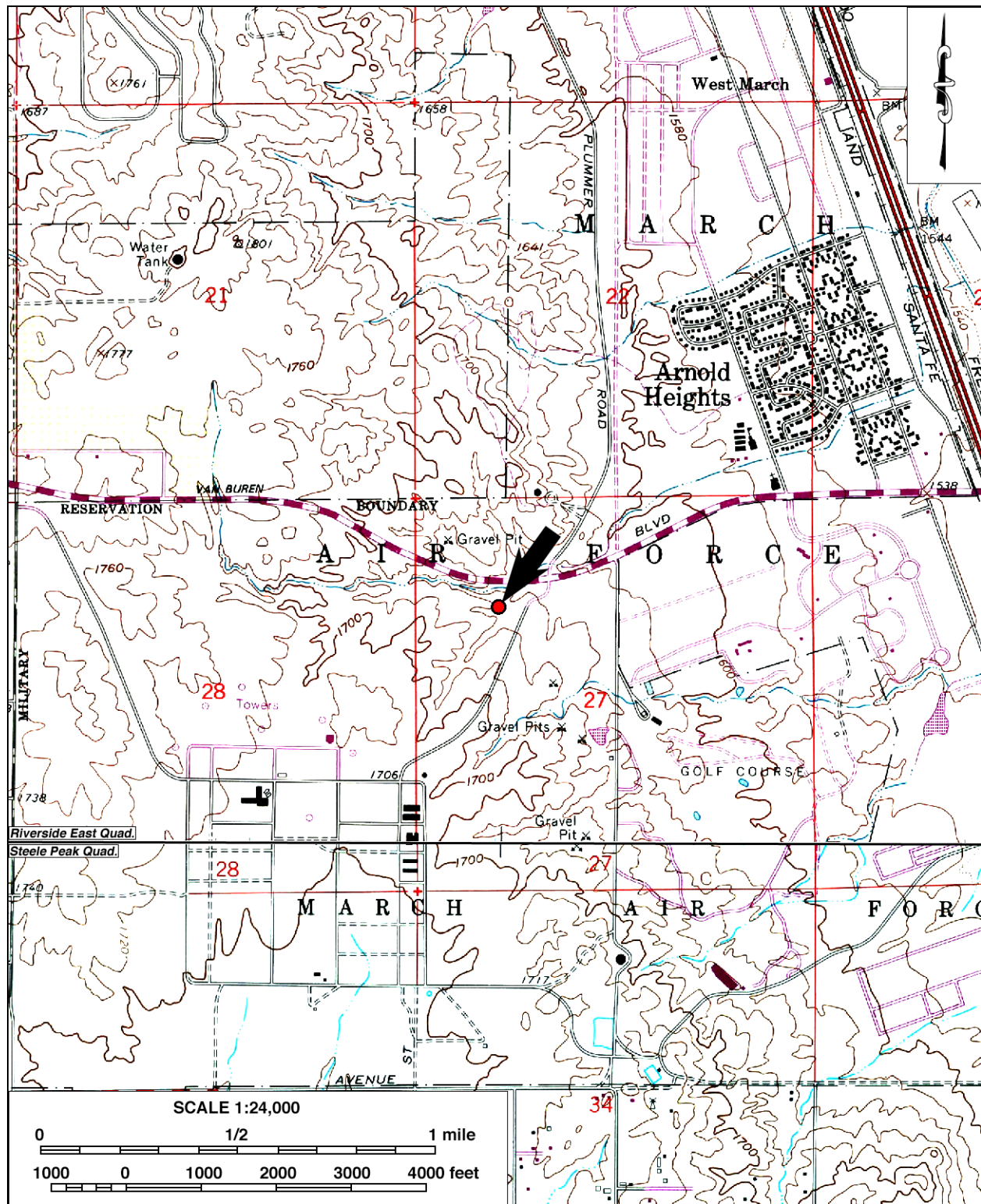
Page 3 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2833-2

\*Map Name: Riverside East, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

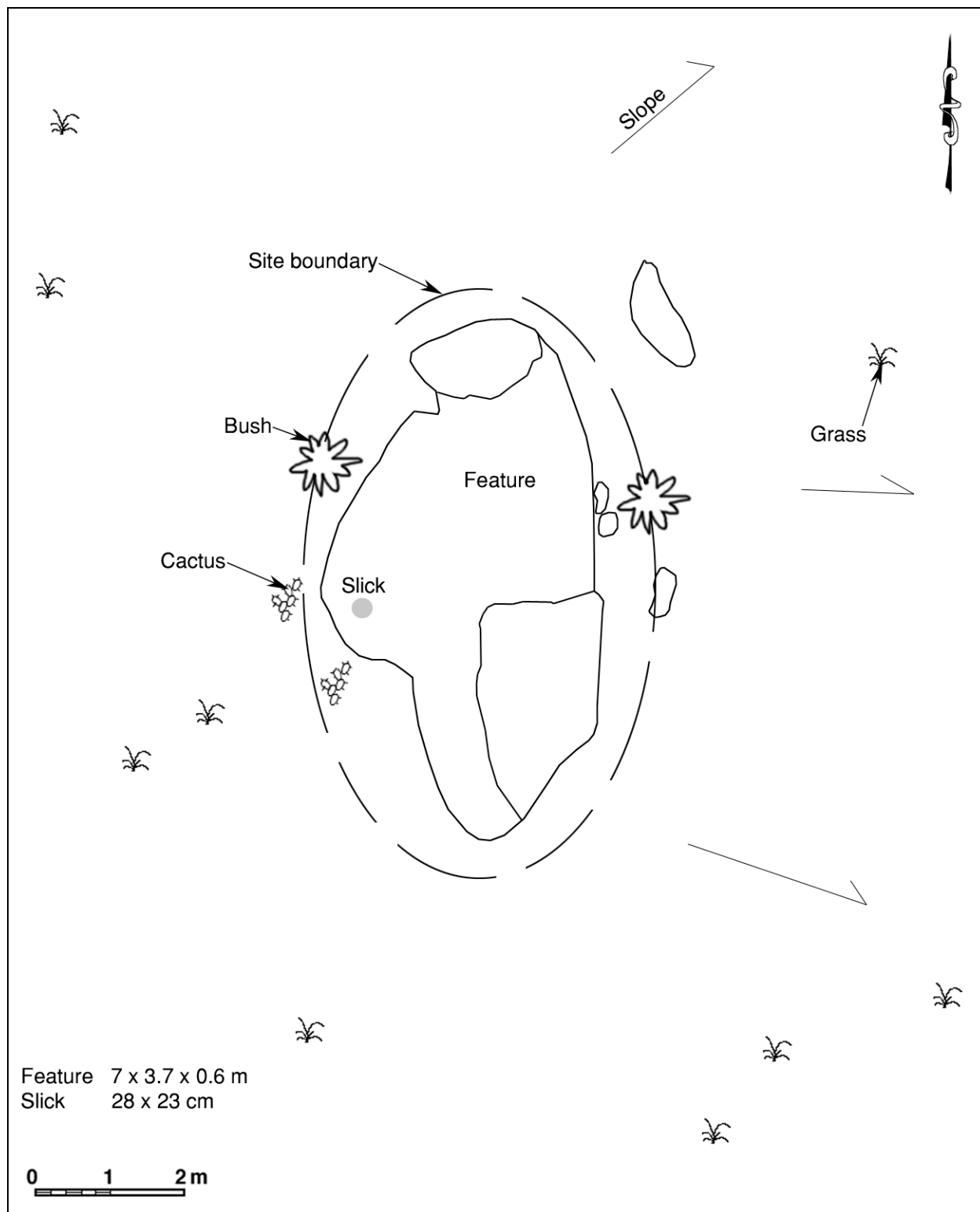
\*Date of Map: 1967/1980



# SKETCH MAP

\*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester

\*Date: July 28, 2014



# MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary # 33-023984

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-11789

Page 5 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2833-2

Form Prepared by: Daniel Ballester

Date: July 28, 2014

Feature	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation				Bedrock Type and Condition
1	7 (N-S)	x	3.7 (E-W)	x Height 0.6	Granite; good condition
		x		x Height	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	Slick	MS	28	23	0		Highly polished

Type Key:				Contents Key:			
CO Conical mortar	PM Possible Mortar	S Filled with soil	R Contains rock	OM Oval mortar	MS Milling slick	L Filled with leaves	P Contains pestle
SM Saucer mortar	BM Basin milling feature	U Unexcavated	M Contains mano	Other:			

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-023985

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-11790

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2833-1

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted \*a. County Riverside  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)  
\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside East, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1980  
T4S; R2W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 27 ; S.B. B.M.  
Elevation: Approximately 1,640 feet above mean sea level  
c. Address N/A City Zip  
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 472,990 mE/ 3,749,318 mN  
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)  
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately  
230 feet west of Plummer Road and 240 feet south of Van Buren Boulevard

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This bedrock milling site consists of a single granitic boulder with a grinding slick. The boulder measures approximately 3.8x2.6x0.8 meters, and the slicks measures 50x40 centimeters. No surface artifacts were observed at the site, nor was there any indication of subsurface cultural deposits.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP4: Bedrock milling feature

\*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object ☒ Site District Element of District  
Isolate Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic ☒ Prehistoric Both

\*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Nina Gallardo and Daniel Ballester CRM TECH,  
1600 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: July 28, 2014

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Archaeological monitoring for CEQA-compliance purpose

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Michael Hogan (2015):  
Archaeological Monitoring Program, March Joint Powers Authority Project, near  
March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California

\*Attachments: None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☒ Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record ☒ Milling Station Record Rock Art Record  
Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2833-1

- A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 4 meters (E-W) b. Width 4 meters (N-S)  
**Method of Measurement:** Paced Taped Visual estimate ☒ Other: Trimble GPS unit  
**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.): Artifacts ☒ Features Soil Vegetation  
Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):  
**Reliability of Determination:** High ☒ Medium Low Explain:  
**Limitations** (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined  
Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):
- A2. **Depth:** None ☒ Unknown **Method of Determination:**
- \*A3. **Human Remains:** Present ☒ Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):
- \*A4. **Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) See Item P3a.
- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None
- \*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- \*A7. **Site Condition:** Good ☒ Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.):
- \*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): An intermitted drainage is located approximately 170 feet north of the site.
- \*A9. **Elevation:** Approximately 1,640 feet above mean sea level
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):  
The site is located south of a seasonal drainage and a small hill covered with granitic bedrock outcrops. Vegetation in the area includes datura, wild mustard, tumbleweed, sycamore, willow, and various small shrubs and grasses. Soil consists of light yellow-brown fine- to coarse-grained sands with decomposing granite and small to large rocks and boulders.
- A11. **Historical Information:**
- \*A12. **Age:** ☒ Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945  
Post 1945 Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**
- A13. **Interpretations:** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) The bedrock-milling feature found at this site represents common, well-documented activities among the Native population in western Riverside County. The feature is generally interpreted as food-processing site resulting from occasional use by the Native people on resource-gathering excursions. They do not provide any new or important insights into Native American lifeways. Past studies on such sites generally found no or little subsurface cultural remains associated with the milling features.
- A14. **Remarks:** This site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. **References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. **Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 1600 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Daniel Ballester **Date:** April 20, 2015  
**Affiliation and Address:** CRM TECH, 1600 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

## LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-023985

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-11790

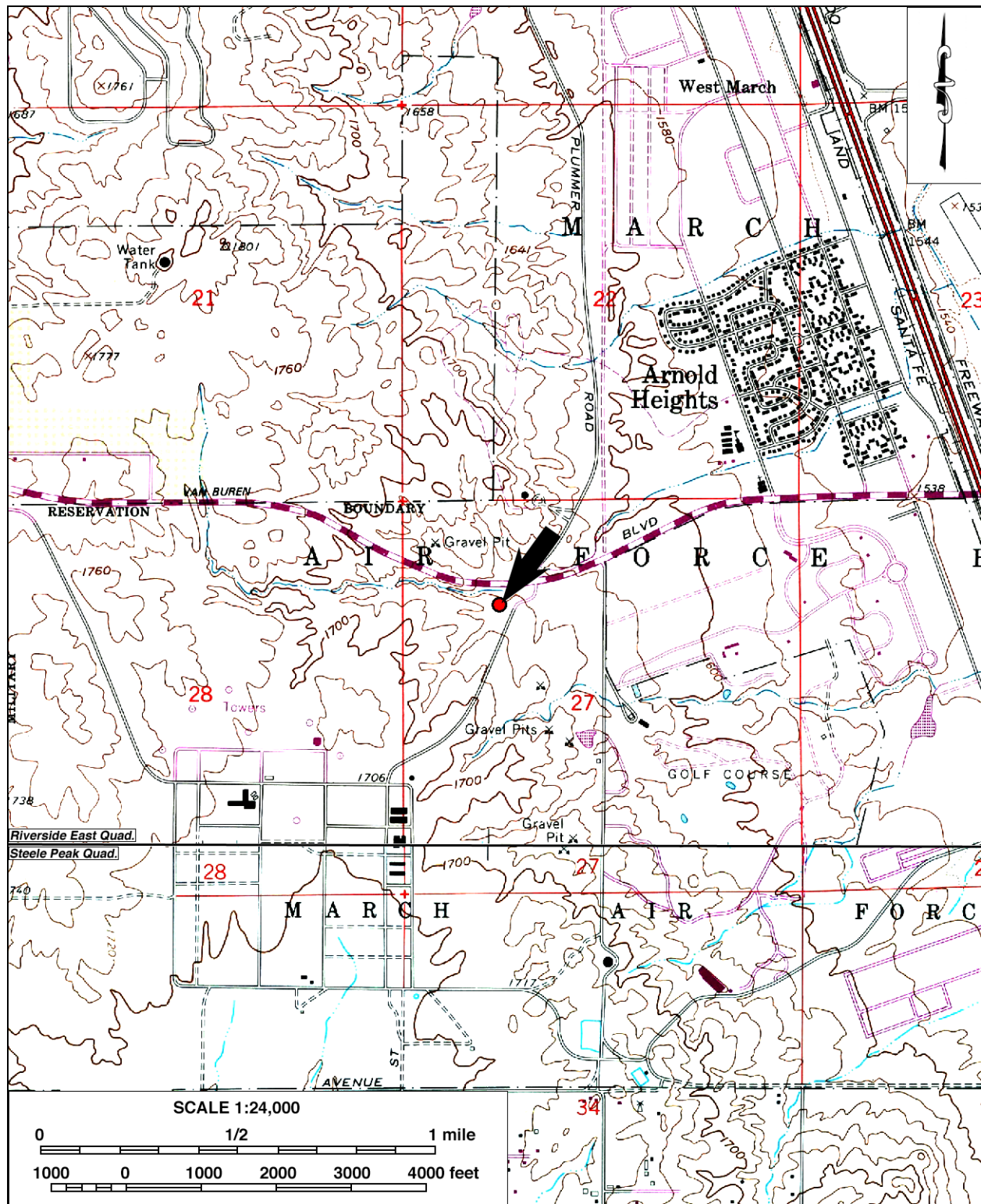
Page 3 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2833-1

\*Map Name: Riverside East, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967/1980

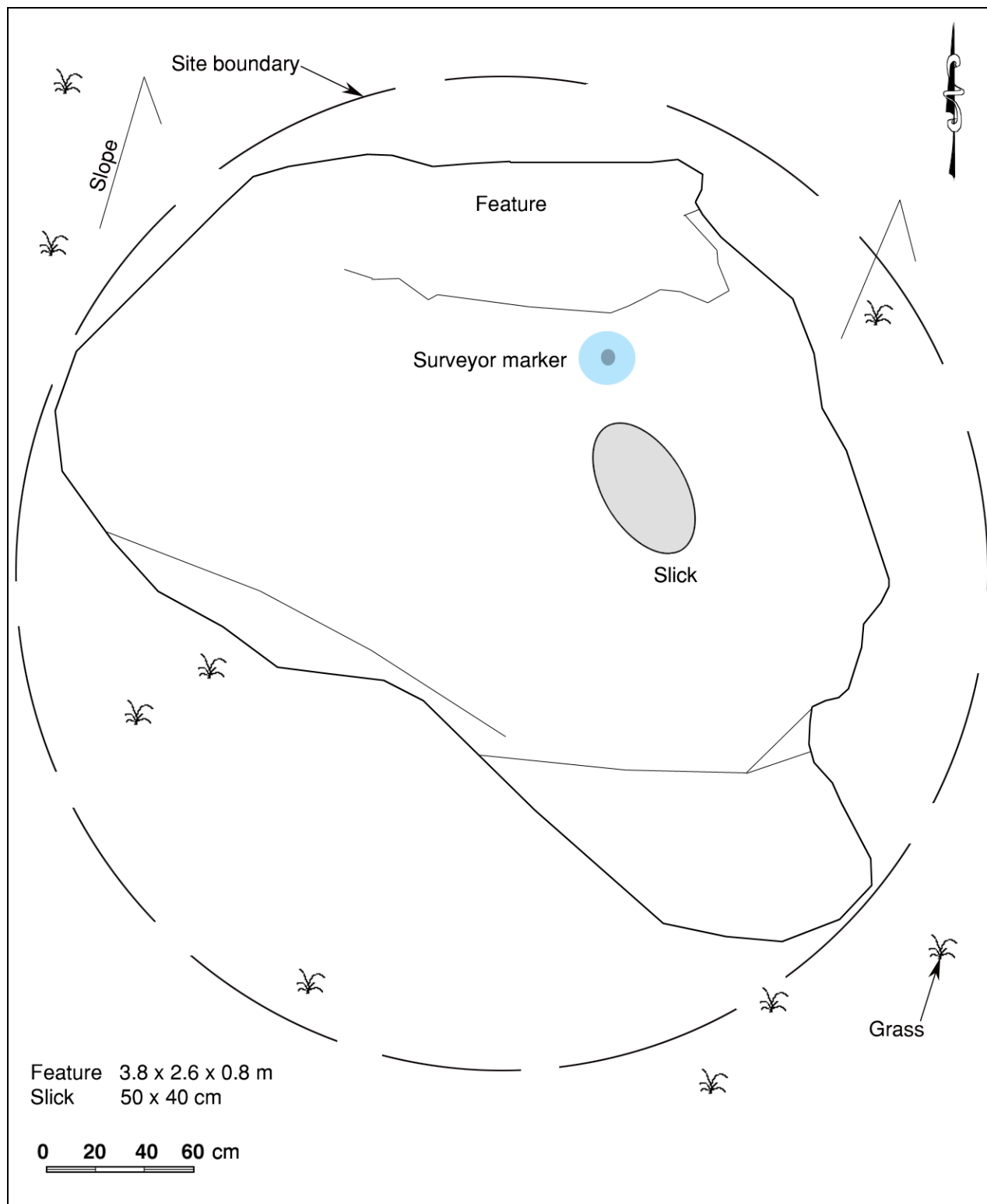




# SKETCH MAP

\*Drawn by: Nina Gallardo

\*Date: July 28, 2014



# MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary # 33-023985

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-11790

Page 5 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2833-1

Form Prepared by: Daniel Ballester

Date: July 28, 2014

Feature	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation				Bedrock Type and Condition
1	3.8 (NW-SE)	x	2.6 (NE-SW)	x Height 0.8	Granite; good condition
		x		x Height	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	Slick	MS	50	40	0		Highly polished

Type Key:				Contents Key:			
CO Conical mortar	PM Possible Mortar	S Filled with soil	R Contains rock	OM Oval mortar	MS Milling slick	L Filled with leaves	P Contains pestle
SM Saucer mortar	BM Basin milling feature	U Unexcavated	M Contains mano	Other:			



February 29, 2016

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians  
Kimley-Horn  
Lewis Management Corporation  
March Joint Powers Authority

RE: Letter of Findings  
Initial Field Survey for the Proposed Adjustments to  
The Alignments of Krameria Street and Street M  
Near March Air Reserve Base, County of Riverside, California

On February 26, 2016, at the request of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Kimley-Horn, the Lewis Management Corporation, and the March Joint Powers Authority, CRM TECH Field Director Daniel Ballester along with CRM TECH Archaeologists John Goodman, Cynthia Morales, and Ben Kerridge and Native American Monitor Cody Schlater from the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, conducted an intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the proposed adjusted alignments of Krameria Street and Street M, within the proposed South Campus development area (Figures 1, 2). The purpose of the survey was to determine if there are any cultural resources that may be impacted during construction activities.

Before starting the field work, shape files of the study area were provided by Kimley-Horn. These files were copied into our GIS mapping program and into our handheld Trimble Yuma GPS unit. The shape files were used to determine the boundaries of the survey area reported on here. Aerial photographs were also added to the project files for use in the field to help determine the location of any topographical/geographical features during the survey. Also added to this database were site locations on file in CRM TECH's office from other projects previously completed in the area.

A review of the data on file in our offices indicated that numerous prehistoric bedrock milling features have been recorded in the vicinity of the South Campus project area, as well as within it. In fact the location of one such site, Site 33-005415 (CA-RIV-5415), is recorded as being in the proposed alignment of Krameria Street, east of Street M.

Ethnographic literature and letters from the Tribe as part of the Native American scoping for other projects in the area indicate that there were villages in the area and that people would travel out from these habitation sites for seasonally available resources in the area. Specific areas around the villages may have been associated with individual families or lineages that used them repeatedly as they foraged in the area. As such, bedrock milling features could be considered as part of the village area, and they may have been associated with particular families or lineages.

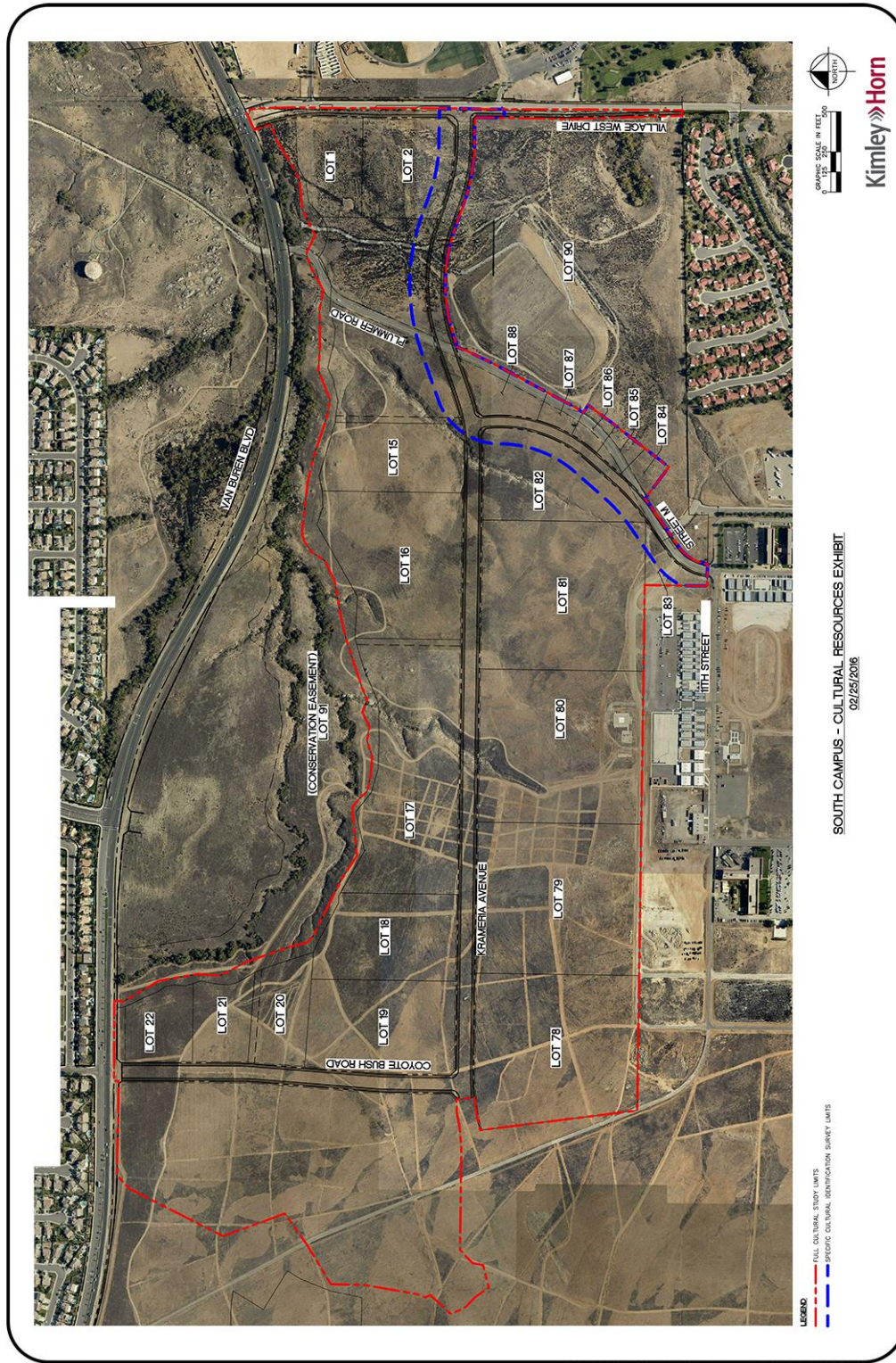


Figure 1: The study area of this letter, outlined in blue, shown on a recent aerial photograph of the area. Figure supplied by Kimley-Horn.



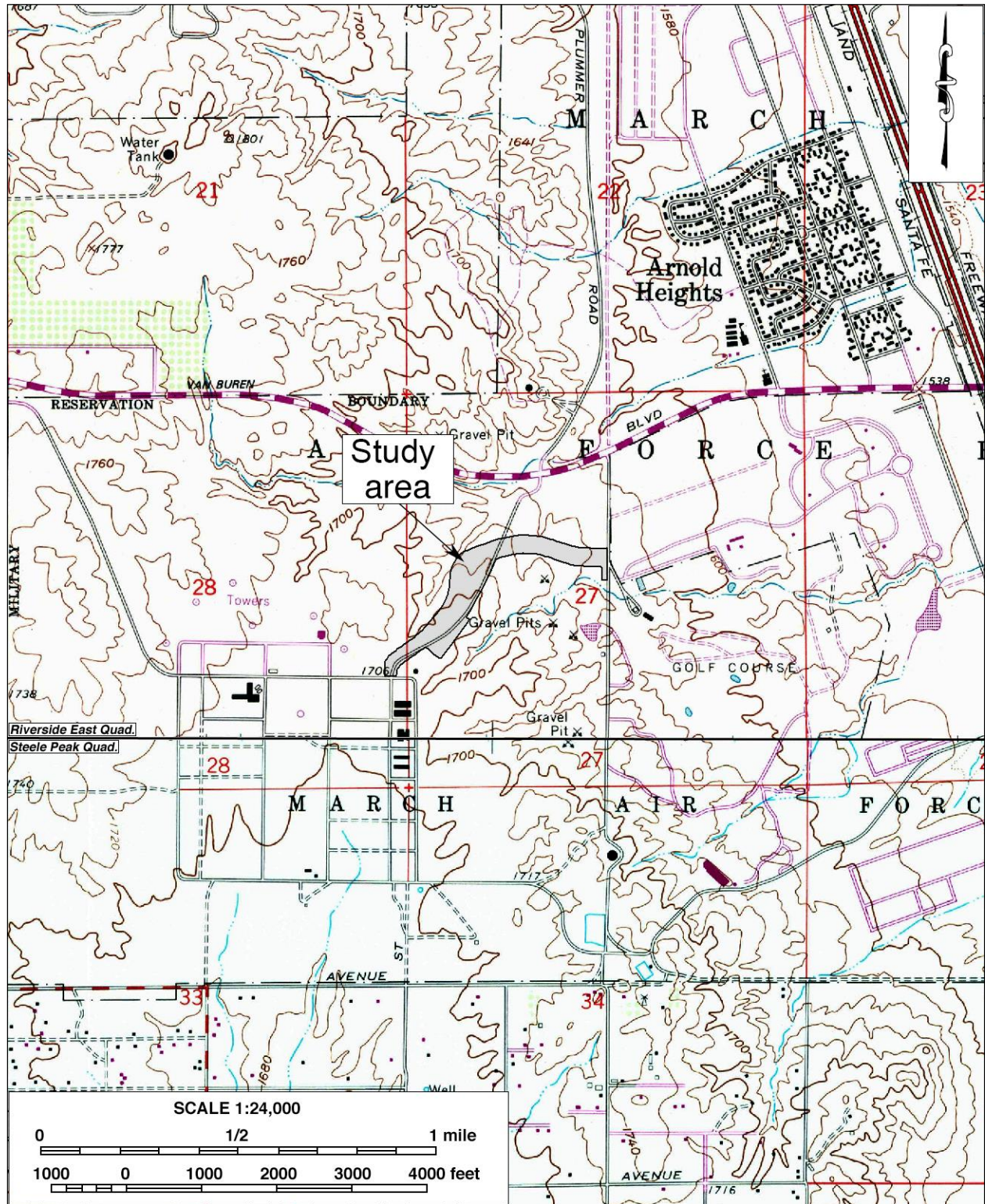


Figure 2. The study area, as shown on the current USGS Riverside East (and Steele Peak), Calif. 7.5' quadrangle.



## Field Methods:

Having reviewed available data and prepared the data for use with our GPS unit, the crew conducted the field inspection following standard archaeological survey procedures. These included walking in transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart across the study area. The direction of the transects varied in different areas, based on topographical/geographical features (e.g., roads), the angle of the alignments and the width/length of different parts of the study area. The entire ground surface in the study area, as well as slightly beyond it, was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years old or older).

During the survey, tops of rises, edges of slopes, rodent burrows, soil indentations, and cut banks were closely examined for any indications of human presence. All bedrock outcrops on the property were inspected for any evidence of Native American grinding surfaces. Photographs were taken to visually document the property and the environment.

## Field Results:

During the intensive-level field survey, it was observed that most of this study area has been moderately disturbed due to construction and weed abatement activities in the past. For example, east of Plummer Road and north of the landfill, a post announcing the presence of a buried fiber optic telephone line was observed in the study area (Figure 3). Additionally, there are two monitoring wells located in the same area (one is shown in Figure 4). Several of the drainages north of the landfill have been lined with imported stones (riprap) (Figure 5). One storm drain manhole cover was also encountered. The western portion of the study area, near the Ben Clark Training Center and along the west side of Plummer Road, has been disturbed by fairly recent earth-moving activities associated with the Meridian B2 B3 Channel project, construction of the Ben Clark Training Center, and weed abatement. Soils throughout the study area consist of decomposing granite and silty loam. Ground visibility ranged from poor (10%) to excellent (90%), depending on the vegetation cover in different areas. The survey crew, however, was able to inspect the areas of denser vegetation growth.



Figure 3. Marker of underground telephone line, facing southwest.



Figure 4. One of the monitoring wells in the study area, facing south.





Figure 5. A drainage filled with riprap, facing northeast.

A small amount of modern refuse was observed in most areas. The refuse included construction material, such as concrete and asphalt fragments, crushed gravel, and metal pipes. As a result of the field inspection, one new archaeological site was found. The new site, temporarily designated Site 3045-1, is a historic-period refuse scatter dating to the late 50's early 60's. It consists of glass bottle bases and sherds, ceramic fragments, and some metal objects scattered over an area measuring

approximately 150 x 90 feet in size. It is located approximately 110 feet south of Plummer Street and approximately 2,015 feet west of Village West Drive on an east-facing slope (GPS data for the site was recorded). Stippled glass bases (post-1946) manufactured by Maywood Glass and Hazel Atlas (early 1960s) were observed in the scatter. Many of the glass sherds are melted from having been incinerated and it appears that the refuse has been spread out by heavy equipment, possibly during fire or weed abatement activities. The refuse scatter does not appear to have a buried component (Figure 6).



Figure 6. A portion of Site 3045-1 (temporary designation), showing some of the historic-period glass fragments.

Based on the site record, Site 33-005415 appears to be recorded within the study area, between Plummer Road and Village West Drive. The site was first recorded in April 1994 during a 2,500-acre archaeological survey associated with March Air Reserve Base. It was recorded as a granite outcrop with two feature boulders, containing a total of four milling slicks (Giacomini



1994). GPS systems were not in general use in 1994, and locational data for the site was given as 212 degrees from [the] signal [at] Clark Street/West Village Drive and Van Buren Boulevard, 1/8 mile east of Plummer Road and 1/2 mile south of Van Buren Boulevard (Giacomini 1994).

As noted above, during the survey all bedrock outcrops, and the area around them, were intensively inspected for any evidence Native use, including evidence of grinding/milling (Figure 7). This was especially true of the boulders in the general area of the purported location of this site. None of the boulders, though, exhibited any signs of milling. All of the granitic boulders in the study area are highly weathered (Figure 7), such that any slicks would be hard to detect. Furthermore, when comparing the 1994 site sketch map with the boulders within the study area, it was determined that the boulders in the study area do not resemble those depicted in the site sketch map.



Figure 7. Bedrock outcrops in the study area, facing east. Notice that the boulder in the foreground is turning into decomposing granite with plants growing in it.

Thus, in an attempt to find Site 33-005415, the survey crew expanded their search area outside of the study area to include a bedrock outcrop to the south in this general location. According to the site record, Feature 1 of Site 33-005415 is a large boulder measuring 8x6 meters in size. This boulder could potentially be located south of a chain-link fence that surrounds the landfill. Feature 2, may be a boulder that is located north of the chain-link fence, but still outside of this study area. While no milling features were detected on the boulder north of the fence (which is outside of the road alignment study area), and though access to the other boulders was prohibited by the fence, it was determined that this outcrop conformed, generally, to the description and drawing provided in the site record.

Regarding this site, it must be acknowledged that there was no access south of the fence around the landfill, which is outside of the South Campus project area. It should also be remembered

that Site 33-005415 was recorded over 20 years ago, during which time additional weathering and exfoliation would have occurred. Furthermore, during previous work in the area, CRM TECH has verified, using GPS systems, that the locations of some of the previously recorded sites have been somewhat incorrect.

### **Discussion:**

The only cultural resource observed within the study area of this field investigation consists of scatter of glass, ceramic, and metal pieces dating to the late historic period. No evidence of an intact or buried deposit was noted. As such, this site does not appear to contain any significant information that would provide new or important information regarding this period of the history of the area.

The survey team was especially intent on looking for any evidence of prehistoric use of the area, but none was found in the study area. The location of Site 33-005415 was intensively, extensively, and exhaustively examined but no evidence of the site was found in the study area. It was determined, however, that it is likely that the site is located south of the recorded location and outside of the study area.

A general model of Native use of the area in late prehistoric times is that they lived in village areas (generally in more sheltered areas, near water resources). The people would travel away from these home bases to hunt and gather the seasonally available resources that they needed. The hundreds of bedrock milling features that have been recorded in western Riverside County are a result of these foraging expeditions, resulting from people stopping to process the resources (possibly to reduce the size or weight) before taking them back to their homes.

Bedrock milling features are, thus, important reminders and examples of the lifeways of Native people in the area. Archaeological testing programs that have been conducted at these types of sites oftentimes would find no associated artifacts or evidence of other types of activities. Thus, recording the data regarding these sites and features oftentimes exhausted their data potential, and having this information, especially the location of the sites, provided almost all of the information available from them. We know, however, that sometimes Native people would stay in these areas for a longer period of time and that, occasionally, some other activities occurred in around these features.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations:**

No significant or important cultural resources were encountered in the study area. No evidence of Site 33-005415 was found in the study area. Because there is a fence around the landfill area, though, a definitive location of the site could not be established. While it appears that the proposed alignments of Krameria Avenue and Street M will not impact any known significant cultural resources, the number of sites in the area and ethnographic information indicates that the area was heavily used by Native Americans in prehistoric times.

This report does not constitute a CEQA-level study of the area surveyed. It is recommended that such a study be undertaken, especially for the entire project area. Additional recommendations regarding the project area will be made based on the results of that study.

If you have any questions or need additional information, do not hesitate to contact our office.



Michael Hogan  
Principal  
CRM TECH

### **Reference Cited**

Giacomini, Barb  
1994 Archaeological Site Record: CA-RIV-5415. On file, Eastern Information Center,  
University of California, Riverside.



**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**SOUTH CAMPUS EXPANSION PROJECT  
MERIDIAN BUSINESS PARK**

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

**For Submittal to:**

Planning and Development Services  
March Joint Powers Authority  
23555 Meyer Drive  
Riverside, CA 92518

**Prepared for:**

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.  
401 B Street, Suite 600  
San Diego, CA 92101

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

April 8, 2016  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3046

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

**Author(s):** Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator/Archaeologist  
Jesse Yorck, Archaeologist/Report Writer  
Nina Gallardo, Archaeologist/Native American Liaison

**Consulting Firm:** CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324  
(909) 824-6400

**Date:** April 8, 2016

**For Submittal to:** Planning and Development Services  
March Joint Powers Authority  
23555 Meyer Drive  
Riverside, CA 92518  
(951) 656-7000

**Prepared for:** Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.  
401 B Street, Suite 600  
San Diego, CA 92101  
(619) 744-0138

**USGS Quadrangle:** Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Sections 27 and 28, T3S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately 296 acres

**Keywords:** Northern Perris Valley; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Sites 33-003097, 33-003098, 33-003100, 33-003105, 33-003289, 33-003382, 33-023984, 33-023985, and 33-024849 (prehistoric bedrock milling features); Site 33-003285 (structural remains associated with Camp Haan); Site 33-024859 (historic-period refuse scatter); Site 33-024860 (tower remains); no “historical resources” under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between February and April 2016, at the request of Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 296 acres of vacant land located to the west of March Air Reserve Base and to the southwest of the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. More specifically, the subject property of the study lies on the south side of Van Buren Boulevard between Village West Drive and Barton Street, in Sections 27 and 28 of T3S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed commercial development known as the South Campus Expansion Project, a part of the Meridian Business Park development. The March Joint Powers Authority (JPA), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the JPA with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The records search results indicate that 14 prehistoric archaeological sites were previously recorded within or in close proximity to the project boundaries, all of them consisting of bedrock milling features with shallow grinding slicks. During the field survey, four of these sites, 33-003286, 33-003287, 33-003383, and 33-005415, were found to be outside the project area. Site 33-003288 could not be located during the field survey, and it is unclear whether the milling feature has been destroyed or was in fact well outside the project area.

The other nine sites were confirmed to be present in the project area as a result of the field survey. However, the boulder at Site 33-005416 is now so exfoliated that the recorded grinding slick is no longer discernable. For all practical purposes, this site no longer exists. As a result of the field survey, three previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified in the project area and recorded into the California Historical Resources inventory, including another bedrock milling feature, a historic-period refuse scatter, and the remains of what appear to have been a number of tower structures. In addition, a group of concrete slab foundations was identified as an extension of Site 33-003285, which was previously recorded on the adjacent property to the south as the remains of WWII-era Camp Haan. In all, 12 sites are known to be present within or partially within the project area today, as listed below:

Site Number	Description
33-003097 (CA-RIV-3097)	Prehistoric bedrock milling features
33-003098 (CA-RIV-3098)	Prehistoric bedrock milling features
33-003100 (CA-RIV-3100)	Prehistoric bedrock milling features
33-003105 (CA-RIV-3105)	Prehistoric bedrock milling features
33-003285 (CA-RIV-3285H)	Structural remains associated with Camp Haan
33-003289 (CA-RIV-3289)	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
33-003382 (CA-RIV-3382)	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature

33-023984 (CA-RIV-11789)	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
33-023985 (CA-RIV-11790)	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
33-024849 (CA-RIV-12318)	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
33-024859 (CA-RIV-12321H)	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-024860 (CA-RIV-12322H)	Tower remains

Due to the lack of historic integrity and potential to yield important archaeological data, none of these 12 resources appears eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and thus none of them meets CEQA's definition of a "historical resource." Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the JPA a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources.

No further cultural resources procedures are required for the project by CEQA provisions unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, in the interest of protecting California's cultural heritage whenever possible, it is recommended that the bedrock milling features be considered for preservation in future adjustments to project plans, either by avoidance or through relocation. If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between February and April 2016, at the request of Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 296 acres of vacant land located to the west of March Air Reserve Base and to the southwest of the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). More specifically, the subject property of the study lies on the south side of Van Buren Boulevard between Village West Drive and Barton Street, in Sections 27 and 28 of T3S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed commercial development known as the South Campus Expansion Project, a part of the Meridian Business Park development. The March Joint Powers Authority (JPA), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the JPA with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

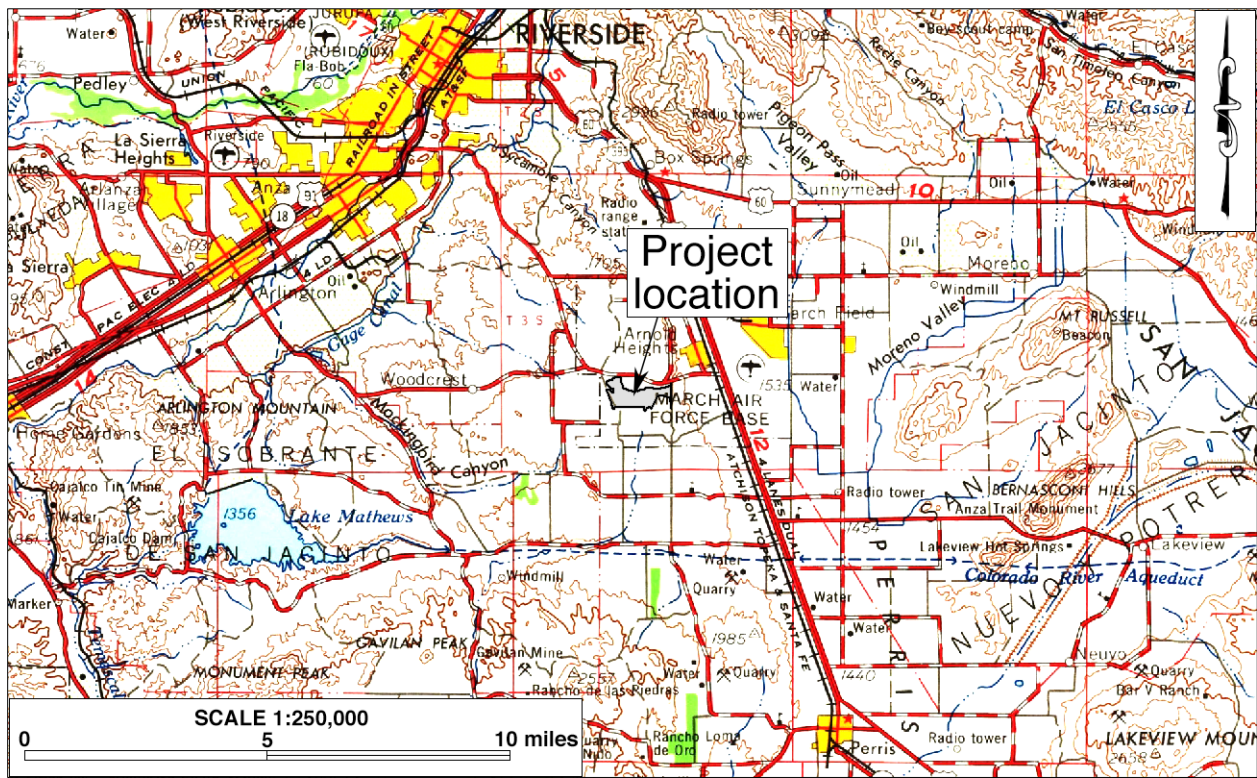


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979])



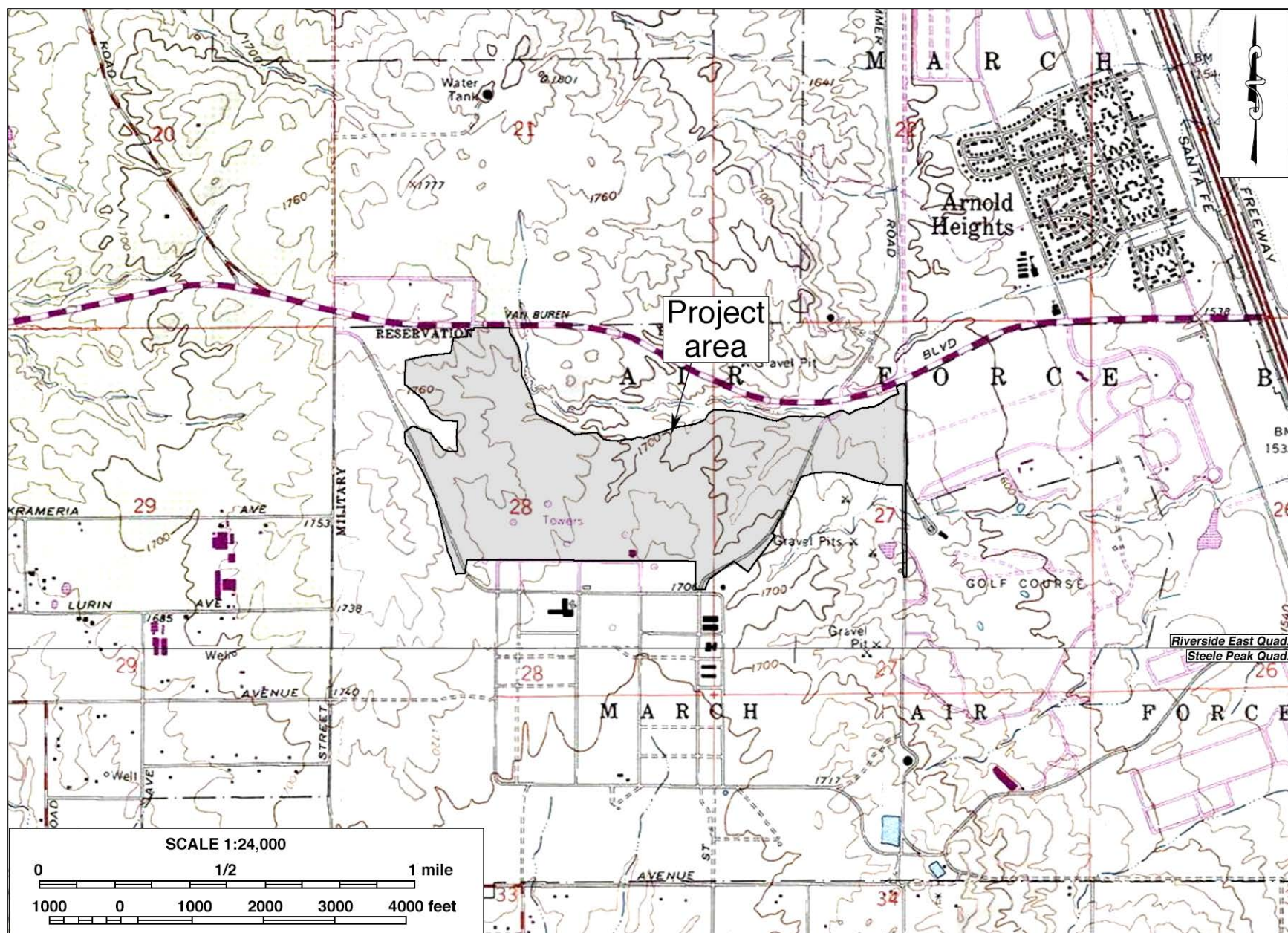


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1980])

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated at the southeastern end of Sycamore Canyon, a southeast-northwest trending narrow canyon among rolling hills between the Perris Valley and the San Bernardino Valley, and the largest of a series of small watersheds and canyons in the area. The natural environment of the region is dictated by the prevailing Mediterranean climate, featuring hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. Typical temperature in July reaches above 100°F, and in the winter months may dip to around 30°F. The average annual rainfall is less than 20 inches.

The project area consists of an irregularly shaped tract of vacant land lying to the west of the Riverside National Cemetery and to the south and east of recent residential developments in the City of Riverside. The entire project area is undeveloped today, but contains the remains of buildings and other structures that have been demolished. Elevations on the property range around 1,624 to 1,753 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is in general relatively level (Figure 3). The surface soils consist of silty clay loam with decomposing granite inclusions and small to large rocks. A number of granitic boulder outcrops are scattered throughout the project area.

Several intermittent drainages are located in the northern, central, and eastern portions of the project area. Two paved roads known as Plummer Road and 11th Street run on the eastern and western edges of the property, and a dense web of dirt roads crisscrosses the western half. The ground surface in the project area has been disturbed to various extents by past human activities, including those associated with the dirt roads and grubbing of vegetation. The disturbance is particularly notable on the western, southern, and eastern edges of the property, where Plummer Road, 11th



Figure 3. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on March 8, 2016; view to the southwest)



Street, and the structural remains are found. Vegetation observed within the project area includes wild mustard, foxtail, buckwheat, Indian tobacco, sage, and various grasses, shrubs, and trees (Figure 3).

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

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

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

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

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The project area vicinity lies in the northern portion of the traditional homeland of the Luiseño Indians, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido

and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, where chiefs of the village inherited their rank and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of freshwater, always near subsistence resources.

Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed, seasonal mobility system. The Luiseño people were primarily hunters and gatherers. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, atlatls or spear throwers, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact due to diseases such as smallpox, as well as from harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage live on the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala Indian Reservations.

## **Historic Context**

The present-day Riverside area received its first European visitors during the early and mid-1770s, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769. During Juan Bautista de Anza's historic overland expeditions in 1774-1776, Sycamore Canyon was likely a route used by the Spanish explorers to approach the Riverside area from Mexico. After the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the Riverside area became one of the mission's principal *rancherías*, known at the time as Jurupa.

Despite these early contacts, no Europeans are known to have settled in the area until after the creation of the Rancho Jurupa land grant in 1838, which encompassed what is now the northern portion of the City of Riverside. During the 1840s, a number of other ranchos were established in

the vicinity. The project area, as well as the area around it, was not included in any of these land grants, and thus remained unclaimed public land when California became a part of the United States in 1848.

In 1870, the U.S. government sold several massive tracts of land, each measuring more than 10,000 acres, in the vicinity of present-day Riverside, Perris, and Moreno Valley, marking the beginning of a period of large-scale land speculation and town-building in the region's history. In the same year, the Riverside Colony was founded in the present-day downtown area, followed by two other colonies in the Arlington-La Sierra area, which eventually merged with Riverside to form an incorporated city in 1883.

To the east of Riverside, the town sites of Perris and Alessandro were laid out in 1886-1887, during the southern California land boom of the 1880s. In the early 1890s, two more town sites were platted in the general vicinity of the project area: New Haven, soon to be renamed Moreno, and Midland, which was re-subdivided as Sunnymead in the 1910s. Some 30 years later, another community, Edgemont, was developed to the northeast of the project area. The closest among these settlements to the project location was Alessandro, the center of the 11,560-acre Alessandro Tract subdivision, where March Air Reserve Base lies today.

Throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, agriculture was the driving force behind the rise and fall of all of these settlements. In the mid-1870s, the successful introduction of the naval orange propelled Riverside into instant prosperity, and led to the rapid spread of citrus cultivation throughout southern California. In the project vicinity, in contrast, the establishment of the U.S. Army's Alessandro Aviation Field in 1918 began a long history of military installations, a tradition that was reinforced by the WWII-era Camp Haan and carried to the present time by March Air Reserve Base (see further discussion below). In more recent times, the area around project location has undergone a gradual transition to an industrial/commercial "park," largely because of its convenient location in close proximity to the Interstate 215 freeway.<sup>1</sup>

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On March 9, 2016, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

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<sup>1</sup> For further information on the historical background of the area, see Gunther (1984), Brown (1985), and Patterson (1996).

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On March 7, 2016, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. In the meantime, the two Native American groups located closest to the project location, namely the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, were notified by telephone of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited to participate. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on March 14, 2016, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 28 tribal representatives in the region in writing to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential properties of traditional cultural value that may exist in the project vicinity. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research on the project area was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain. The following sources were consulted during the research:

- Published literature in local and regional history, including the history of March Air Reserve Base and Camp Haan;
- U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1855, collected at the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Moreno Valley;
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside;
- Aerial photographs of the project vicinity taken in 1948-2014, available at the NETR Online website and through the Google Earth software;
- Gary W. Gosliga, Airport Director at the JPA, and the archival records of the JPA, including those from the former March Air Force Base.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On February 26 and March 4, 8 and 10, 2016, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Salvadore Boites, Nina Gallardo, John D. Goodman II, Ben Kerridge, Cynthia Morales, and Jesse Yorck carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitors Cody Schlater and George Vargas from the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel east-west and north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older).

Ground visibility ranged from poor (30%) to good (85%) at the time of the survey, depending on the density of vegetation growth. All boulder outcrops on the property were closely inspected for evidence of Native American grinding surfaces and other cultural markers. The locations of known archaeological sites within or in close proximity to the project boundaries were re-visited to ascertain their current conditions and to establish their locations in relation to the project boundaries more precisely with the help of the global positioning system.

When additional archaeological features and artifacts were discovered during the survey, their locations were marked with survey flags. Upon completion of the survey, the archaeological remains were re-visited and photographed. Further field recordation, including written descriptions, location maps, UTM coordinates, and scaled sketches, were completed to document the exact locations and physical characteristics of the finds. The field data were then compiled into standard site record forms and submitted to the EIC for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Information System.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE VICINITY**

According to EIC records, seven previous cultural resources studies completed between 1987 and 2015, including four Phase I historical/archaeological resources surveys, a literature review, a building evaluation, and an archaeological monitoring program, covered various portions of the current project area (Figure 4). Two of these studies, in fact, included the entire project area in 1995-1996 (William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech 1995; McDonald and Giacomini 1996). Since both of these studies are now 20 years old, however, a systematic resurvey of the project area was deemed necessary for this study in accordance with guideline set forth by the State Office of Historic Preservation.

As a result of these previous survey efforts, 14 prehistoric—i.e., Native American—archaeological sites were recorded within or in close proximity to the project boundaries, and were designated 33-003097, 33-003098, 33-003100, 33-003105, 33-003286, 33-003287, 33-003288, 33-003289, 33-003382, 33-003383, 33-005415, 33-005416, 33-023984, and 33-023985 in the California Historical Resources Inventory. All of these sites consisted of bedrock milling features with shallow grinding slicks, the most common type of prehistoric cultural features in the Riverside area. The reported locations of these 14 sites were re-visited during the field survey, as discussed further below.

Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show at least 30 other cultural resources studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 4). In all, more than 80% of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed, which resulted in the identification of 99 additional historical/archaeological sites and one isolate—i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius (see Appendix 3).

Eighty-seven of the known sites were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, all of them comprising primarily of bedrock milling features, although a rock shelter and a lithic flake were also reported at two of the sites. These sites were concentrated among the granitic boulder outcrops in the rolling hills surrounding the project area. The other 12 sites and the isolate dated to the historic period and included historic buildings, structural remains, refuse scatters, and a segment of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

One of these sites, 33-003285, encompassed a large area lying immediately outside the southern boundary of the project area, and represented much of the remains of Camp Haan. During the field survey, additional structural remains of similar nature and vintage were observed within the project



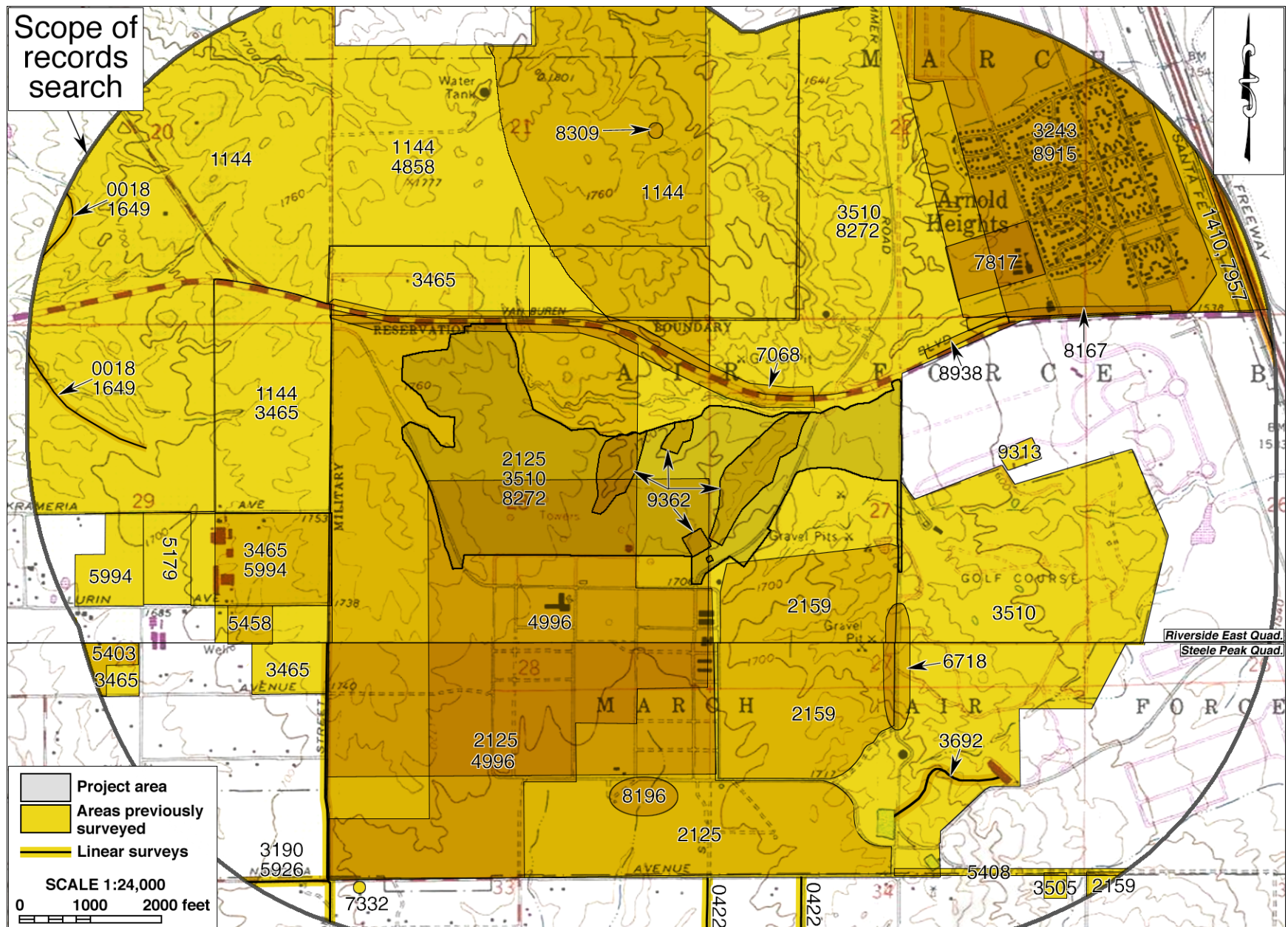


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

boundary and in close proximity to Site 33-003285. Consequently, the site was expanded to the north and into the project area, as discussed below.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT**

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see Appendix 2). Upon receiving the NAHC's response, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 17 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (see Appendix 2). Additionally, as referred previously by the appropriate tribal government staff, the following 11 individuals were also contacted:

- David L. Saldivar, Tribal Government Affairs Manager, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- Andreas Heredia, Cultural Director, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Samuel H. Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director, Gabrielino Tongva Nation;
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resources Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator, Ramona Band of the Cahuilla Indians;
- Daniel McCarthy, Director, Cultural Resources Management Department, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians;
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Director, Cultural Resource Department, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

As of this time, the designated representatives of four of the tribes contacted have responded to the inquiries in writing (see Appendix 2). Among them, Judy Stapp of the Cabazon Band stated that the tribe had no specific information on any sites of Native American traditional cultural value in the project area. Andreas Heredia of the Cahuilla Band identified the project location to be a part of the tribe's traditional use area, and thus requested further consultation with the JPA.

Leslie Mouriquand of the San Manuel Band, Assistant to Daniel McCarthy, and Raymond Huaute of the Morongo Band also claimed the project location to be within their tribes' traditional use areas. Both of them requested copies of the records search results and this report for tribal review. In addition, Mr. Huaute requested that the Morongo Band's Standard Development Conditions be implemented to address inadvertent discoveries of Native American cultural resources, including human remains, and Ms. Mouriquand recommended that development plans be adjusted to avoid impact on known archaeological sites in the project area. She further indicated that "very likely the Tribe will want to consult with the Lead Agency on this project."

## **HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

Based on historic maps and aerial photographs consulted for this study, the project area evidently remained largely unsettled and undeveloped until the establishment of Camp Haan in the vicinity during WWII. In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land

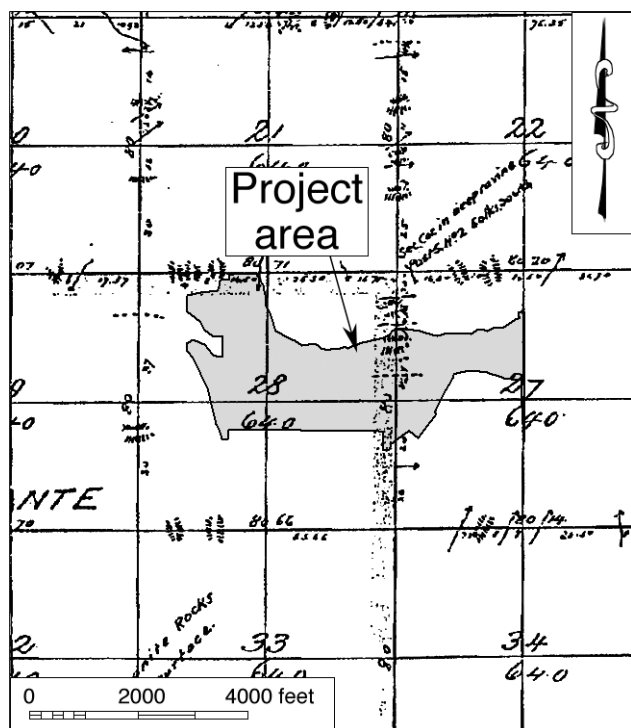


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1855.  
(Source: GLO 1855)

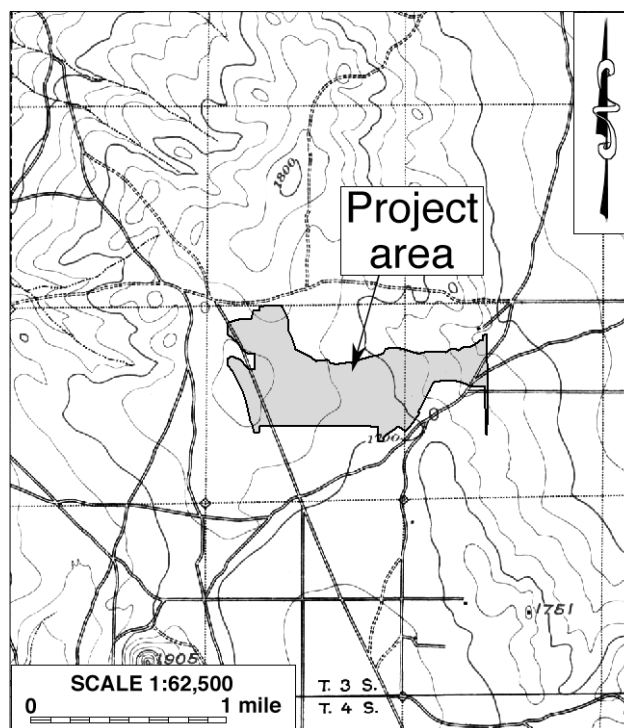


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897. (Source: USGS 1901)

surveys in the Riverside area, no man-made features of any kind were observed within or adjacent to the project boundaries (Figure 5). As late as 1897, only a few widely scattered buildings were known to be present in the surrounding area, and the only man-made features in existence within the project boundaries were two roads running roughly along the courses of present-day 11th Street and Plummer Road (Figure 6).

In 1918, the U.S. Army built Alessandro Aviation Field a few miles to the east of the project location (Gunther 1984:13). The facility was renamed March Field later that year, in honor of a young Army pilot killed in training, and later the name was further changed to March Army Air Field in 1941, March Army Air Base in 1942, and finally March Air Force Base in 1947 (*ibid.*:310). After serving in that capacity for 46 years, the base was deactivated in 1993 and subsequently transformed into today's much-downsized March Air Reserve Base.

In 1940, Camp Haan, an anti-aircraft artillery training facility that later also served as a POW camp, was hastily constructed to the southwest of March Field (Gunther 1984:95; Figure 7). In its heyday, Camp Hann encompassed more than 8,000 acres, stretching over four miles from north to south and three miles from east to west (Tetra Tech 1990:22). Much of the land was kept undeveloped and used for ground training purposes, but the camp also hosted an 800-bed hospital for soldiers wounded in the Pacific Theater, and housed some 15,000 military personnel and 1,800 POWs, who were assigned to provide services at Camp Haan and in nearby citrus groves (*ibid.*; MilitaryBases.com n.d.).

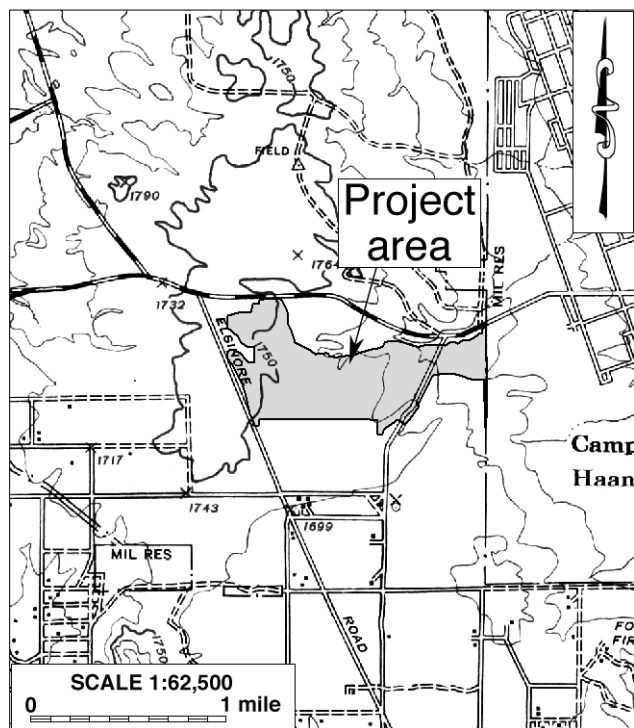


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

After the end of WWII, Camp Haan served briefly as a separation center for returning military personnel, but was declared surplus and closed in 1946, after which many of its 300 wooden buildings and 2,459 tents floors were auctioned off and hauled away (Tetra Tech 1990:22; MilitaryBases.com n.d.). An aerial photograph taken in 1948 clearly shows an extensive complex of structural remains left by these buildings, and apparently some surviving buildings as well, on the land immediately to the south of the project area, where Site 33-003285 was recorded (NETR Online 1948). Some of these features, in fact, were located on the southern edge of the project area, along the north side of 12th Street, but most of the project area remained undeveloped, evidently among the portions of Camp Haan used in ground training (*ibid.*).

During the ensuing decades, portions of the former site of Camp Haan were redeveloped into other uses, such as the Ben Clark Public Safety Training Center to the south of the project location, the 700-acre Riverside National Cemetery to the east, and the Arnold Heights neighborhood to the northeast, a military housing community that was eventually demolished in 2008-2009 (Google Earth 2008; 2009). The project area, meanwhile, remained mostly undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 1966-2012; Google Earth 1994-2014). By 1966-1967, a number of tower structures had appeared in the southern portion of the project area, including two clusters arranged in circles and three others forming a flattened triangular shape (NETR Online 1966; 1967).

The existence of these structures was not reflected in the USGS topographic maps until the 1980 revision (Figures 2, 8, 9), presumably due to the sensitive nature of locational data regarding facilities on what was then a part of March Air Force Base during the Cold War. The 1980 USGS map shows four tower locations in the project area, corresponding to the two clusters and two of the other three, and further indicates the presence of a large building on the southern edge of the project area (Figure 2). At that time, however, that building had long since been demolished, leaving only a concrete slab foundation (NETR Online 1966-1978). By 1994, the year after the deactivation of March Air Force Base, the towers in the project area had also been removed (NETR Online 1994).

## POTENTIAL “HISTORICAL RESOURCES” IN THE PROJECT AREA

As stated above, the records search results indicate that 14 prehistoric archaeological sites were previously recorded within or in close proximity to the project boundaries, all of them consisting of bedrock milling features with shallow grinding slicks,. During the field survey, four of these sites, 33-003286, 33-003287, 33-003383, and 33-005415, were found to be outside the project area.

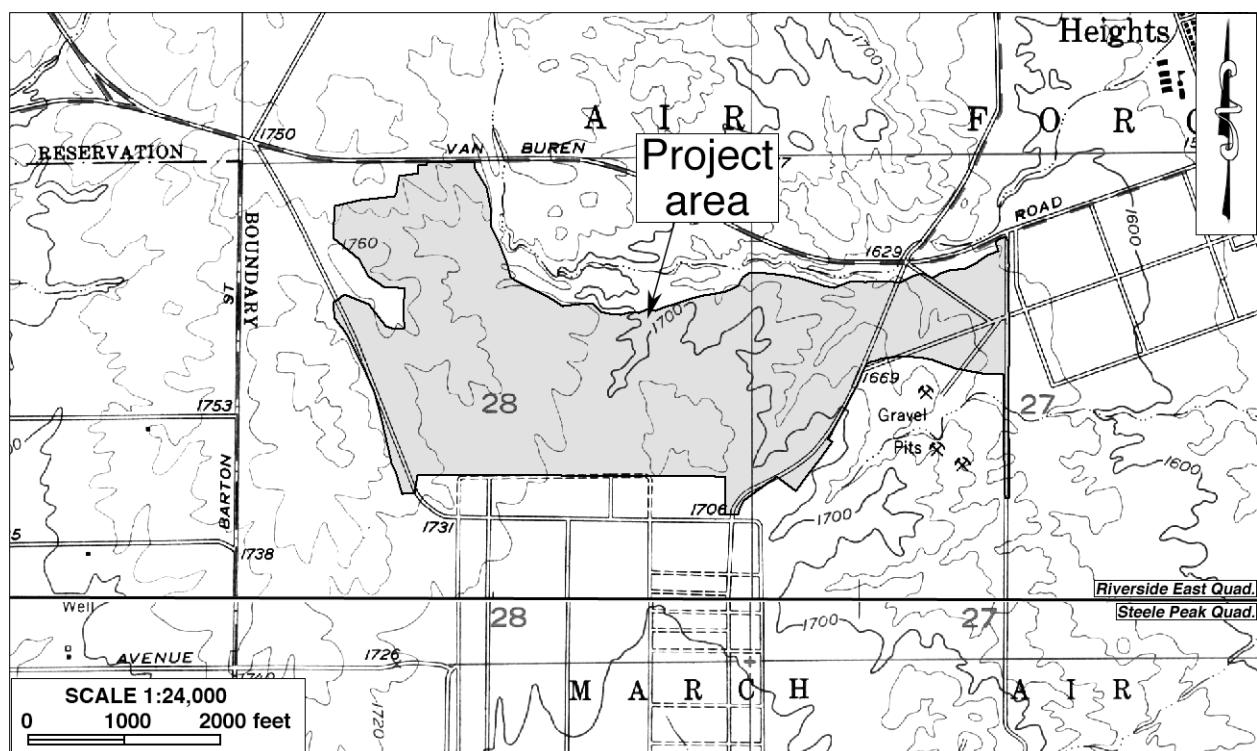


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953a; 1953b; military facilities in and near the project area are not shown)

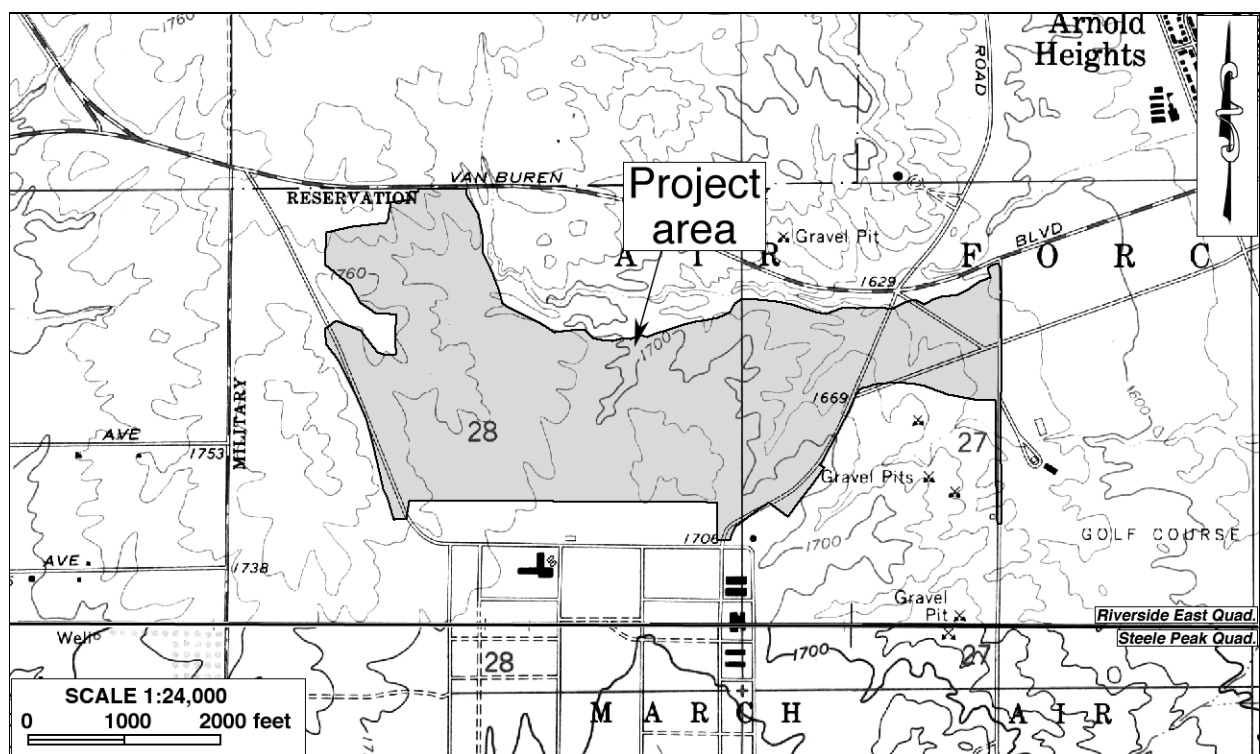


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1966-1967. (Source: USGS 1967a; 1967b; military facilities in and near the project area are not shown)

Another site, 33-003288, could not be located during the field survey, and it is unclear whether the milling feature has been destroyed or was in fact well outside the project area. The other nine sites were confirmed to be present in the project area as a result of the field survey. However, the boulder at Site 33-005416 is now so exfoliated that the recorded grinding slick is no longer discernable. For all practical purposes, Site 33-005416 no longer exists.

As a result of the field survey, three previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified in the project area and recorded into the California Historical Resources inventory, including another bedrock milling feature, a historic-period refuse scatter, and the remains of what appear to have been a number of tower structures. In addition, a group of concrete slab foundations that are evidently associated with Camp Haan was observed on the southern edge of the project area and was recorded as an extension of Site 33-003285. In all, 12 archaeological sites are known to be present within or partially within the project area today, as listed below (see Appendix 4 for site locations):

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
33-003097 (CA-RIV-3097)	Prehistoric bedrock milling features
33-003098 (CA-RIV-3098)	Prehistoric bedrock milling features
33-003100 (CA-RIV-3100)	Prehistoric bedrock milling features
33-003105 (CA-RIV-3105)	Prehistoric bedrock milling features
33-003285 (CA-RIV-3285H)	Structural remains associated with Camp Haan
33-003289 (CA-RIV-3289)	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
33-003382 (CA-RIV-3382)	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
33-023984 (CA-RIV-11789)	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
33-023985 (CA-RIV-11790)	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
33-024849 (CA-RIV-12318)	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
33-024859 (CA-RIV-12321H)	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-024860 (CA-RIV-12322H)	Tower remains

Besides the recorded sites, two linear features of historical origin were also noted during the survey, namely Plummer Road and 11th Street, both of which were present along their current courses at least by the early 1950s (Figure 8). Plummer Road remains in frequent use today and is regularly maintained, and its current appearance reflects much more the results of upgrading and maintenance in recent years than its historical origin. In comparison, 11th Street is used only occasionally and does not appear to be maintained regularly. As a minor, ubiquitous component of the historic-period infrastructure, however, it does not demonstrate the potential for historic significance. Therefore, neither of these roads requires further study. Scattered modern refuse was observed at various locations in the project area, but none of the items is of historical/archaeological interest. The 12 sites identified in the project area are discussed further below.

### **Bedrock Milling Feature Sites**

The majority of the archaeological sites identified within the project area, accounting for nine of the 12, consist of prehistoric bedrock milling features, typical of those found in large numbers in the surrounding area. Most of these sites are located on the northern edge of the project area (see Appendix 4). Six of them were first recorded in 1986-1987, two of them were recorded in 2014, and one was discovered during this study (Figure 10). These nine sites are described as follows:





Figure 10. Newly discovered bedrock milling feature at Site 33-024849, view to the north. (Photograph taken on March 10, 2016)

- **Site 33-003097**, measuring approximately 3x4 meters in dimension and consisting of two bedrock milling features with a total of three grinding slicks.
- **Site 33-003098**, measuring approximately 10x40 meters in dimension and consisting of two bedrock milling features with a total of 10 grinding slicks.
- **Site 33-003100**, measuring approximately 33x30 meters in dimension and consisting of three bedrock milling features with a total of 10 grinding slicks.
- **Site 33-003105**, measuring approximately 13x8 meters in dimension and consisting of two bedrock milling features with a total of five grinding slicks.
- **Site 33-003289**, measuring approximately 7x3 meters in dimension and consisting of one bedrock milling feature with a single slick.
- **Site 33-003382**, measuring approximately 2.3x1.8 meters in dimension and consisting of one bedrock milling feature with a single slick.
- **Site 33-023984**, measuring approximately 7.0x3.7 meters in dimension and consisting of one bedrock milling feature with a single slick.
- **Site 33-023985**, measuring approximately 3.8x2.6 meters in dimension and consisting of one bedrock milling feature with a single slick.
- **Site 33-024859**, measuring approximately 1.7x0.8 meters in dimension and consisting of one bedrock milling feature with a single slick (Figure 10).

All of these prehistoric sites can be characterized as small resource-processing areas with one to three bedrock milling features bearing only shallow grinding slicks. The slicks found at these sites range roughly from 2x2 centimeters to 50x40 centimeters in size, and most of them show signs of



exfoliation. No associated surface artifacts were found at any of these nine sites, nor is there any indication of subsurface cultural deposits.

### **Site 33-003285 (Structural Remains Associated with Camp Haan)**

The remains of Camp Haan was first recorded as Site 33-003285 in 1987 on some 80 acres located immediately to the south of the project area, but with the caveat that Camp Haan in its entirety was “much larger” than the area recorded at the time (Swope and Neiditch 1987:1). Among the features of the site noted in 1987 were barracks, foundations, tent platforms, refuse dumps, rock alignments, paved roads, a cistern, and a berm that possibly represented a railroad grade (*ibid.*:1-2). An update in 1990 notes that only “foundations and associated cement pads and piers” remained and were in the process of being “bulldozed” (Budinger 1990:1). Neither record offered an evaluation of the historic significance of Site 33-003285.

During the field survey, three large concrete slab foundations were found on the southern edge of the project area, approximately 450 feet northeast of the previously established boundary of Site 33-003285 (see Appendix 4). A 1948 aerial photograph of the area clearly shows the presence of three buildings, or the remains thereof, at the locations of these foundations (NETR Online 1948). Since these buildings constituted a part of the large complex of barracks and other facilities at Camp Haan, their foundational remains were recorded as an additional locus of Site 33-003285 instead of a separate site.

Among the three main features at this locus, the elongated foundation on the western end measures approximately 90x25 feet in size, while the one in the middle, which was damaged by the removal of drainage pipes from underneath, measures approximately 80x65 feet (Figure 11). A manhole opening and an apparent sewage tank are located near these two foundations (Figures 11, 12). The largest foundation of the three, located on the eastern end, measures approximately 115x90 feet, and is connected to the one in the middle by a short concrete walkway (Figure 11). The central portion of this foundation has strips of lumber embedded in the concrete, and the remnants of large support columns indicate that the building had at least a second story (Figure 12). An asphalt/gravel-paved road runs generally north-south on the east side of the easternmost foundation, and pieces of broken concrete are scattered nearby (Figure 11).

The placement of these three buildings in relation to the other facilities at Camp Haan suggests that they likely served some peripheral functions in the compound, including perhaps wastewater treatment. Unfortunately, a review of archival records of the former March Air Force Base with the help of JPS staff, including Airport Director Gary W. Gosliga, yielded no definitive information on the functions and construction history of the buildings. In any event, all buildings at this location had been completely removed by 1966-1967, leaving only the concrete slab foundations as seen today (NETR Online 1966; 1967).

### **Site 33-024859 (Refuse Scatter)**

A previously unrecorded refuse scatter, Site 33-024859 was discovered during this study along the southeastern project boundary. Artifacts found at the site include mid-20th century glass shards and bottle bases, undiagnostic ceramic fragments, and unidentified metal objects. The bottle bases include post-1946 stippled bases of Maywood Glass and early-1960s Hazel Atlas manufacture.

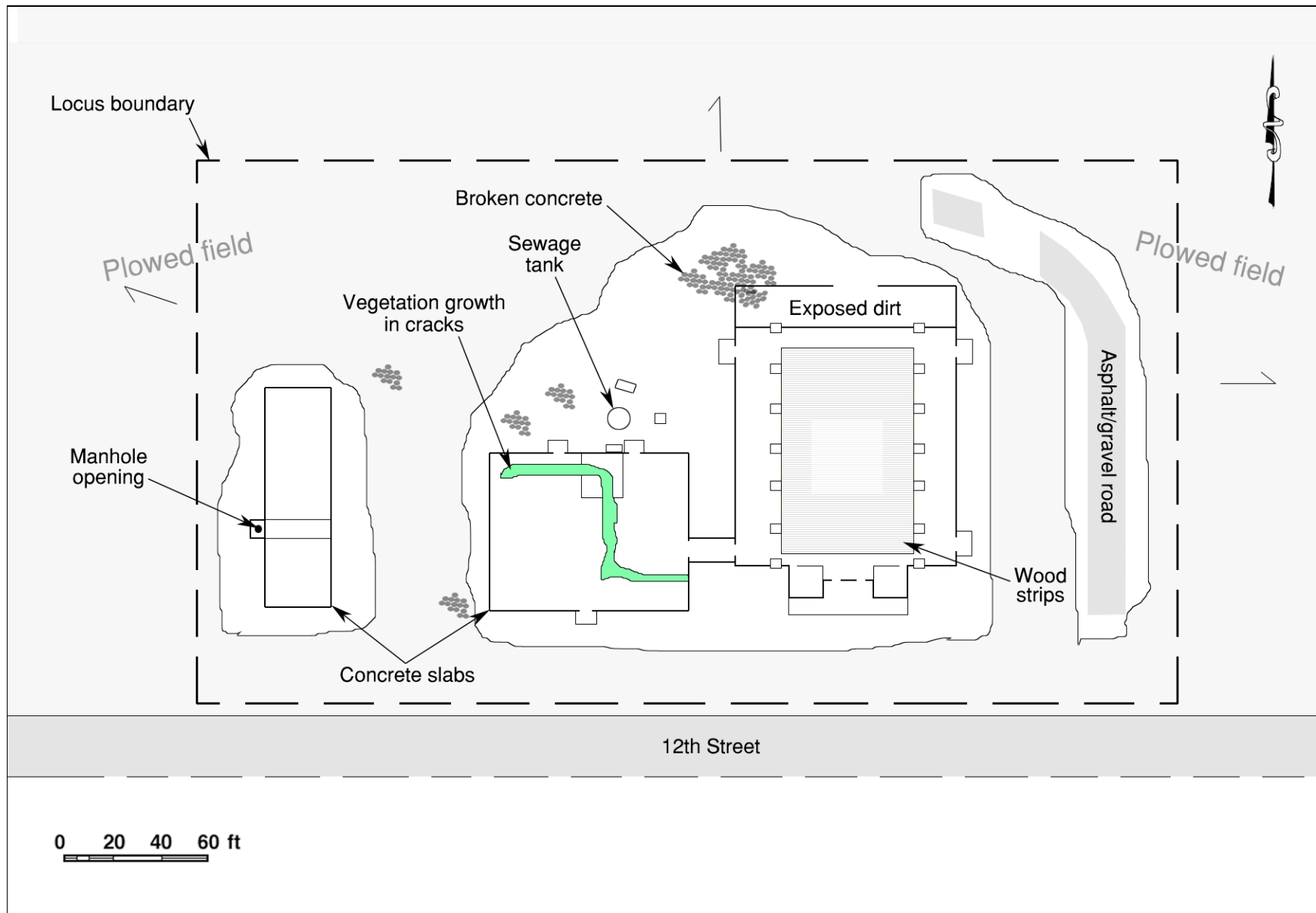


Figure 11. Sketch map of structural remains recorded as a part of Site 33-003285.



Figure 12. Structural remains at the newly recorded locus of Site 33-003285. (Photographs taken on March 4 and April 1, 2016)

Most of the glass shards appear to have been partially incinerated, and the refuse has been scattered by heavy equipment, likely during weed abatement efforts. Historical sources consulted during this study offered no documentation of any activities in this area during the historic period. Like the numerous other small refuse deposits recorded elsewhere, Site 33-024859 apparently represents the result of a single episode of trash dumping.

### **Site 33-024860 (Tower Remains)**

Also identified during this study, Site 33-024860 consists of three loci in the southern portion of the project area, all of them evidently representing the remains of tower structures that were associated with the operations of March Air Force Base (Figure 13). As mentioned above, the towers were known to be in place by the mid-1960s, and were removed by the mid-1990s (NETR Online 1966-1994). JPA records consulted during this study offer no further information on these structures. While a more intensive review of the records or the pursuit of oral historical accounts would almost certainly shed light on their history, such endeavors were not possible during this study due to the limitation of the project schedule.

Situated on western end of the site, Locus 1 is apparently the oldest among the three, and comprises two concrete piers and a large wooden post that has been cut near the base. Locus 2, on the eastern end, comprises mainly a square, 4x4-foot concrete pier with metal bolts, accompanied by discarded guy wires with porcelain insulators (Figure 13). Locus 3, in the central portion of the site, is the largest of the three and contains a total of 12 concrete piers with metal bolts (Figure 14). The six





Figure 13. Tower remains at Site 33-024860. (Photographs taken on April 1, 2016)

larger ones are in the shape of truncated triangles, each measuring 3.5x3.5 feet in size, while the six smaller ones are square in shape and measure 1.5x1.5 feet (Figure 13). They are accompanied by a total of 18 metal anchors embedded in concrete (Figures 13, 14). Although a circular formation of towers was shown at this locus in 1966-1967 (NETR Online 1966; 1967), the general appearance of these features suggests that they are probably of a more recent vintage.

## DISCUSSION

### DEFINITION

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

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

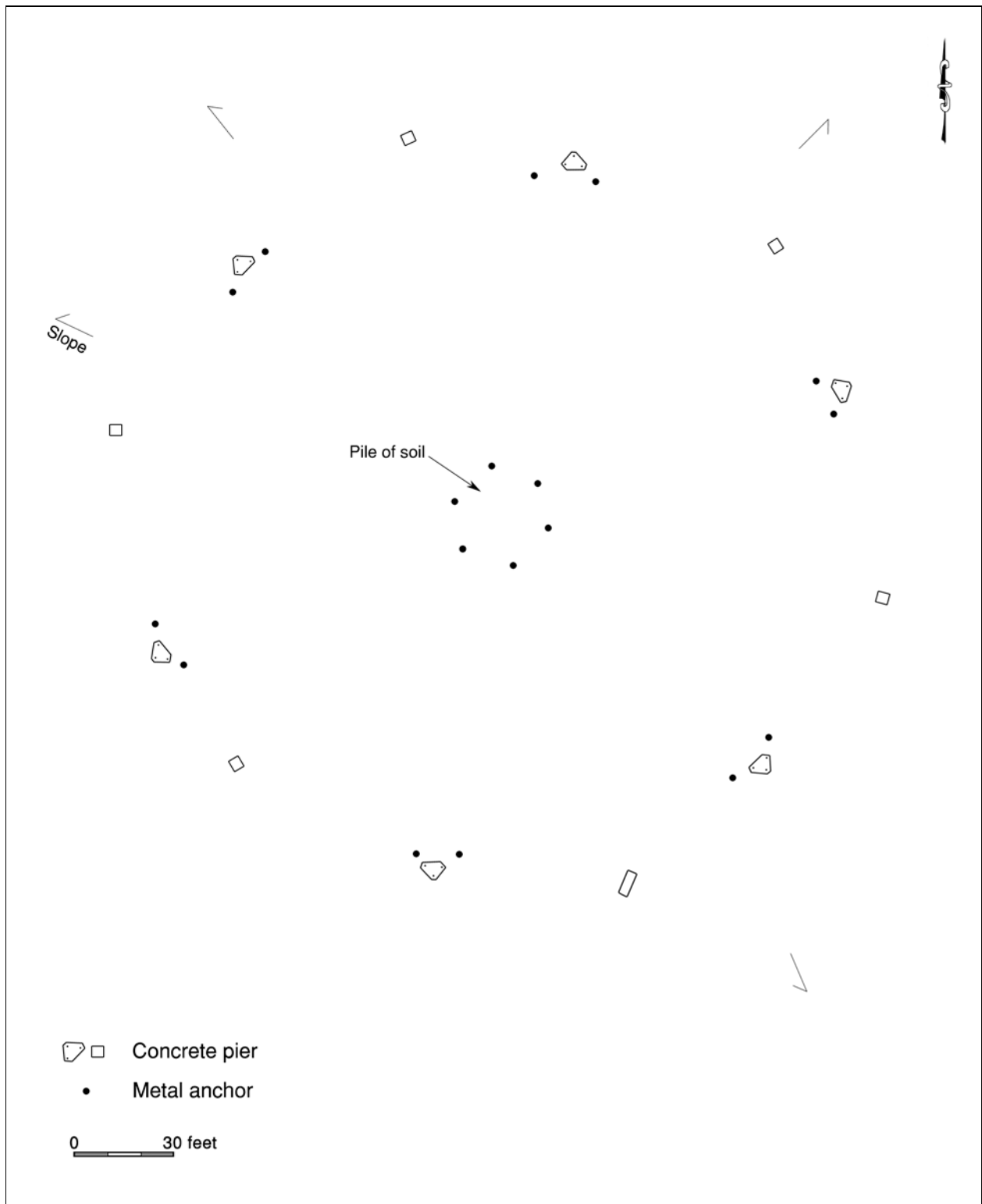


Figure 14. Sketch map of Locus 3, Site 33-024860.

the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

## **EVALUATION**

In summary of the research results presented above, 12 archaeological sites have been identified as lying within or partially within the project boundaries, including nine prehistoric bedrock milling features sites and three historic-period sites consisting of structural remains or scattered refuse. The potential historic significance of these 12 sites is discussed below in accordance with CEQA provisions.

### **Bedrock Milling Feature Sites**

The nine bedrock milling features sites in the project area, 33-003097, 33-00398, 33-003100, 33-003105, 33-003289, 33-003382, 33-023984, 33-023985, and 33-024849, all consist exclusively of shallow grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, the most common type of prehistoric cultural remains in the Riverside area. Sites like these were created when Native Americans used hand-held grinding tools to rub, scrape, and pound plant or animal products on bedrock boulders in preparation for food consumption or other uses, and typically do not have a subsurface component or a substantial artifact deposit.

Without other associated archaeological features or substantial artifact deposits, the milling features in themselves do not provide any new or important insights into Native American lifeways. Their potential significance lies solely in their placement in the larger setting of the prehistoric cultural landscape, and thus their data potential is essentially exhausted upon initial recordation into the inventory. Based on these considerations, Sites 33-003097, 33-00398, 33-003100, 33-003105, 33-003289, 33-003382, 33-023984, 33-023985, and 33-024849 do not appear eligible for listing in the California Register, and do not meet the definition of “historical resources.”

### **Site 33-003285 (Structural Remains Associated with Camp Haan)**

The concrete slab foundations and other features recorded at a new locus of Site 33-003285 are known to have been a part of WWII-era Camp Haan, which arguably embodies an important event in local history. However, with the nearly complete demolition of the military base after WWII, the minor, fragmented structural remains that survive today do not retain the necessary historic integrity to relate to the event or the potential period of significance for Camp Haan, namely 1940-1946. Furthermore, these common, ubiquitous structural remains demonstrate little potential for any

important archaeological data for the study of WWII history, which is very well documented by both historical literature and archival records. These features, therefore, do not contribute materially to the potential historic significance of Camp Haan, do not appear eligible for listing in the California Register, and do not constitute a “historical resource.”

#### **Site 33-024859 (Refuse Scatter)**

Site 33-024859 consists of a light scatter of refuse items of mid-20th century origin. In the absence of a well-documented historical background or associated archaeological features, refuse deposits like this have no potential for a close association with any persons or events of recognized significance in national, state, or local history, especially those that resulted from isolated dumping episodes. With the limited number and types of artifacts present, and dating only to the late historic period, the site has not yielded, nor does it hold the potential to yield, important archaeological data for historical research. Consequently, Site 33-024859 does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register, and does not qualify as a “historical resource.”

#### **Site 33-024860 (Tower Remains)**

Site 33-024860 represents the remains of a group of tower structures that presumably served in the military operations of March Air Force Base. Although the presence of the towers dates at least to the mid-1960s, most of the features recorded at the site appear to be of more recent vintage. In any event, due to the loss of historic integrity resulting from the removal of the towers, the concrete piers, guy wires, and other features that survive out of context retain little integrity to relate to their former functions and period of origin, and thus no longer hold the potential for association with any important persons or events in history or with any technological innovations. In the absence of a substantial deposit of associated historic-period artifacts, they furthermore demonstrate no archaeological data potential. Therefore, Site 33-024860 does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register, and does not qualify as a “historical resource,” as defined above.

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

As stated in the sections above, 12 archaeological sites are known to be present within or partially within the project area, but none of them meets CEQA’s definition of a “historical resource.” Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the JPA:

- No historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known historical resources.
- No further cultural resources procedures are required for the project by CEQA provisions unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.



- In the interest of protecting California's cultural heritage whenever possible, the bedrock milling features should be considered for preservation in future adjustments to project plans, either by avoidance or through relocation.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## REFERENCES

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Brown, James T.

1985 *Harvest of the Sun: An Illustrated History of Riverside County*. Windsor Publications, Northridge, California.

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GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1855 Plat Map: Township No. III South Range No. IV West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1855.

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2002 Archaeological Survey of the Charter Communications Cable Project, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-102. San Bernardino.

Goodman, John D., II, and M. McDonald

2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino.

Google Earth

1994-2014 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity. Available through the Google Earth software.

Grenda, Donn

1993 Archaeological Treatment Plan for CA-RIV-2798/H, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

- 1997 Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore. Statistical Research Technical Series 59. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.
- Gunther, Jane Davies
- 1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J.D. Gunther, Riverside.
- Horne, Melinda C., and Dennis P. McDougall
- 2008 CA-RIV-6069: Early Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the San Jacinto Valley, Western Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
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- McDonald, Meg, and Barb Giacomini
- 1996 An Intensive Survey of Approximately 2,500 Acres of March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
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- 1987 McCue: An Elko Site in Riverside County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9(1):46-73.
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- 2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-53-091. San Bernardino.
- MilitaryBases.com
- n.d. Camp Haan Army Base in Riverside, CA. <http://militarybases.com/camp-haan-army-base-in-riverside-ca/>.
- NETR Online
- 1948-2012 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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- 1996 *A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years*, second edition. The Museum Press of the Riverside Museum Associates, Riverside.
- Strong, William Duncan
- 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.
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Tetra Tech, Inc.

- 1990 Draft Report: Cultural Resources Investigations for a Proposed Realignment of Facilities from Los Angeles Air Force Base to March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1901 Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1897.
- 1942 Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939.
- 1953a Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 1951, field-checked in 1953.
- 1953b Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951, field-checked in 1953.
- 1967a Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 1966, field-checked in 1967.
- 1967b Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1966, field-checked in 1967.
- 1978 Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.
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- 1980 Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.

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William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech

- 1995 Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

## **APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

#### **Education**

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

#### **Professional Experience**

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

#### **Honors and Awards**

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
- 1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
- 1980, 1981 President’s Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.

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

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

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

## **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**

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

### **Education**

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

### **Professional Experience**

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

### **Research Interests**

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

### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

### **Memberships**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Jesse Yorck, M.A., RPA\***

**Education**

- 2009 M.A., Center for Pacific Islands Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa.  
2002 B.A., Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Manoa.
- 2005- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Training, National Preservation Institute.  
2005 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Application, National Preservation Institute.  
2005 Basic Geographic Information Systems Training, National Preservation Institute.

**Professional Experience**

- 2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2014-2015 Archaeologist/Principal Investigator, ESA, Seattle, Washington.  
2012-2014 Archaeologist, Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon.  
2012-2012 Lead Archaeologist, Warm Springs Geo Visions, Warm Springs, Oregon.  
2011-2012 Archaeologist/Principal Investigator, ESA, San Francisco, California.  
2010-2011 Senior Archaeologist, Pacific Consulting Services, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
2007-2009 Lead Advocate-Historic Preservation, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
2005-2007 Policy Advocate-Native Rights, Land and Culture, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
1998-2005 Supervising Archaeologist, Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Inc., Kailua, Hawaii.

**Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Hawaiian Archaeology, Southern Californian Archaeology  
Geoarchaeology, Geography and Physical Anthropology.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Author, co-author, and contributor of numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1998.

**Memberships**

\*Register of Professional Archaeologists.



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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

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

**Honors and Awards**

- 2000 Dean’s Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

## **PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**John D. Goodman II, M.S.**

### **Education**

- 1993 M.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
1985 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2005 Training Session on Senate Bill 18; sponsored by the Government Office of Planning and Research, Riverside, California.
- 2002 Protecting Heritage Resources under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arcadia, California.
- 2000 Federal Historic Preservation Law for the Forest Service; sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, San Bernardino, California.
- 1994 National Environmental Policy Act workshop; Flagstaff, Arizona.

### **Professional Experience**

- 2011- Project Archaeologist/Artifact Analyst, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2008- Independent sub-contractor (faunal analyses and historical archaeology).  
2006-2008 Project Director, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.  
2003-2006 Project Manager/Principal Investigator, Stantec Consulting, Inc. (formerly The Keith Companies [TKC]), Palm Desert, California.
- 2000-2003 Supervisory Archaeologist, Heritage Resources Program, San Bernardino National Forest, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
- 1993-2000 Project Manager, Historical Archaeologist, Faunal Specialist, Human Osteologist, and Shell Specialist, SWCA Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, Arizona.
- 1982-1993 Project Director, Staff Archaeologist, Physical Anthropologist, Faunal Specialist, and Lithic Specialist, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside (part-time).

### **Research Interests**

Subsistence practices and related technologies of both prehistoric and historical-period groups; special interest in Archaic sites of western states; ethnic/group markers; zooarchaeology/faunal analyses, lithic analyses, and historical archaeology.

### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of many cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

### **Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology.

**PROJECT HISTORIAN**  
**Terri Jacquemain, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

**Professional Experience**

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Salvadore Boites, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
- 2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2003- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology etc., Everest College, Anaheim, California.
- 2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
- 1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Ben Kerridge, M.A.**

**Education**

2014            Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.  
2010            M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.  
2009            Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL.  
2004            B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

**Professional Experience**

2015-           Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2009-2014     Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2010-           Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.  
2009-2010     Senior Commentator, GameReplays.org  
2006-2009     Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2002-2007     Host and Head Writer, *The Rational Voice* Radio Program, Titan Radio, California  
                    State University, Fullerton.  
2002-2006     English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, Various Locations, California.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Cynthia Morales, B.A.**

**Education**

2014            B.A., Anthropology (*cum laude*; concentration in Archaeology), California State  
University, San Bernardino.

**Professional Experience**

2014-           Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2014            Paleontological Field Assistant, HKA Enterprises, Santa Ana, California.  
2012            Museum Studies Intern, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

**Honors and Awards**

Winter-Spring, 2014   Dean's list, California State University, San Bernardino.

**Memberships**

Delta Epsilon Iota Academic Honor Society; National Society of Collegiate Scholars; Student  
Conservation Association.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* A total of 28 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

## SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 (fax)

nahc@pacbell.net

**Project:** South Campus Expansion Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3046)

**County:** Riverside

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif.

**Township** 3 South **Range** 4 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 27 and 28

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

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to develop 308 acres of land southwest of the intersection of Van Buren Boulevard and Village West Drive near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

*March 7, 2016*



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 FAX



March 8, 2016

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Sent via e-mail: ngallardo@crmtech.us  
Number of pages: 4

RE: Proposed South Campus Expansion Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3046) Project, City of Riverside, Riverside East and Steele Peak USGS Quadrangles, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
  - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
  - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
  - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
  - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
  - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton  
Associate Governmental Project Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside County  
March 8, 2016**

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
Indio , CA 92203  
(760) 342-2593

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva  
San Gabriel , CA 91778  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com  
(626) 483-3564 Cell

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians  
Shane Chapparosa, Chairman  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner Springs , CA 92086  
Chapparosa@msn.com  
(760) 782-0711

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians  
Steven Estrada, Chairman  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
(951) 659-2700

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman  
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
admin@ramonatribes.com  
(951) 763-4105

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla  
Coachella , CA 92236  
(760) 398-4722  
(760) 369-7161 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman  
26569 Community Center Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation  
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Gabrielino Tongva  
Los Angeles , CA 90012  
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com  
(951) 807-0479

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia  
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno  
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla  
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 654-2765

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs , CA 92264  
(760) 699-6800

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.

This list applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed South Campus Expansion Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3046), City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside County  
March 8, 2016**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road      Cahuilla  
Banning      , CA 92220      Serrano  
(951) 849-8807  
(951) 755-5200

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina      , CA 91723  
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com Gabrielino  
(626) 926-4131

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477      Luiseno  
Temecula      , CA 92593  
mgoodhart@pechanga-nsn.  
(951) 770-6000

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160      Cahuilla  
Thermal      , CA 92274  
mmirelez@tmdci.org  
(760) 399-0022, Ext. 1213

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
Goldie Walker, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 343      Serrano  
Patton      , CA 92369  
  
(909) 528-9027  
(909) 528-9032

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians THPO  
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive      Cahuilla  
Palm Springs      , CA 92264  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net  
(760) 699-6907  
(760) 567-3761 Cell  
(760) 699-6924 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Luther Salgado, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391760      Cahuilla  
Anza      , CA 92539  
Chairman@cahuilla.net  
(951) 763-5549

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.

This list applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed South Campus Expansion Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3046), City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

March 14, 2016

Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians  
P. O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA 92593

RE: South Campus Expansion Project  
Approximately 296 Acres near the City of Riverside  
Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3046

Dear Mr. Macarro:

I am writing to bring to your attention to an ongoing cultural resources investigation as part of a CEQA compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails construction of an industrial business park on 296 acres of vacant land located south of Van Buren Boulevard between Village West Drive and Barton Road, as shown on the attached map.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), there are 13 known historical/archaeological sites within the boundaries of the project area. All 13 sites consisted of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—bedrock milling features with grinding slicks, the most common type of prehistoric cultural features in the Riverside area. Of these 13 sites, 10 were located near a drainage in the northern portion of the project area, one was located in the southwest portion of the project area, and two were located east of Plummer Road, in the far eastern portion of the project area.

Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show that 100 historical/archaeological sites and one isolate—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were previously recorded. Of these, 87 sites were bedrock milling features concentrated among granitic boulder outcrops located in the rolling hills around the project area. The other 13 sites and the isolate dated to the historic period and included the remains of WWII-era Camp Haan, buildings, refuse dumps, and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

As part of the information gathering process, a request was sent to Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a sacred lands record search on the project area. In a letter dated March 8, 2016, the NAHC identifies no Native American cultural resources within the project area but recommends contacting local Native American groups for further information (see attached). Therefore, I am writing to ask if the tribe has any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the project area. Please respond at your earliest convenience by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail to me at CRM TECH.

To clarify, the intent of this letter is collect information regarding any Native American cultural resources that may be present in or adjacent to the project area for presentation as part of the environmental review for the proposed project. As the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations

through the AB 52-compliance process. Requests for documentation or information will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the March Joint Powers Authority.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison  
CRM TECH  
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

---

**From:** Ray Huaute <RHuaute@morongo-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 15, 2016 3:23 PM  
**To:** Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>  
**Cc:** Denisa Torres <DTorres@morongo-nsn.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the South Campus Expansion Project near the City of Riverside, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 3046)

Dear Nina,

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians formally requests to begin consultation on the above mentioned project. Please find our requests at this time for this project in the attachment. Once we receive the requested documents or information, we will be better able to assist you in assessing if there would be a significant impact to cultural resources, and if so, what appropriate mitigation measures are necessary. Should you have any further questions or concerns feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Raymond Huaute  
Cultural Resource Specialist  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA 92220  
Phone: (951) 755-5025  
Fax: (951) 572-6004  
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov



**MORONGO CULTURAL  
HERITAGE PROGRAM**

**12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220**

**OFFICE 951-755-5025 FAX 951-572-6004**

**MORONGO  
BAND OF  
MISSION  
INDIANS**



Date: March 15, 2016

Re: South Campus Expansion Project  
Approximately 296 Acres near the City of Riverside  
Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3046

Dear,  
Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians regarding the above referenced project(s). The tribe greatly appreciates the opportunity to comment on the project. After reviewing our records and consulting with our tribal elders and cultural experts, we would like to respectfully offer the following comments and/or recommendations:

- The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries and is not within an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). We recommend contacting the appropriate tribes who have cultural affiliation to the project area. We have no further comments at this time.
- The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time, we are not aware of any cultural resources on the property; however, that is not to say there is nothing present. At this time, we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment).
- X The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment). Furthermore, we would like to formally request the following:

  - X A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the CHRIS (California Historical Resources Information System) Archaeological Information Centers and have a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.
  - X A comprehensive archaeological survey be conducted of the proposed project property and any APE's (Areas of Potential Effect) within the property. We would also like to request that a tribal monitor be present during the initial pedestrian survey and that a copy of the results be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.

- Morongo would like to request that our tribal monitors be present during any test pit or trenching activities and any subsequent ground disturbing activities during the construction phase of the project.
- The project is located within the current boundaries of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Reservation. Please contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians planning department for further details.

Once again, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project. Please be aware that receipt of this letter does not constitute “meaningful” tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. This letter is merely intended to initiate consultation between the tribe and lead agency, which may be followed up with additional emails, phone calls or face-to-face consultation if deemed necessary. If you should have any further questions with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Huaute  
Cultural Resource Specialist  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Email: [rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov)  
Phone: (951) 755-5025



### **Standard Development Conditions**

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians asks that you impose specific conditions regarding cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications as follows:

1. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5.
2. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development/construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
  - a. If significant Native American cultural resources are discovered, for which a Treatment Plan must be prepared, the developer or his archaeologist shall contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.
  - b. If requested by the Tribe<sup>1</sup>, the developer or the project archaeologist shall, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition (e.g. avoidance, preservation, return of artifacts to tribe, etc.).

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<sup>1</sup> The Morongo Band of Mission Indians realizes that there may be additional tribes claiming cultural affiliation to the area; however, Morongo can only speak for itself. The Tribe has no objection if the archaeologist wishes to consult with other tribes and if the city wishes to revise the condition to recognize other tribes.



March 22, 2016

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Re.: South Campus Expansion Project  
Approximately 296 Acres near the City of Riverside  
Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3046

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Thank you for contacting the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project.

The project is located outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries. The Tribe has no specific archival information on the site indicating that it may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value within the project area.

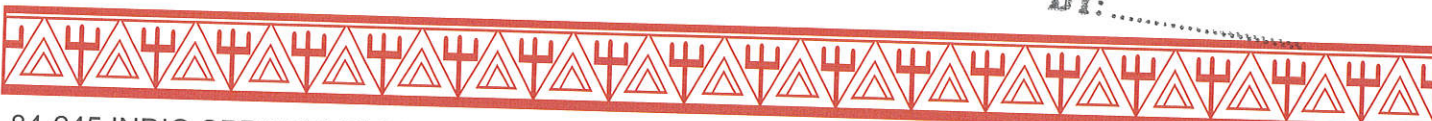
We look forward to continued collaboration in the preservation of cultural resources or areas of traditional cultural importance.

Best regards,

Judy Stapp  
Director of Cultural Affairs

RECEIVED  
MAR 28 2016

BY: .....



**From:** Cultural Director <culturaldirector@cahuilla.net>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 29, 2016 3:11 PM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** South Campus Expansion Project

Good Afternoon,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians would like to forward our request for consultation on this project. This project is located in the Cahuilla Band of Indians Traditional Land Use Area. A map of the Cahuilla Band of Indians Land Use Area is attached.

`Àchama` (Thank you),

Andreas Heredia  
Director  
Cahuilla Cultural Department  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 Highway 371  
Cahuilla Indian Reservation  
Anza CA, 92539

Cell -(760) 423-2773  
Work- (951) 763-5549  
Fax- (951) 763-2808

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**From:** Daniel McCarthy <DMcCarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 31, 2016 12:18 PM  
**To:** Nina <ngallardo@crmtech.us>  
**Subject:** CRM TECH #3046 South Campus Expansion Project scoping response

Nina,

We received your scoping letter, dated March 14, 2016, regarding the proposed South Campus Expansion Project. Thank you for the opportunity to review and respond. The project is located in the Tribe's ancestral territory and is known for an abundance of prehistoric resources. We do not have any specific information about tribal cultural resources at the project location, but do request that a copy of the cultural resources records search results and a copy of your report be forwarded to our office for our information. I recommend that consideration be given to the proposed project site plan and the ability to avoid and preserve the sites along the northern boundary be design. Very likely the Tribe will want to consult with the Lead Agency on this project.

Thank you,  
Leslie Mouriquand MA, RPA  
for

Daniel McCarthy, MS, RPA  
Director

Cultural Resources Management Department

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

26569 Community Center Drive

Highland, CA 92346

Office: 909 864-8933 x 3248

Cell: 909 838-4175

[dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov](mailto:dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov)

To ensure a rapid reply concerning all AB 52 Consultation correspondence please use:

[SMConsultation@sanmanuel-nsn.gov](mailto:SMConsultation@sanmanuel-nsn.gov)



### Appendix 3

#### Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Date Recorded</b>	<b>Description</b>
33-001260	Belligio 1977	Bedrock milling features
33-001776	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling features
33-001777	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling features
33-001778	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling features
33-001779	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling feature
33-001782	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling feature
33-001783	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling features with rock shelter
33-001784	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling features
33-001785	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling features
33-001786	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling features with flake
33-001787	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling feature
33-001790	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling feature
33-001793	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling feature
33-001794	Banks 1979	Bedrock milling feature
33-003096	McCarthy 1986	Bedrock milling features
33-003097*	McCarthy 1986	Bedrock milling features
33-003098*	McCarthy 1986	Bedrock milling features
33-003099	McCarthy 1986	Bedrock milling features
33-003100*	McCarthy 1986	Bedrock milling features
33-003105*	McCarthy 1986	Bedrock milling features
33-003285*	Various 1987-1990	Remains of Camp Haan
33-003286	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003287	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003288	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003289*	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003290	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003291	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003292	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003293	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003294	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003295	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003296	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003297	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003298	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003299	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003300	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003301	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003302	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003303	Swope and Neiditch 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003325	Drover 1987	Bedrock milling feature

\* Found to be within the project area

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Date Recorded</b>	<b>Description</b>
33-003326	Drover 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003327	Drover 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003328	Drover 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003329	Drover 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003380	Gorenflo 1987	Bedrock milling features
33-003381	Gorenflo 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003382*	Gorenflo 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-003383	Gorenflo 1987	Bedrock milling feature
33-005197	Nelson and Doyle 1993	Bedrock milling feature
33-005399	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005400	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005401	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005402	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005403	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling feature
33-005404	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005405	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005406	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling feature
33-005407	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling feature
33-005408	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005409	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005410	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005411	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005412	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005413	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005414	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005415	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005416**	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling feature
33-005417	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling feature
33-005418	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005428	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005430	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling feature
33-005431	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005432	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005434	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005435	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling feature
33-005436	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005437	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling feature
33-005438	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling feature
33-005443	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005444	Giacomini 1994	Concrete markers
33-005445	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005446	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005447	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling feature

\* Found to be within the project area

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Date Recorded</b>	<b>Description</b>
33-005448	Giacomini 1994	Bedrock milling features
33-005453	Giacomini 1994	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-005454	Giacomini 1994	Concrete foundations
33-005455	Giacomini 1994	Concrete foundations
33-005561	Giacomini 1994	Isolate: pistol casings
33-007782	ASM Affiliates 1996	Bedrock milling feature
33-007815	Warner 1983	Single-family residence
33-008042	White 1997	Bedrock milling features
33-008043	White 1997	Bedrock milling features
33-008044	White 1997	Bedrock milling features
33-008048	White 1997	Bedrock milling feature
33-008050	White 1997	Bedrock milling features
33-008052	White 1997	Bedrock milling feature
33-008054	White 1997	Bedrock milling features
33-011077	Moreno 2001	Bedrock milling feature
33-011078	Ballester 2001	Bedrock milling features
33-011079	Moreno 2001	Bedrock milling features
33-011080	Ballester 2001	Bedrock milling feature
33-011081	Moreno 2001	Bedrock milling features
33-011082	Ballester 2001	Bedrock milling features
33-011083	Ballester 2001	Bedrock milling features
33-014227	Tibbet 2007	Arnold Heights Elementary School
33-014873	Cotterman 2005	Bedrock milling feature
33-015935	Tsunoda 2007	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-016650	Austerman 2007	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad
33-022104	McGinnis and Murphy 2009	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-023982	Gallardo and Ballester 2014	Bedrock milling feature
33-023983	Gallardo and Ballester 2014	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-023984*	Gallardo and Ballester 2014	Bedrock milling feature
33-023985*	Gallardo and Ballester 2014	Bedrock milling feature
33-024180	PAR Environmental Services 2014	Quonset hut

\* Found to be within the project area

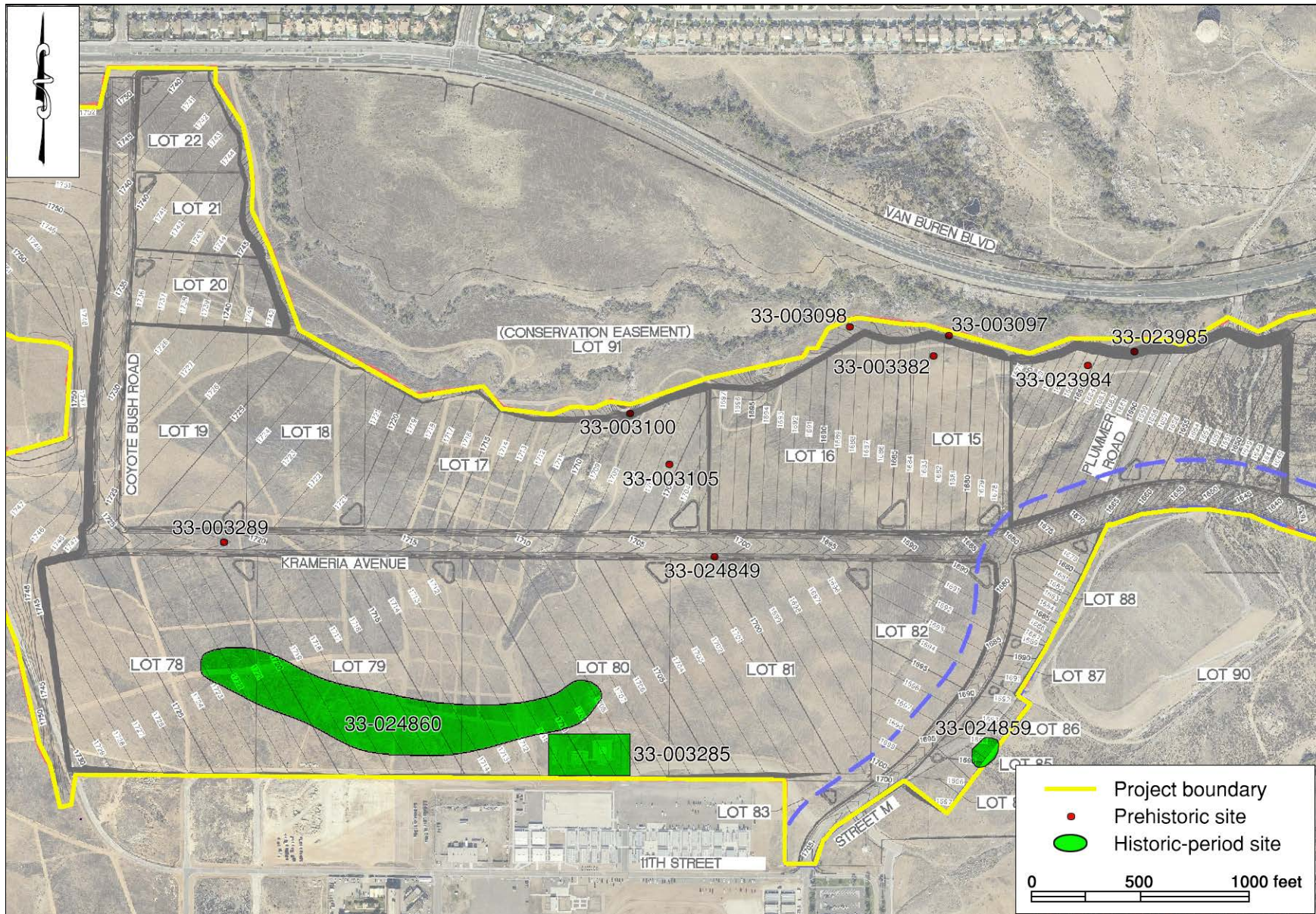


**APPENDIX 4**

**LOCATIONS OF CULTURAL RESOURCE IN THE PROJECT AREA**

**(Confidential)**







**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

March 17, 2017

Jeff Gordon  
Meridian Park, LLC  
567 San Nicolas Drive, Suite 270  
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Re: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report  
South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park  
Near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract 3186

Dear Mr. Gordon:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed a historical/archaeological resources survey on approximately 120 acres of undeveloped land that has been added to the area designated for the project referenced above. The area covered by this survey lies to the south of Van Buren Boulevard and the north of Larry Parrish Parkway, between Barton Street on the west and 11th Street on the east, in the west half of Section 28, T3S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 1). This letter report serves as an addendum to the cultural resources study that CRM TECH previously completed on the original project area, located on adjacent land to the northeast, in April 2016 (Tang et al. 2016).

As with the original study, the purpose of this survey is to provide your firm and the lead agency for the project, namely the March Joint Powers Authority, with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the expansion of the project area would cause a substantial adverse change to any “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search on the additional project area, pursued historical background research, consulted with Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. A brief summary of the methods and results of these research procedures is presented below.

## **RECORDS SEARCH**

On February 23-24, 2017, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo, B.A., performed the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. The results of the records search indicate that the additional project area was previously covered in its entirety by two archaeological surveys completed in 1987 and 1996 (Swope 1987; McDonald and Giacomini 1996). Since both of these surveys are now more than 20 years old, a systematic resurvey of the area was deemed necessary for the present study.

As a result of the 1987 survey, three prehistoric—i.e., Native American—archaeological sites, 33-003290 (CA-RIV-3290), 33-003291 (CA-RIV-3291), and 33-003292 (CA-RIV-3292), were

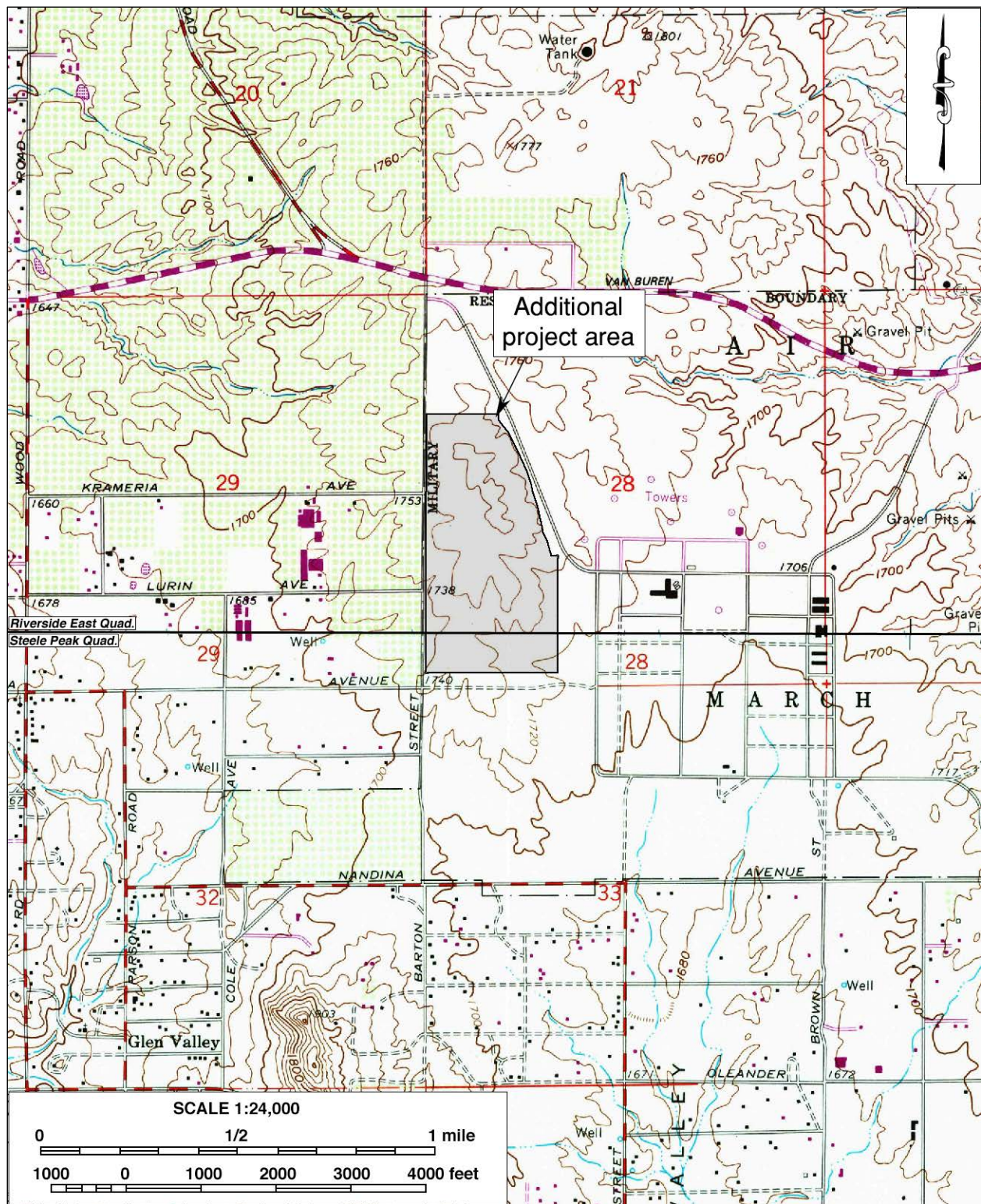


Figure 1. Location of additional project area. (Based on USGS Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles)

identified and recorded within the boundaries of the additional project area. All three of the sites were described as bedrock milling features with shallow grinding slicks (see App. 1 for further information), the most common type of prehistoric cultural remains in western Riverside County. In addition, a fourth bedrock milling feature site with slicks, 33-026411 (CA-RIV-12424), was recorded in the additional project area in September 2016 during Native American monitoring of earth-moving operations on adjacent land (see App. 1).

Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, records indicate that approximately 30 other cultural resources studies have occurred on various tracts of land and linear features, resulting in the recordation of 58 additional historical/archaeological sites and one isolate—i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts—within the scope of the records search. The vast majority of these known cultural resources, numbering more than 50, were also of prehistoric origin, consisting predominantly of bedrock milling features, along with a few scattered lithic flakes. Seven of the sites dated to the historic period and included buildings, refuse deposits, and structural remains associated with the WWII-era Camp Haan, located a short distance to the east of the additional project area.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principle investigator Bai “Tom” Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, and aerial photographs taken in 1948-2016. These sources demonstrate that the additional project area was evidently vacant and undeveloped throughout the historic period and has remained so to the present time (GLO 1855; USGS 1901-1980; NETR Online 1948-2012; Google Earth 1994-2016).

According to the historic maps, the earliest man-made feature to be noted in the immediate vicinity of the additional project area was a road running roughly along the same course of present-day 11th Street, which was present at least by 1897 (USGS 1901). In 1940, the U.S. Army established Camp Haan just to the east of the additional project area, which initially served as an anti-aircraft artillery training facility but was later used also as a POW camp and a separation center after WWII (Gunther 1984:95; see Tang et al. 2016:11-12 for further discussion). In 1946, the camp was deactivated and soon demolished completely (Tetra Tech 1990:22; NETR Online 1948).

Despite its past designation as a part of the military preserve, the additional project area was evidently never involved in the development at Camp Haan (NETR Online 1948). It appears to have been used briefly as agricultural fields in the 1960s (NETR Online 1968), but no evidence of any other activities was observed on the property throughout the historic period.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On February 22, 2017, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California’s Native American Heritage Commission for a records search in the commission’s Sacred Lands File. In response, the commission states in a letter dated February 27 that the Sacred Lands File identifies no Native American cultural resources with the additional project area but recommends that local

Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the commission's reply, on March 6, 2017, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 37 individuals on the referral list and the tribal organizations they represent (see App. 2). In addition, as referred previously by the appropriate tribal government staff, the following eight designated spokespersons for the tribes were also contacted:

- David L. Saldivar, Tribal Government Affairs Manager, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- Andreas Heredia, Cultural Director, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Desiderio Vela, Environmental Program Manager, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians;
- Samuel H. Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director, Gabrielino Tongva Nation;
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resource Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Ernest Pingleton, Cultural Resource Manager, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians.

As of this time, two tribal representatives have responded in writing (see App. 2). Diane Versaggi of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, responding on behalf of Lee Clauss, Cultural Resources Management Director for the tribe, states that the project location is outside the Serrano ancestral territory, and thus the San Manuel Band will not pursue further consultation regarding this project.

Raymond Huaute of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians identifies the project location as a part of the tribes' traditional use area and requests that the tribe's Standard Development Conditions be implemented in anticipation of inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural resources, including human remains. Furthermore, he requests a records search on the property and a comprehensive archaeological survey with a tribal monitor participating, as well as copies of the final documentation of these procedures for tribal review.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On March 1, 2017, CRM TECH principal investigator Michael Hogan, Ph.D., and project archaeologists Daniel Ballester, M.S., Sal Boites, M.A., and Nina Gallardo carried out the intensive level field survey of the additional project area with the assistance of Nation American monitors from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel east-west transects across the entire area. In addition, the property was also inspected from the air with the help of a DJI Phantom 3 Professional drone. Using these methods, the additional project area was systematically examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older).

Due to heavy vegetation growth after recent rainfall, ground visibility was generally poor (5-30%) at the time of the survey except where dirt roads cut across the landscape (Fig. 2). As a result, the survey transects were spaced at 20-meter (approximately 65-foot) intervals. In light of past archaeological discoveries on the property and in the surrounding area, an emphasis was put on the identification of Native American bedrock milling features, and all boulder outcrops within the project boundaries were closely inspected for evidences of milling surfaces or other human





Figure 2. Overview of the current natural setting in and around the additional project area. *Left*: view to the north from a drone; *right*: view to the west at ground level. (Photographs taken on March 1, 2017)

alterations. In particular, the four previously recorded sites in the additional project area were revisited to establish their current conditions and confirm their locations. A handheld GPS unit was used for the latter purpose.

The subject property lies in an area that was rural in character but has undergone rapid suburban growth in recent decades. A single-family residential neighborhood developed around 2005 (NETR Online 2005) is located across Barton Street to the west (Fig. 2). Elsewhere, the additional project area is surrounded mostly by other tracts of undeveloped land, with the Ben Clark Public Safety Training Center located further to the east. The terrain on the property is relatively level but features a gentle incline towards a low hill in the northeastern portion. Elevations in the project boundaries range approximately from 1,722 to 1,788 feet above mean sea level. Soil in the vicinity is generally moist, loosely packed brown silty sand loam mixed with granitic rock grains, and the vegetation includes mainly crabgrass, foxtails, and wild mustard.

As a result of the field survey, a previously unknown bedrock milling feature site was identified and recorded in the additional project area and subsequently designated 33-026664 (CA-RIV-12563). Two of the four known bedrock milling feature sites within the project boundaries, 33-003291 and 33-026411, were re-located during the survey, but the other two, 33-003290 and 33-003292, could not be found. Although granitic boulders were noted in the general vicinity of both 33-003290 and 33-003292, no milling surfaces were observed on them despite close inspections. The boulders are highly exfoliated, and there is also evidence that some boulders may have been removed or broken up since the sites were first recorded in 1987. Consequently, the fate of 33-003290 and 33-003292 could not be determined.

No other potential “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” were encountered throughout the course of the survey. The three archaeological sites found to be extant within the additional project area are discussed further below, and their locations are illustrated in Figure 3 (confidential). Site record forms and site record updates for the sites, as appropriate, are attached to this report in Appendix 1, where additional details about the milling features and their current conditions are provided.

- Site 33-003291 was originally recorded in 1987 as a granitic boulder with a single grinding slick. The cluster of boulder outcrops encompassing the site was re-located during the field survey on

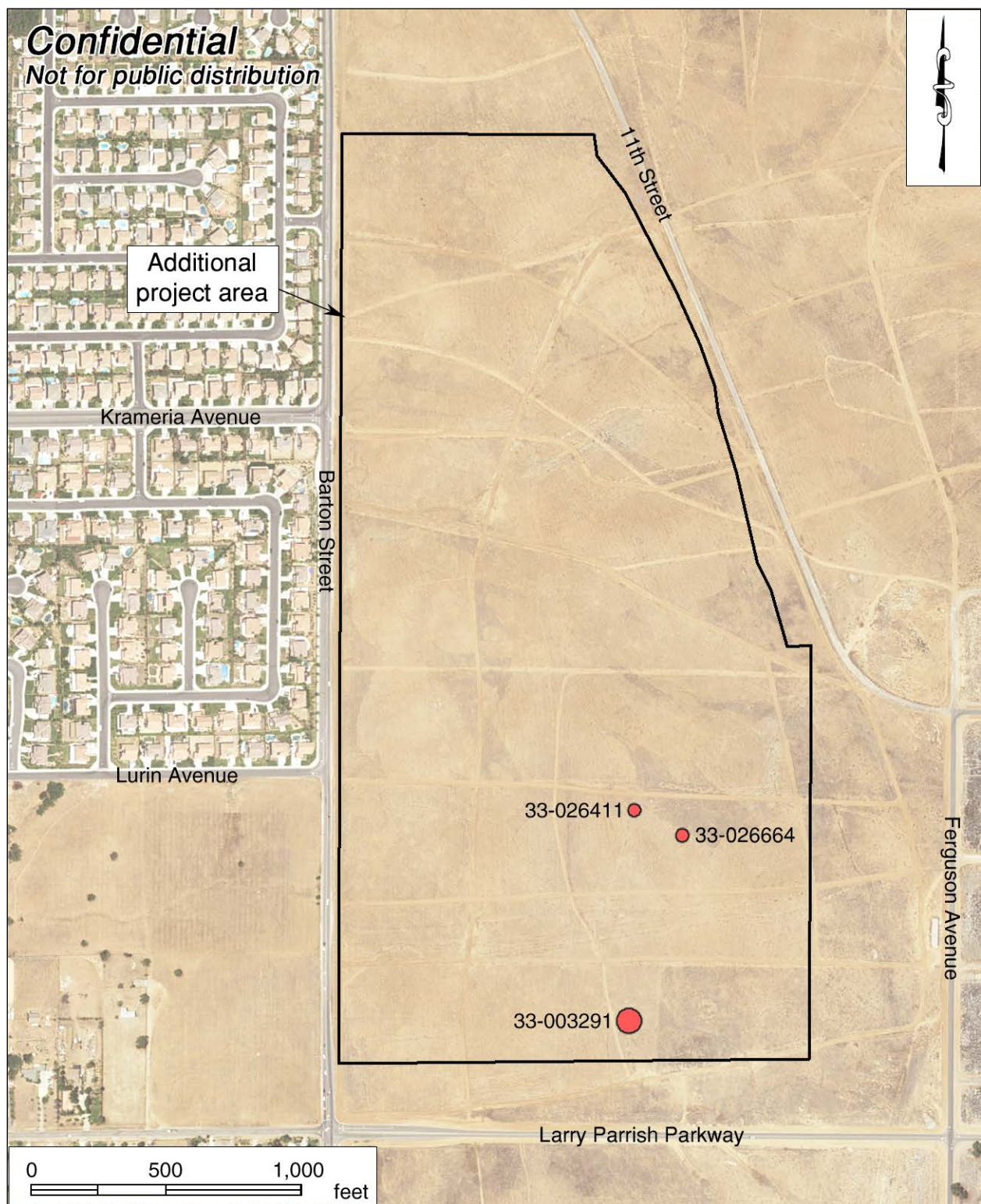


Figure 3. Location of archaeological sites found in the additional project area.





Figure 4. Bedrock milling features in the additional project area. *Left:* Feature 2 at 33-003291, view to the south; *right:* 33-026664, view to the north. (Photographs taken on March 1, 2017)

March 1, 2017, but at a slightly different location, and an additional milling feature was found, also with one grinding slick (Fig. 4). On March 13, Native American monitors Lino Fernandez and Beth Cordova from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians discovered a third milling feature with a slick in the same group of boulder outcrops. This feature was subsequently recorded by CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo on March 16. The three slicks are in poor to fair conditions.

- Site 33-026411 was first recorded in September 2016 as a result of a fortuitous discovery by Native American monitor Todd Perry from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, who was at the time engaged in earth-moving operations associated with the original South Campus Expansion Project. No changes in site condition were observed during the current survey. The site consists of a granitic bedrock boulder with a total of three milling slicks.
- Site 33-026664, identified and recorded during this study, consists of a granite boulder exhibiting a total of five milling slicks on the surface (Fig. 4). One of the slicks is circular while the other four are oval in shape. All of the slicks are in fair condition.

## DISCUSSION

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

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

listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

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

“Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:

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

In summary of the research results presented above, the only cultural resources known to be present within the additional project area are Sites 33-003291, 33-026411, and 33-026664 (Fig. 3), all of them prehistoric bedrock milling feature sites with shallow grinding slicks. As stated above, these features are the most common type of prehistoric cultural remains in western Riverside County. They are generally interpreted as resource-processing sites resulting from occasional use by the Native people on resource-gathering excursions, and represent an aspect of the southern California aboriginal life that is very well documented both in ethnographic literature and in archaeological records. Past archaeological testing programs at such sites typically found no or little subsurface cultural deposits associated with the milling features.

Other than their locations and distribution patterns, typical bedrock milling features sites, without other associated archaeological features or substantial artifact deposits, do not provide any new or important insights into Native American lifeways, and their archaeological data potential is essentially exhausted through recordation into the California Historical Resources Information System. Based on these considerations, Sites 33-003291, 33-026411, and 33-026664 do not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and do not meet the definition of “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources.”

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

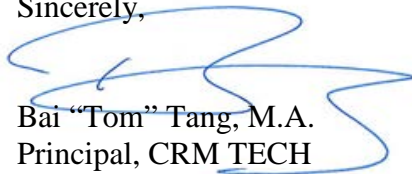
Based on the information and analysis presented above, this study concludes that no “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by CEQA, are known to be present within the

additional project area. However, due to poor ground visibility at the time of the field survey, the possibility of additional archaeological features or artifacts occurring on the surface within the project boundaries cannot be conclusively ruled out at this time. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the March Joint Powers Authority:

- The proposed expansion of the project area will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources.”
- Archaeological monitoring should be implemented during grubbing of vegetation in the additional project area to ensure the timely identification and, if necessary, protection of undetected archaeological remains, should any be encountered.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any further earth-moving operations associated with the project, such as grading, trenching, and excavations, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- Under these conditions, the proposed expansion of the project area may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service.

Sincerely,



Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.  
Principal, CRM TECH

## REFERENCES CITED

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1855 Plat Map: Township No. III South Range No. IV West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1855.

Google Earth

1994-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2002-2006, 2009, 2011-2014, 2016. Available through the Google Earth software.

Gunther, Jane Davies

1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J.D. Gunther, Riverside.

McDonald, Meg, and Barb Giacomini

1996 An Intensive Survey of Approximately 2,500 Acres of March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

NETR Online

1948-2012 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1948, 1966-1968, 1978, 1994, 2002; 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

Swope, Karen K., and Barry Neiditch

1987 Final Report: An Archaeological Assessment of 970± Acres of Land Located on March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Tang, Bai “Tom,” Michael Hogan, Jesse Yorck, and Nina Gallardo

2016 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Tetra Tech, Inc.

1990 Draft Report: Cultural Resources Investigations for a Proposed Realignment of Facilities from Los Angeles Air Force Base to March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1901 Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1897.

1942 Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939.

1953a Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 1951, field-checked in 1953.

1953b Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951, field-checked in 1953.

1967a Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 1966, field-checked in 1967.

1967b Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1966, field-checked in 1967.

1978 Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1973, photoinspected in 1978.

1980 Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.

**APPENDIX 1**

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
RECORD FORMS**

**(Confidential)**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3290

Page 1 of 3

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Riverside East (1967) 7/5' photorevised 1980
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11: 470100 mE 3748590 mN
4. Twp. 3S Rng. 4W, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 28
5. Map Coordinates: mmS mmE 6. Elevation: 1745'
7. Location: on granitic bedrock boulder approximately 30 m. east of Barton Street
8. Prehistoric: X Historic: Protohistoric:
9. Site Description: two milling features located on granitic boulder
10. Area: 3 m (N/S) x 2 m (E/W); Method of Determination: tape
11. Depth: surface
12. Features: two grinding slicks
13. Artifacts: none observed
14. Non-artifactual Constituents: none
15. Date Recorded: 11 June 1987
16. Recorder: K. Swope, B. Neiditch
17. Affiliation and Address: Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside
18. Human Remains: none observed
19. Site Integrity: boulder is exfoliating
20. Nearest Water: seasonal drainage approximately 1 km to northeast
21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Coastal Sage
22. Vegetation (on site): none
23. Soil: decomposed granite 24. Surrounding Soil: brown loam
25. Geology: flood plain 26. Landform: terrace
27. Slope: 2% 28. Exposure: open
29. Landowner and Address: U.S. Air Force, March Air Force Base
30. Remarks: surrounding area has been disked
31. References: none
32. Name of Project: UCRARU #890
33. Type of Investigation: cultural resources assessment
34. Site Accession Number: n/a Curated at: n/a
35. Photos: none Taken by: n/a
36. Photo Accession #: n/a On File at: n/a

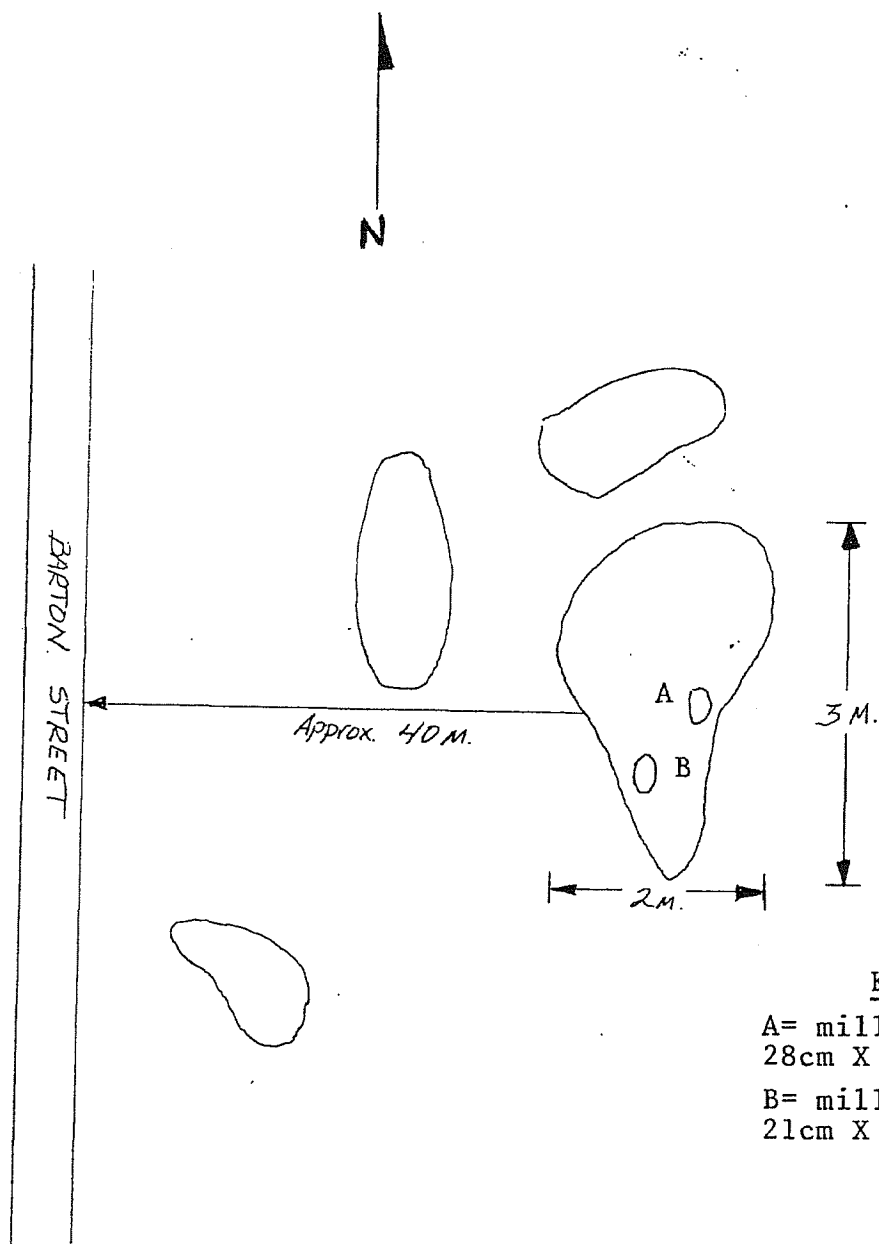


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3290 /

USGS Map: Riverside East 7.5'  
Recorder: K.Swope, B.Neiditch

Page 2 of 3.



KEY

A= milling slick  
28cm X 19cm

B= milling slick  
21cm X 15cm

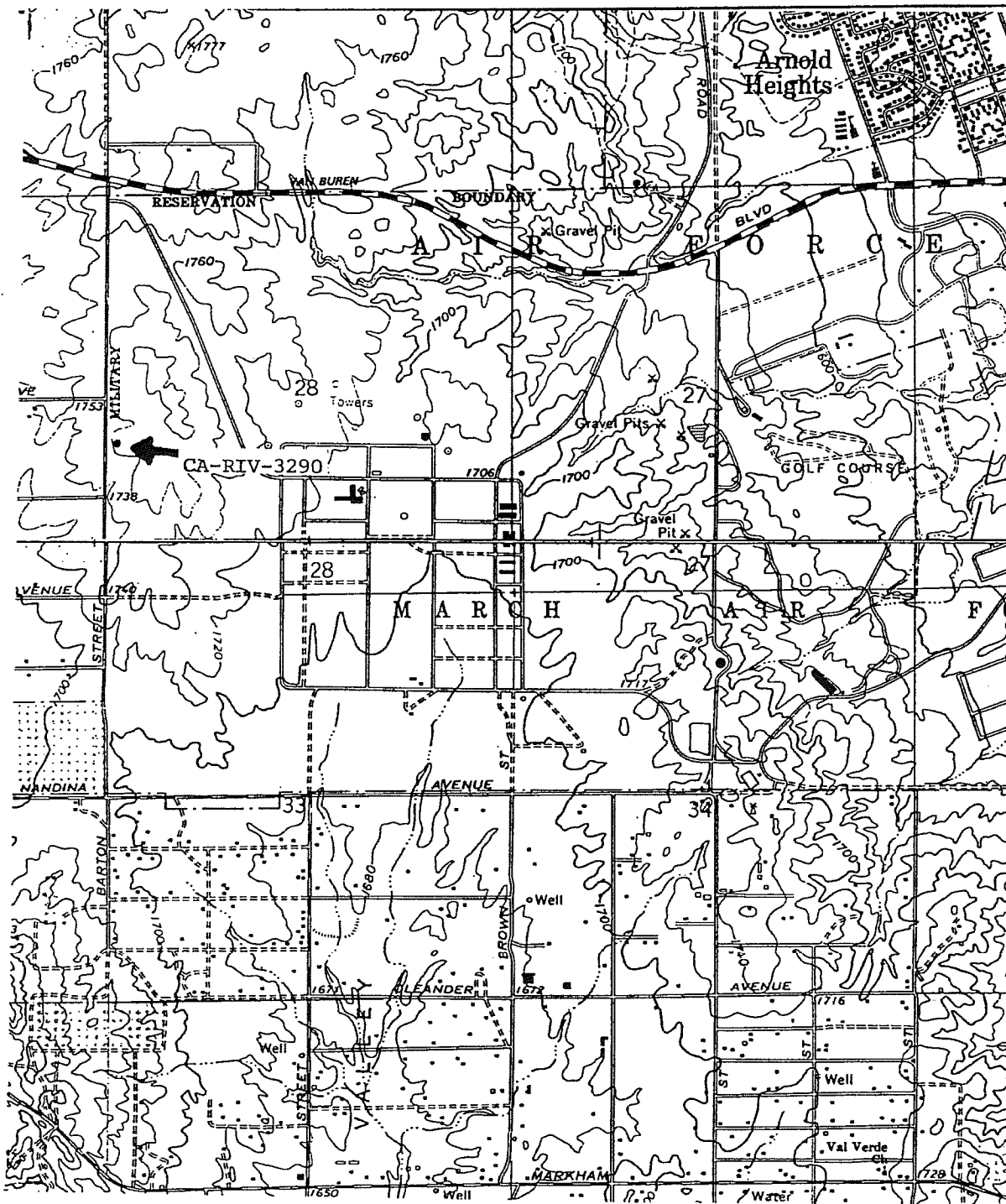
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3290 / \_\_\_\_\_

USGS Map: Riverside East 7.5'/Steele Peak 7.5'

Recorder: K. Swope, B. Neiditch

Page 3 of 3



State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 33-003290 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-3290 (Update)

Page 1 of 1

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Recorded by S. Boites-Zaragoza

Date March 1, 2017

√ Continuation Update

Site 33-003290 was originally recorded in 1987 as a bedrock milling feature with two grinding slicks. During an intensive-level archaeological field survey on March 1, 2017, the location of the site was re-visited, but the milling feature could not be located. Although granitic boulders were noted in the general vicinity, no milling surfaces were found on them despite close inspections. The boulders are highly exfoliated, and there is also evidence that some boulders may have been removed or broken up since 1987. Consequently, the fate of Site 33-003290 could not be determined.

**Report Citation:**

Bai "Tom" Tang

2017 Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3291

Page 1 of 3

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Riverside East (1967) 7.5' photorevised 1980
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11: 471400 mE 3748310 mN
4. Twp. 3S Rng. 4W, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 28
5. Map Coordinates: mmS mmE 6. Elevation: 1760'
7. Location: 200 m east of Barton Street, .5 km south of Lurin Avenue
8. Prehistoric: X Historic: Protohistoric:
9. Site Description: one grinding slick on granitic boulder
10. Area: 1 m (N/S) x .75 m (E/W); Method of Determination: estimation
11. Depth: surface
12. Features: one grinding slick
13. Artifacts: none observed
14. Non-artifactual Constituents: none
15. Date Recorded: 19 June 1987
16. Recorder: K. Swope, B. Neiditch
17. Affiliation and Address: Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside
18. Human Remains: none noted
19. Site Integrity: boulder is exfoliating
20. Nearest Water: seasonal drainages approximately 1 km to northeast and southeast
21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Coastal Sage
22. Vegetation (on site): none
23. Soil: decomposed granite 24. Surrounding Soil: brown loam
25. Geology: flood plain 26. Landform: terrace
27. Slope: 4% south 28. Exposure: open
29. Landowner and Address: U.S. Air Force, March Air Force Base
30. Remarks: area has been disked
31. References: none
32. Name of Project: UCRARU #890
33. Type of Investigation: cultural resources assessment
34. Site Accession Number: n/a Curated at: n/a
35. Photos: none Taken by: n/a
36. Photo Accession #: n/a On File at: n/a

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

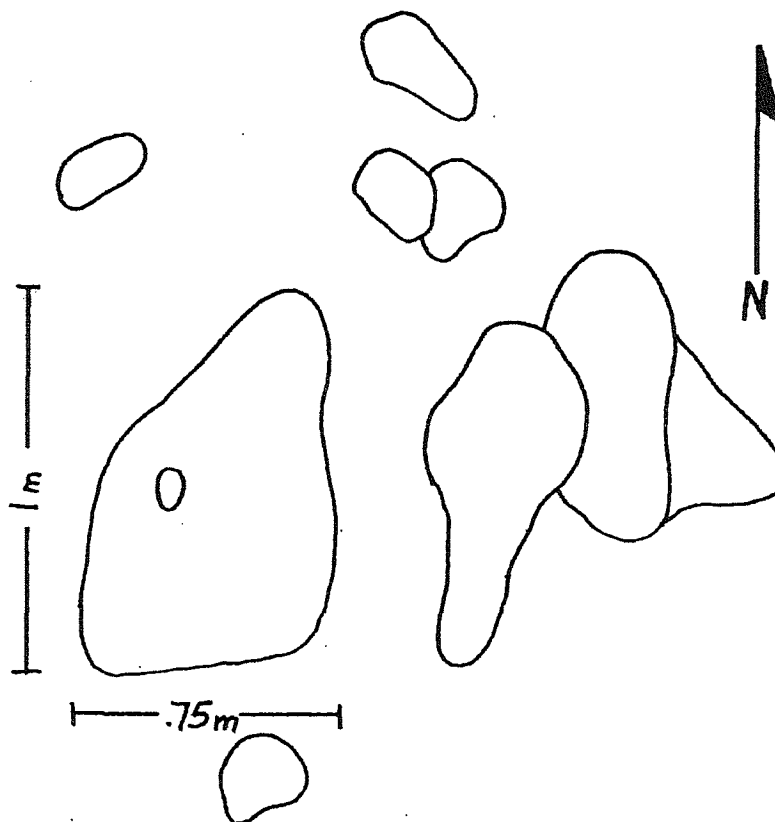
Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3291 / \_\_\_\_\_

USGS Map: Riverside East 7.5'

Recorder: K. Swope, B. Neiditch

Page 2 of 3

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stick measures 24 cm x 18 cm

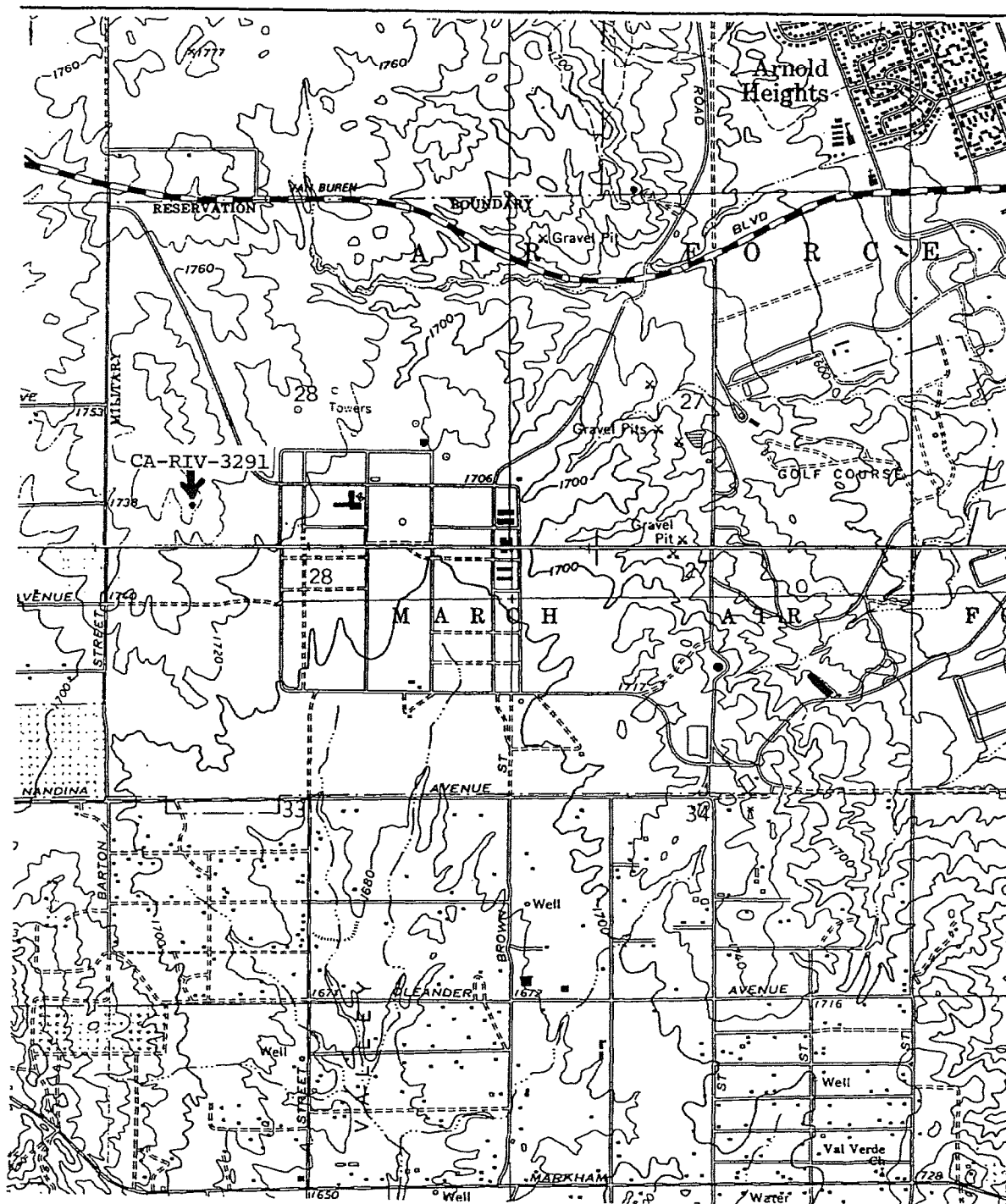
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3291 /

USGS Map: Riverside East 7.5'/Steele Peak 7.5'

Recorder: K. Swope, B. Neiditch

Page 3 of 3





**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # 33-003291 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-3291 (Update)

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted \*a. County Riverside  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Steele Peak, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1978

T3S; R4W; NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 28 ; S.B. B.M. S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 1,726 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City Zip

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 471,310 mE/ 3,748,241 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 1,100 feet east of Barton Street and 440 feet north of Larry Parrish Parkway

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site was originally recorded in 1987 as a granitic boulder with a single grinding slick. The cluster of boulder outcrops encompassing the site was re-located during archaeological field inspections in March 2017, but at a slightly different location, and two additional milling features were found nearby, each containing another grinding slick. The site is located in a large grassy field approximately 400 feet south of Site 33-026411.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP4: Bedrock milling features

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District  
☐ Isolate ☐ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Salvadore Boites-Zaragoza and Nina Gallardo, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: March 1-16, 2017

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang (2017): Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

\*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☒ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 8

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

- A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 27 m (N-S) b. Width 18 m (W-E)  
**Method of Measurement:** Paced ☒ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: Trimble GPS unit  
**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.): Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation  
Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):  
**Reliability of Determination:** High ☒ Medium ☐ Low ☐ Explain:  
**Limitations** (Check any that apply): Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined  
Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):
- A2. **Depth:** None ☒ Unknown ☐ **Method of Determination:**
- \*A3. **Human Remains:** Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):
- \*A4. **Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) As observed during the present study, the site consists of three bedrock milling features found in a cluster of granitic boulders, each containing a single grinding slick. The slicks are in poor to fair conditions (see pp. 4 and 5 for dimensions).
- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None
- \*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- \*A7. **Site Condition:** Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.):
- \*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): An intermitted drainage is located approximately 4,200 feet northeast of the site.
- \*A9. **Elevation:** Approximately 1,726 feet above mean sea level.
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located southwest of a seasonal drainage in a relatively level, undulating grassy field. Surrounding vegetation consists of crabgrass, foxtails, and wild mustard. The soil is loosely packed, brown silty sand with some pea-sized granitic rock grains.
- A11. **Historical Information:**
- \*A12. **Age:** ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945  
Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**
- A13. **Interpretations:** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) Bedrock milling feature sites such as this one are the most common type of prehistoric cultural remains in western Riverside County. They are generally interpreted as resource-processing sites resulting from occasional use by the Native people on resource-gathering excursions, and represent an aspect of the southern California aboriginal life that is very well documented both in ethnographic literature and in archaeological records. Past archaeological testing programs at such sites typically found no or little subsurface cultural deposits associated with the milling features. Other than their locations and distribution patterns, such sites do not provide any new or important insights into Native American lifeways, and their archaeological data potential is essentially exhausted through recordation into the California Historical Resources Information System.
- A14. **Remarks:** This site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. **References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.):
- A16. **Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** S. Boites-Zaragoza and N. Gallardo **Date:** March 16, 2017  
**Affiliation and Address:** CRM TECH, 1600 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

## LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-003291 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-3291 (Update)

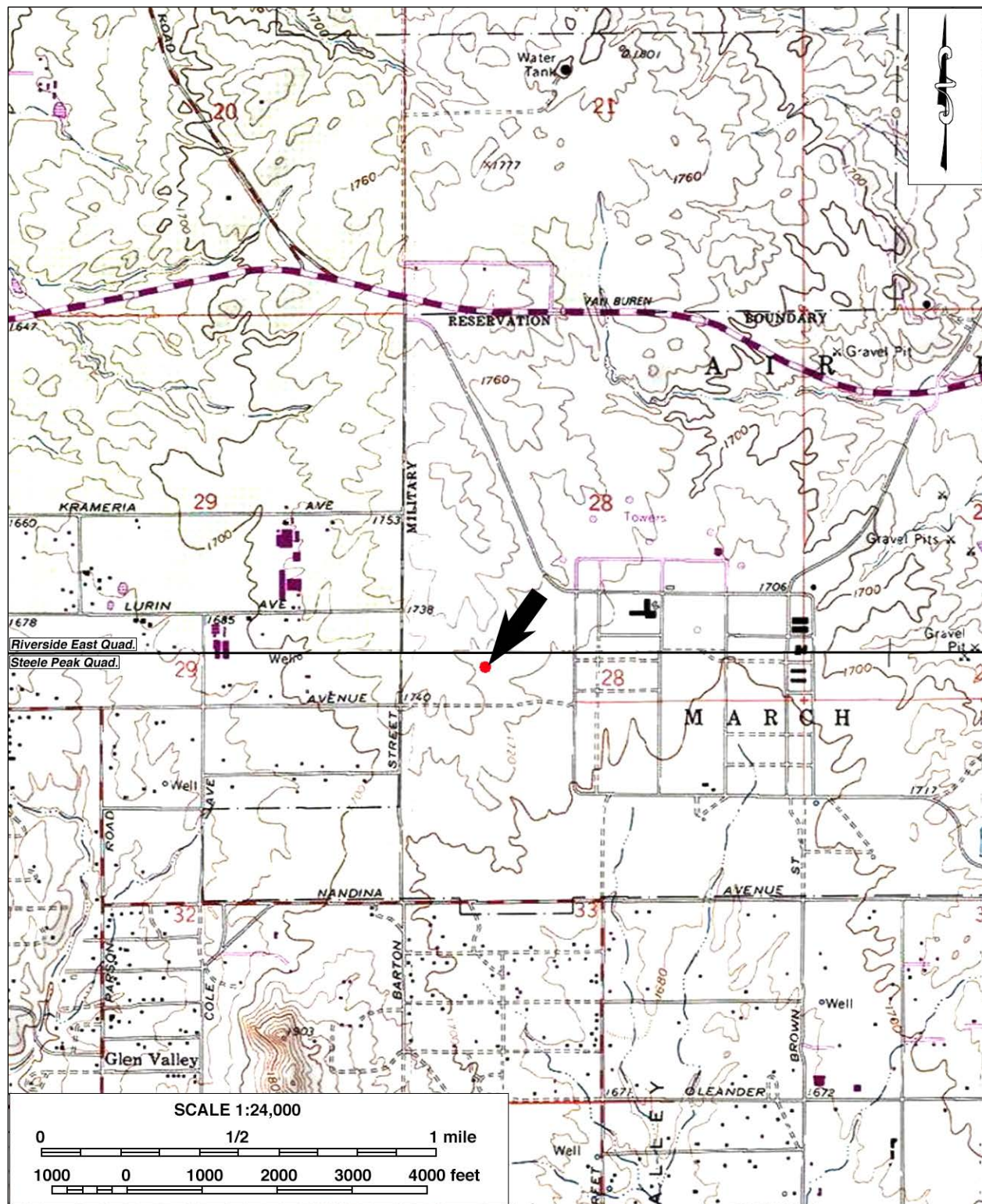
Page 3 of 8

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

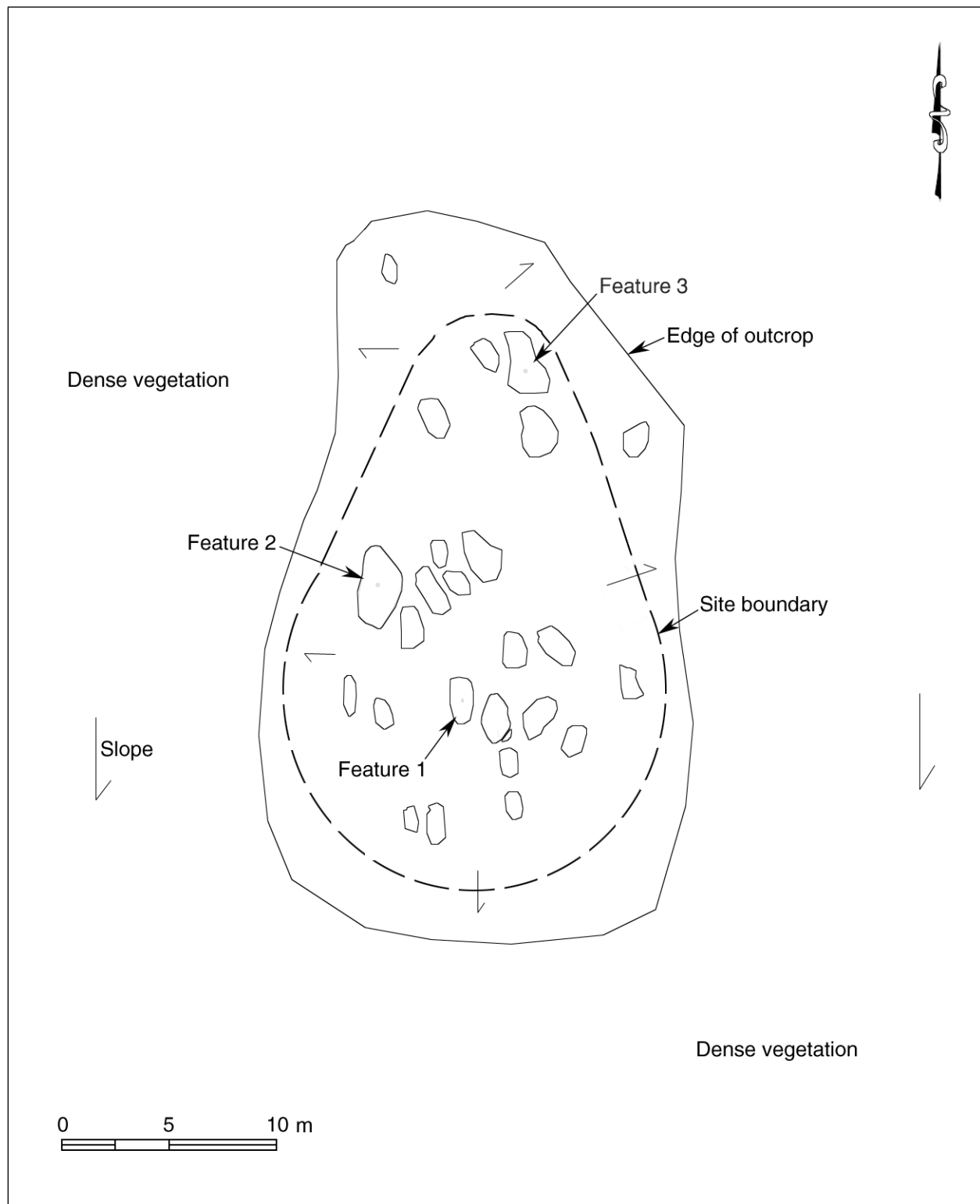
\*Map Name: Riverside East and Steele Peak

\*Scale: 1:24,000

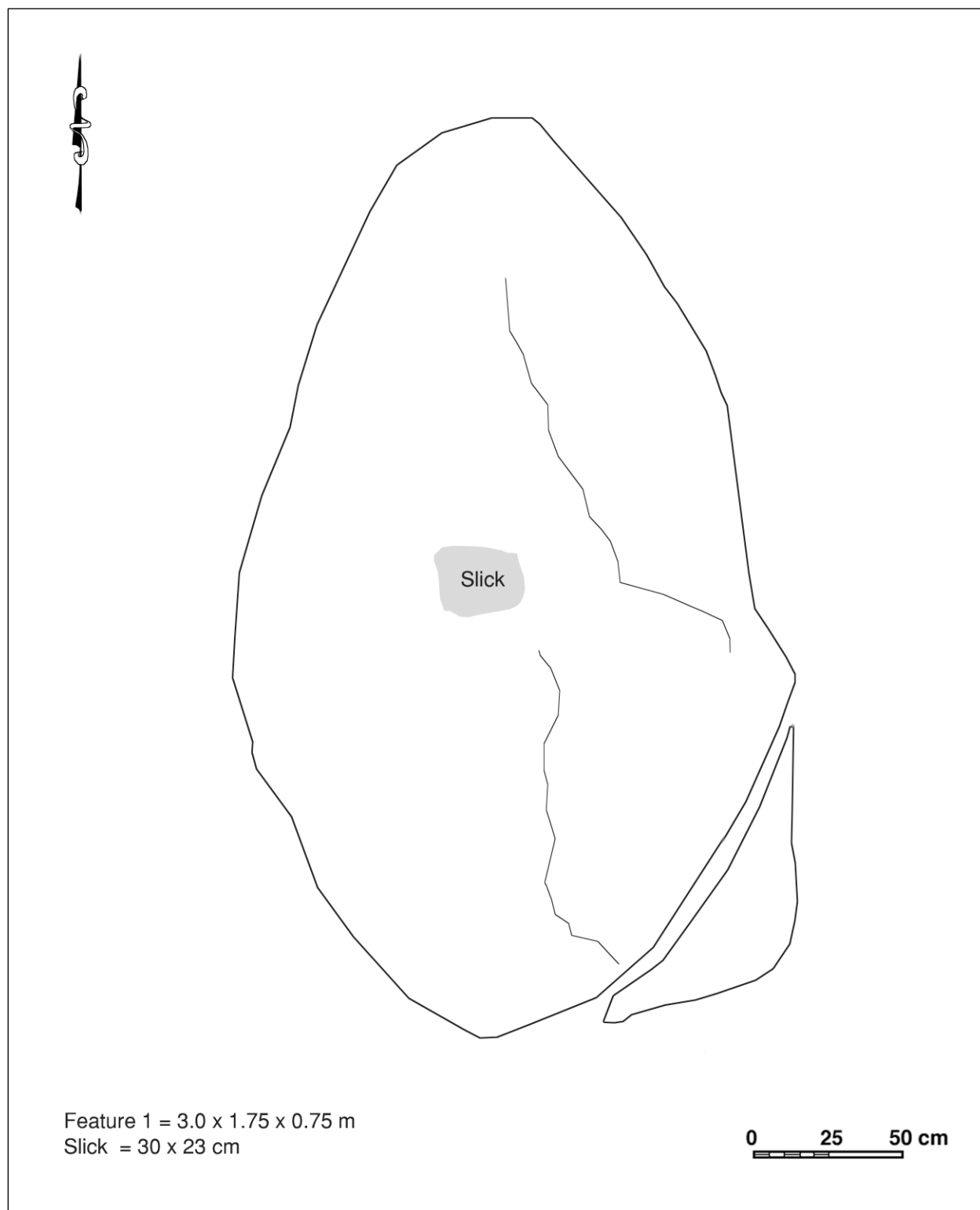
\*Date of Map: 1980



## SKETCH MAP



**FEATURE DRAWING**



## FEATURE DRAWING

Primary # 33-003291 (update)

HRI #

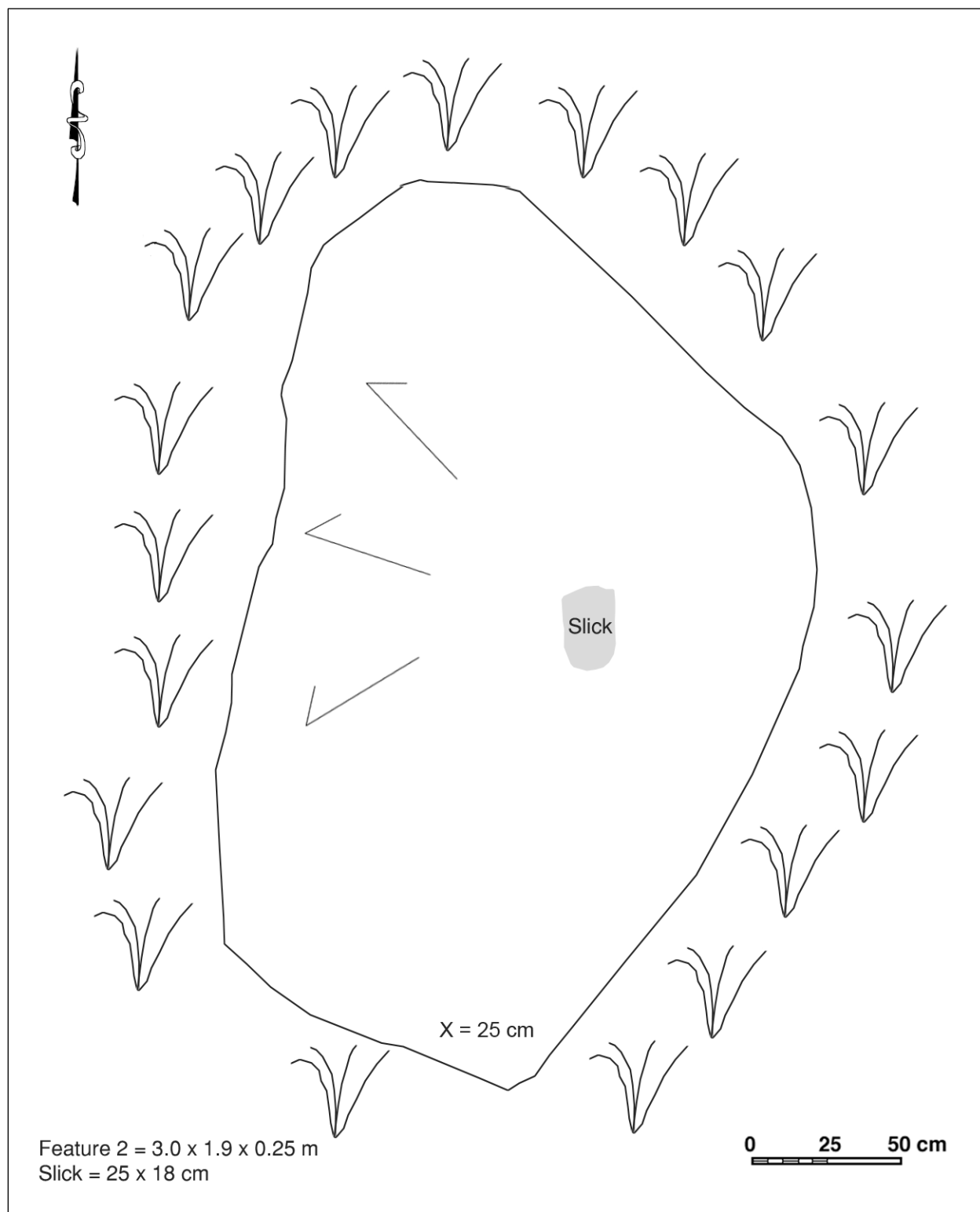
Trinomial CA-RIV-3291 (Update)

Page 6 of 8

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\*Drawn by: Salvadore Boites-Zaragoza

\*Date: March 3, 2017





# FEATURE DRAWING

Primary # 33-003291 (update)

HRI #

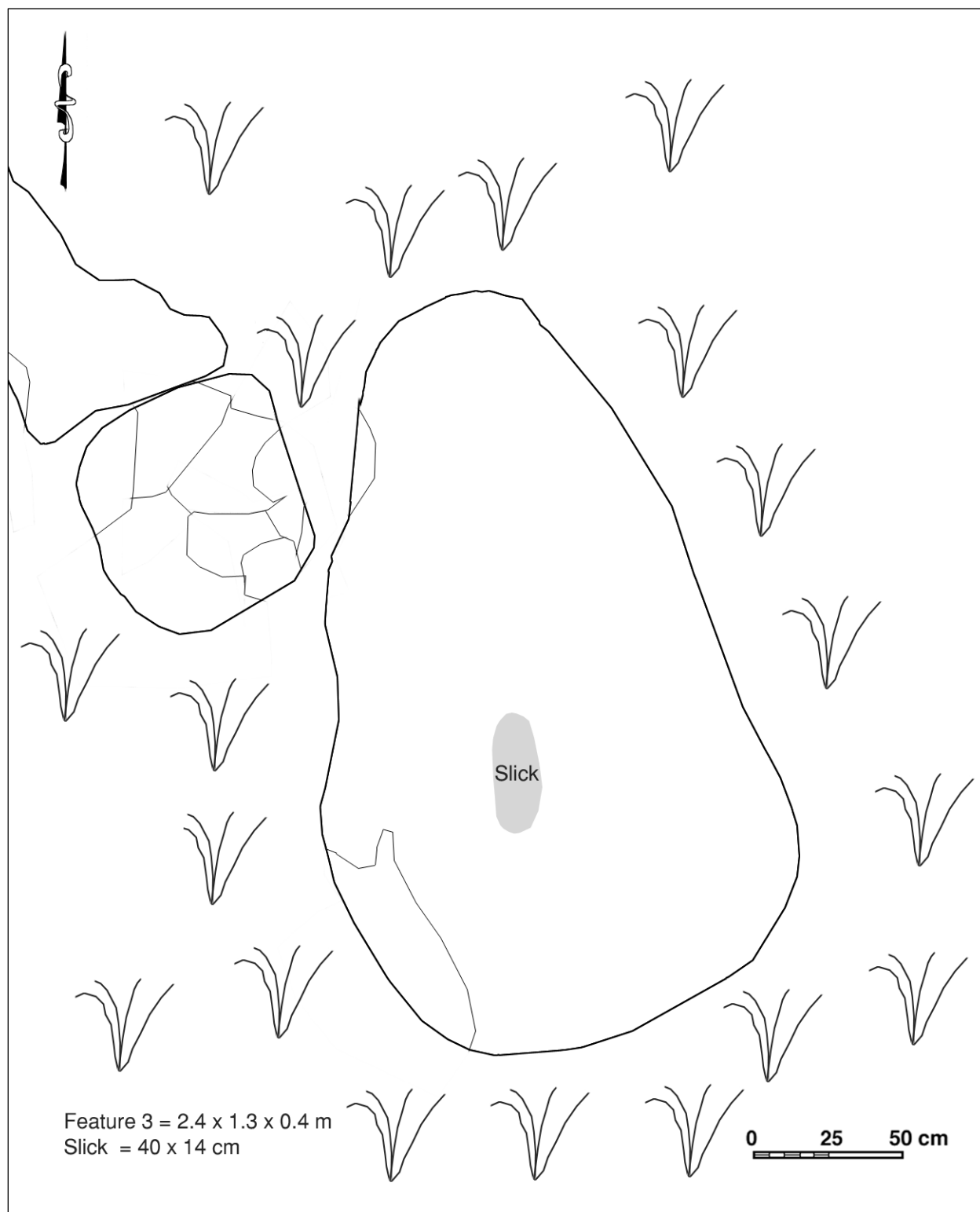
Trinomial CA-RIV-3291 (Update)

Page 7 of 8

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\*Drawn by: Nina Gallardo

\*Date: March 16, 2017



# MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary # 33-003291 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-3291 (Update)

Page 8 of 8

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Form Prepared by: Salvadore Boites-Zaragoza

Date: March 16, 2017

Feature	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation				Bedrock Type and Condition
1	3.0 (N-S)	x	1.75 (W-E)	x Height 0.75	Granite; good condition
2	3.0 (N-S)	x	1.90 (W-E)	x Height 0.25	Granite; good condition
3	2.4 (N-S)	x	1.30 (W-E)	x Height 0.40	Granite; fair condition

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	S1	MS	30	23			Lightly polished
2	S1	MS	25	18			Highly exfoliated
3	S1	MS	40	14			Lightly polished

## Type Key:

CO Conical mortar  
OM Oval mortar  
SM Saucer mortar  
Other:

PM Possible Mortar  
MS Milling slick  
BM Basin milling feature

## Contents Key:

S Filled with soil  
L Filled with leaves  
U Unexcavated  
Other:

R Contains rock  
P Contains pestle  
M Contains mano

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3292

Page 1 of 3

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Riverside East (1967) 7.5' photorevised 1980
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11: 471570 mE 3748200 mN
4. Twp. 4W Rng. 3S, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 28
5. Map Coordinates: mmS mmE 6. Elevation: 1730'
7. Location: .5 km east of Barton Street, 1.4 km south of Van Buren Blvd.
8. Prehistoric: X Historic: Protohistoric:
9. Site Description: outcrop of four granitic boulders; one boulder has one grinding slick, one boulder has five grinding slicks
10. Area: 3 m (N/S) x 3 m (E/W); Method of Determination: pacing
11. Depth: surface
12. Features: six grinding slicks
13. Artifacts: none observed
14. Non-artifactual Constituents: none
15. Date Recorded: 18 June 1987
16. Recorder: K. Swope, B. Neiditch
17. Affiliation and Address: Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside
18. Human Remains: none observed
19. Site Integrity: boulders are exfoliating
20. Nearest Water: seasonal drainage approximately .75 km to southeast
21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Coastal Sage
22. Vegetation (on site): none
23. Soil: decomposed granite 24. Surrounding Soil: decomposed granite, loam
25. Geology: flood plain 26. Landform: terrace
27. Slope: 5% south 28. Exposure: open
29. Landowner and Address: U.S. Air Force, March Air Force Base
30. Remarks: area has been disked
31. References: none
32. Name of Project: UCRARU #890
33. Type of Investigation: Cultural Resources Assessment
34. Site Accession Number: n/a Curated at: n/a
35. Photos: none Taken by: n/a
36. Photo Accession #: n/a On File at: n/a

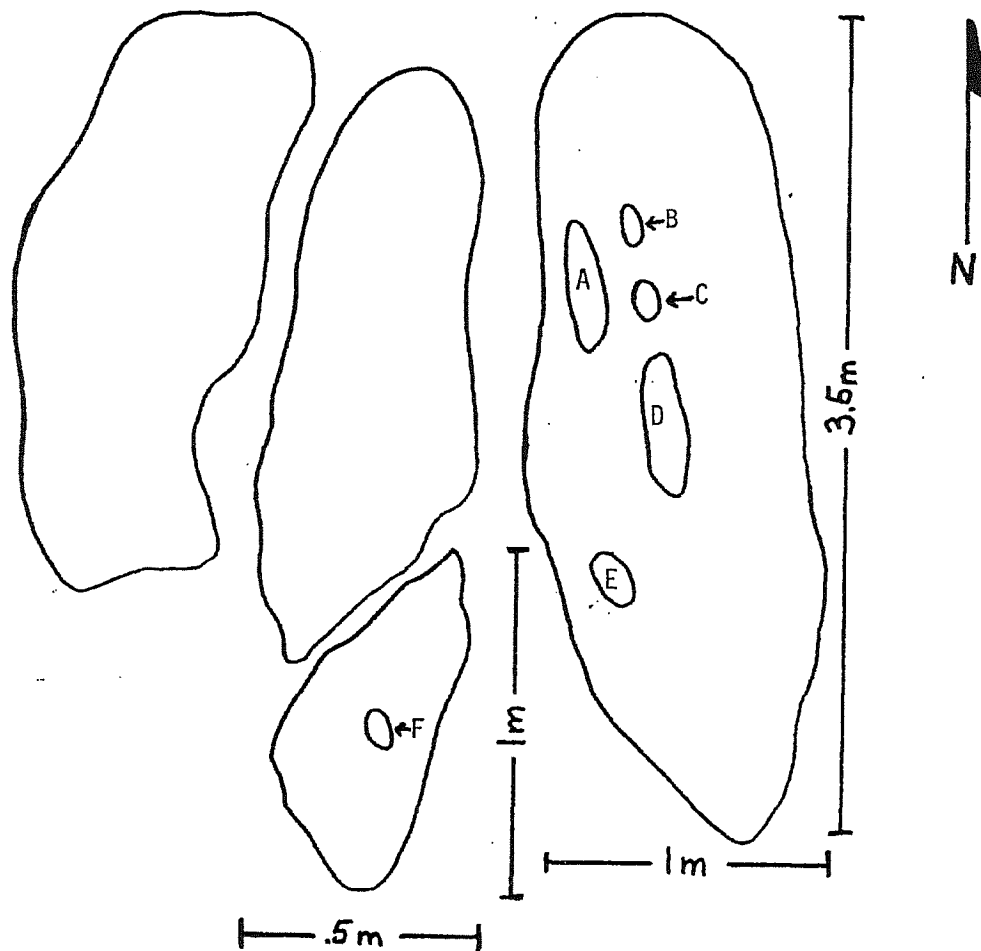
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3292 /

USGS Map: Riverside East 7.5'

Recorder: K. Swope, B. Neiditch

Page 2 of 3



KEY:

- A = 58 cm x 21 cm
- B = 14 cm x 9 cm
- C = 10 cm x 17 cm
- D = 49 cm x 42 cm
- E = 22 cm x 13 cm
- F = 10 cm x 10 cm

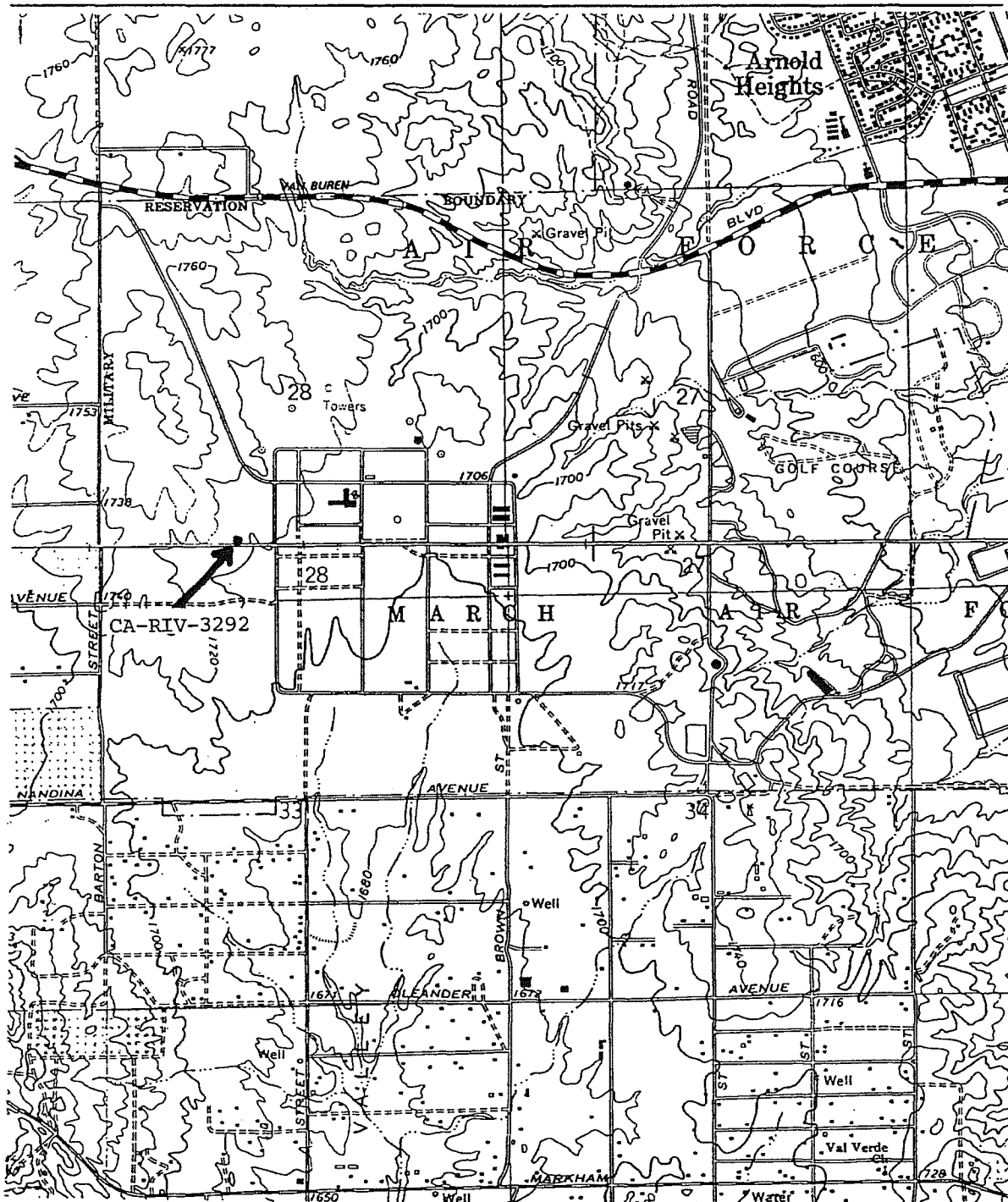
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-RIV-3292 /

USGS Map: Riverside East 7.5'/Steele Peak 7.5'

Recorder: K. Swope, B. Neiditch

Page 3 of 3



State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 33-003292 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-3292 (Update)

Page 1 of 1

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Recorded by S. Boites-Zaragoza

Date March 1, 2017

✓ Continuation Update

Site 33-003292 was originally recorded in 1987 as consisting of two bedrock milling features with a total of six grinding slicks. During an intensive-level archaeological field survey on March 1, 2017, the location of the site was re-visited, but the milling features could not be located. Although granitic boulders were noted in the general vicinity, no milling surfaces were found on them despite close inspections. The boulders are highly exfoliated, and there is also evidence that some boulders may have been removed or broken up since 1987. Consequently, the fate of Site 33-003292 could not be determined.

**Report Citation:**

Bai "Tom" Tang

2017 Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California



**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # 33-026411

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-12424

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3069-1

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*a. County Riverside

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside East, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1980

T3S; R4W; NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 28; S.B. B.M. S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 1,765 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A

City

Zip

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 471,321 mE/ 3,748,481 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 3,970 feet south of Van Buren Boulevard and 1,130 feet east of Barton Street

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site consists of a single granitic bedrock boulder exhibiting three milling slicks. The boulder measures approximately 4.1x1.9x0.25 m in size. Slick 1 measures 30x20 cm, Slick 2 measures 30x15 cm, and Slick 3 measures 30x15 cm. The site is located in a large open field located west of the Ben Clark Public Safety Training Center, and is visually different from Site 33-003291, which was previously recorded as being very close to this location. During a subsequent survey in March 2017, the location of Site 33-003291 was determined to be approximately 740 feet further to the south.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP4: Bedrock milling feature

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District  
☐ Isolate ☐ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324, and Todd Perry, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians

\*P9. Date Recorded: September 9, 2016

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Archaeological/Native American monitoring for CEQA-compliance purpose

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Forthcoming

\*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☒ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3069-1

- A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 4.8 m (N-S) b. Width 3.1 m (W-E)  
**Method of Measurement:** Paced ☒ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: Trimble GPS unit  
**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.): Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation  
Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):  
**Reliability of Determination:** High ☒ Medium ☐ Low ☐ Explain:  
**Limitations** (Check any that apply): Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined  
Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):
- A2. **Depth:** ☐ None ☒ Unknown **Method of Determination:**
- \*A3. **Human Remains:** Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):
- \*A4. **Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) The boulder measures approximately 4.1x1.9x0.25 m in size. Slick 1 measures 30x20 cm, Slick 2 measures 30x15 cm, and Slick 3 measures 30x15 cm. One of the slicks is highly polished, and the other two are lightly polished.
- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None
- \*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- \*A7. **Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.):
- \*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): An intermitted drainage is located approximately 3,580 feet northeast of the site.
- \*A9. **Elevation:** Approximately 1,765 feet above mean sea level.
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located southwest of a seasonal drainage and a small hill covered with granitic bedrock outcrops. Vegetation in the area includes datura, wild mustard, tumbleweeds, and various small shrubs and grasses. The soil consists of light yellow-brown fine- to coarse-grained sands with decomposing granite and small to large rocks and boulders.
- A11. **Historical Information:**
- \*A12. **Age:** ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945  
Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**
- A13. **Interpretations:** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) The bedrock milling feature found at this site resulted from common, well-documented activities among the Native population in western Riverside County. These types of features are generally interpreted as resource-processing sites resulting from occasional use by the Native people on resource-gathering excursions. They do not provide any new or important insights into Native American lifeways. Past studies on such sites generally found no or little subsurface cultural remains associated with the milling features.
- A14. **Remarks:** This site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. **References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.):
- A16. **Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Daniel Ballester **Date:** September 2016-March 2017  
**Affiliation and Address:** CRM TECH, 1600 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

## LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-026411

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-12424

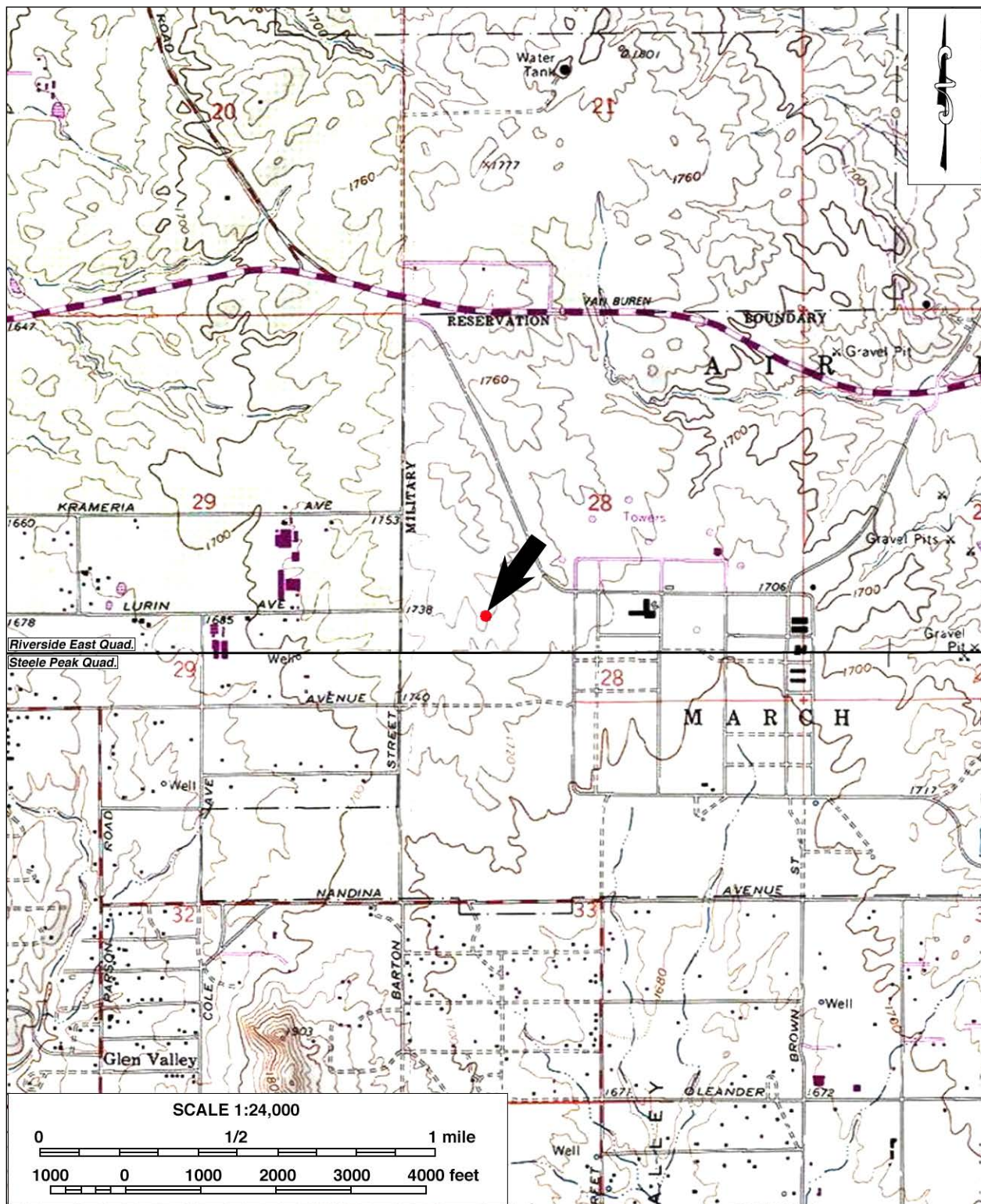
Page 3 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3069-1

\*Map Name: Riverside East and Steele Peak

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1980



## FEATURE DRAWING

Primary # 33-026411

HRI #

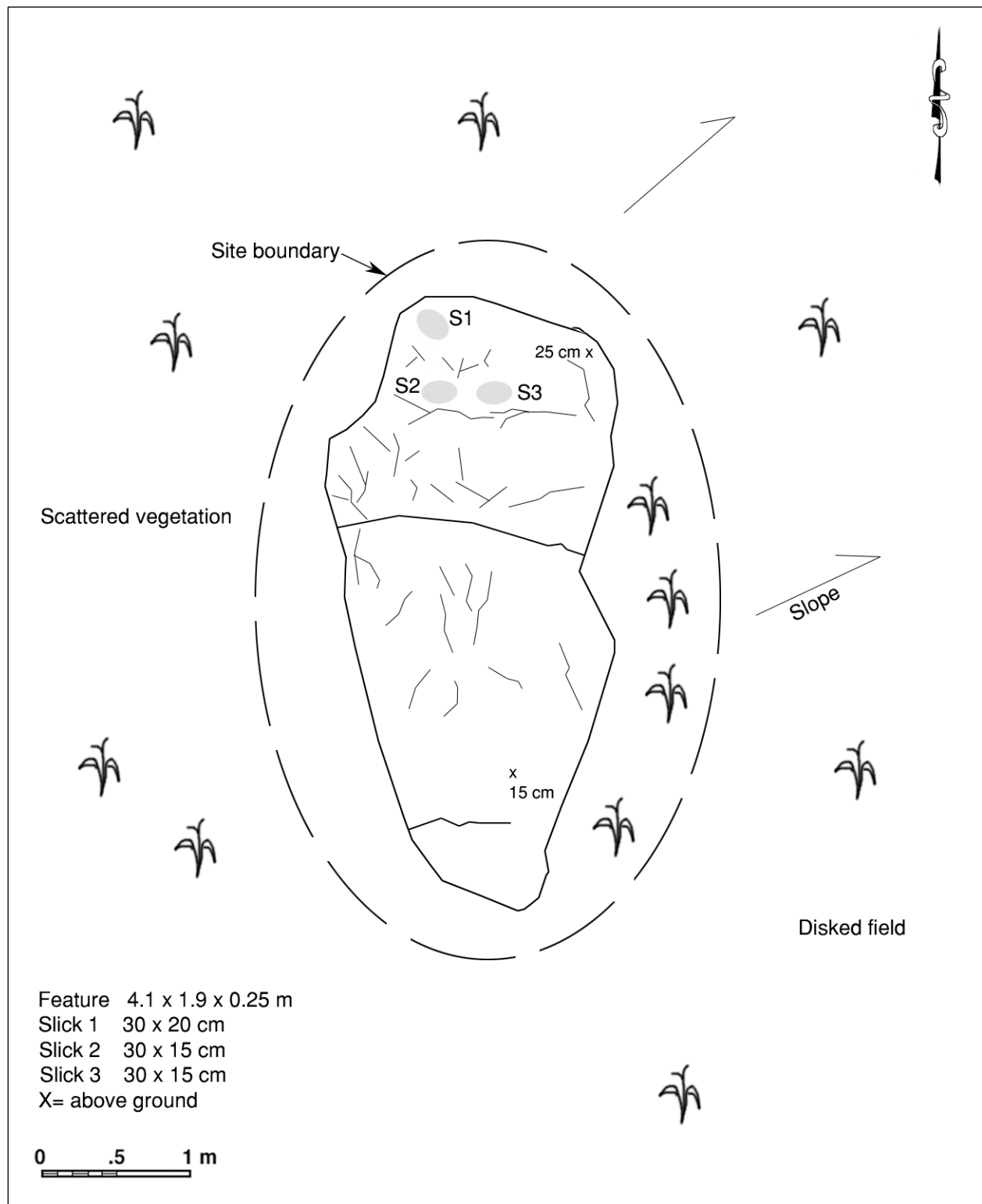
Trinomial CA-RIV-12424

Page 4 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3069-1

\*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester

\*Date: September 9, 2016



# MILLING STATION RECORD

Form Prepared by: Daniel Ballester

Date: September 9, 2016

Feature	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation				Bedrock Type and Condition
1	4.1 (N-S)	x	1.9 (W-E)	x Height 0.25	Granite; good condition
		x		x Height	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	S1	MS	30	20	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	30	15	0		Lightly polished
	S3	MS	30	15	0		Lightly polished

## Type Key:

CO Conical mortar  
OM Oval mortar  
SM Saucer mortar  
Other:

PM Possible Mortar  
MS Milling slick  
BM Basin milling feature

## Contents Key:

S Filled with soil  
L Filled with leaves  
U Unexcavated  
Other:

R Contains rock  
P Contains pestle  
M Contains mano

**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # 33-026664

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-12563

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3186-1

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted \*a. County Riverside  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside East, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1980

T3S; R4W; NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 28 ; S.B. B.M. S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 1,755 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City Zip

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 471,378 mE/ 3,748,451 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 1,350 feet east of Barton Street and 1,100 feet north of Larry Parrish Parkway

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site consists of a single granite boulder with five milling slicks on the surface. All of the slicks are in fair condition. The site is located in a large grassy field, approximately 70 meters southeast of Site 33-026411.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP4: Bedrock milling feature

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District  
☐ Isolate ☐ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Nina Gallardo, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: March 1, 2017

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang (2017): Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

\*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☒ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3186-1

- A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 310 cm (E-W) b. Width 240 cm (N-S)  
**Method of Measurement:** Paced ☒ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: Trimble GPS unit  
**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.): Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation  
Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):  
**Reliability of Determination:** High ☒ Medium ☐ Low ☐ Explain:  
**Limitations** (Check any that apply): Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined  
Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):
- A2. **Depth:** None ☒ Unknown ☐ **Method of Determination:**
- \*A3. **Human Remains:** Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):
- \*A4. **Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) The site consists of a single granite boulder measuring 290x200 cm, with five milling slicks on the surface. All of the slicks are in fair condition. Slick 1 is circular while the other four slicks are oval in shape (see pp. 4 and 5 for dimensions).
- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None
- \*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- \*A7. **Site Condition:** Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.):
- \*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): An intermitted drainage is located approximately 3,770 feet northeast of the site.
- \*A9. **Elevation:** Approximately 1,755 feet above mean sea level.
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located southwest of a seasonal drainage in an undulating grassy field descending in an easterly direction. Surrounding vegetation consists of crabgrass, foxtails, and wild mustard. The soil is loosely packed, brown silty sand with some pea-sized granitic rock grains.
- A11. **Historical Information:**
- \*A12. **Age:** ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945  
Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**
- A13. **Interpretations:** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) Bedrock milling feature sites such as this one are the most common type of prehistoric cultural remains in western Riverside County. They are generally interpreted as resource-processing sites resulting from occasional use by the Native people on resource-gathering excursions, and represent an aspect of the southern California aboriginal life that is very well documented both in ethnographic literature and in archaeological records. Past archaeological testing programs at such sites typically found no or little subsurface cultural deposits associated with the milling features. Other than their locations and distribution patterns, such sites do not provide any new or important insights into Native American lifeways, and their archaeological data potential is essentially exhausted through recordation into the California Historical Resources Information System.
- A14. **Remarks:** This site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. **References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.):
- A16. **Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Salvadore Boites-Zaragoza **Date:** March 3, 2017  
**Affiliation and Address:** CRM TECH, 1600 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

## LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-026664

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-12563

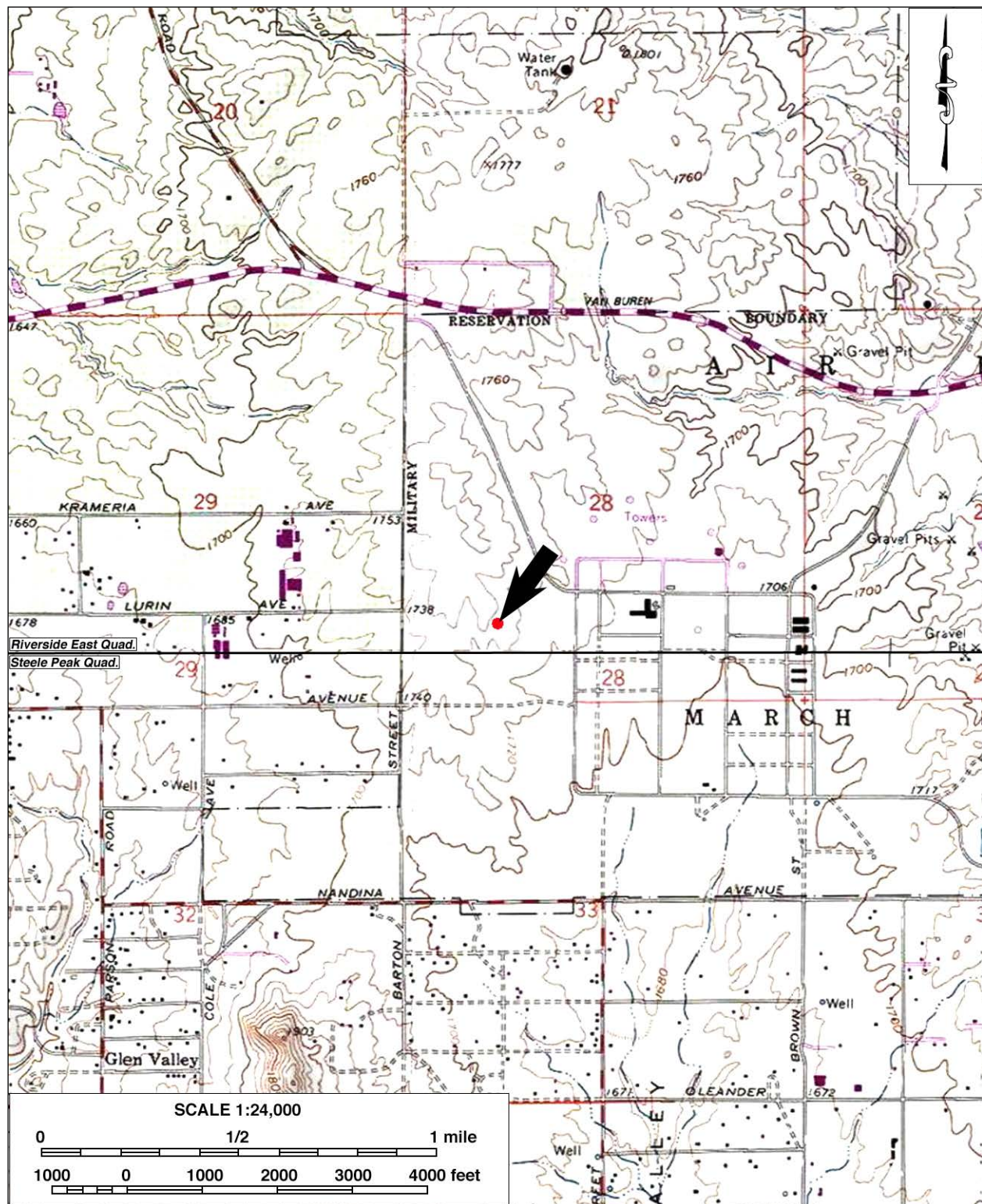
Page 3 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3186-1

\*Map Name: Riverside East and Steele Peak

\*Scale: 1:24,000

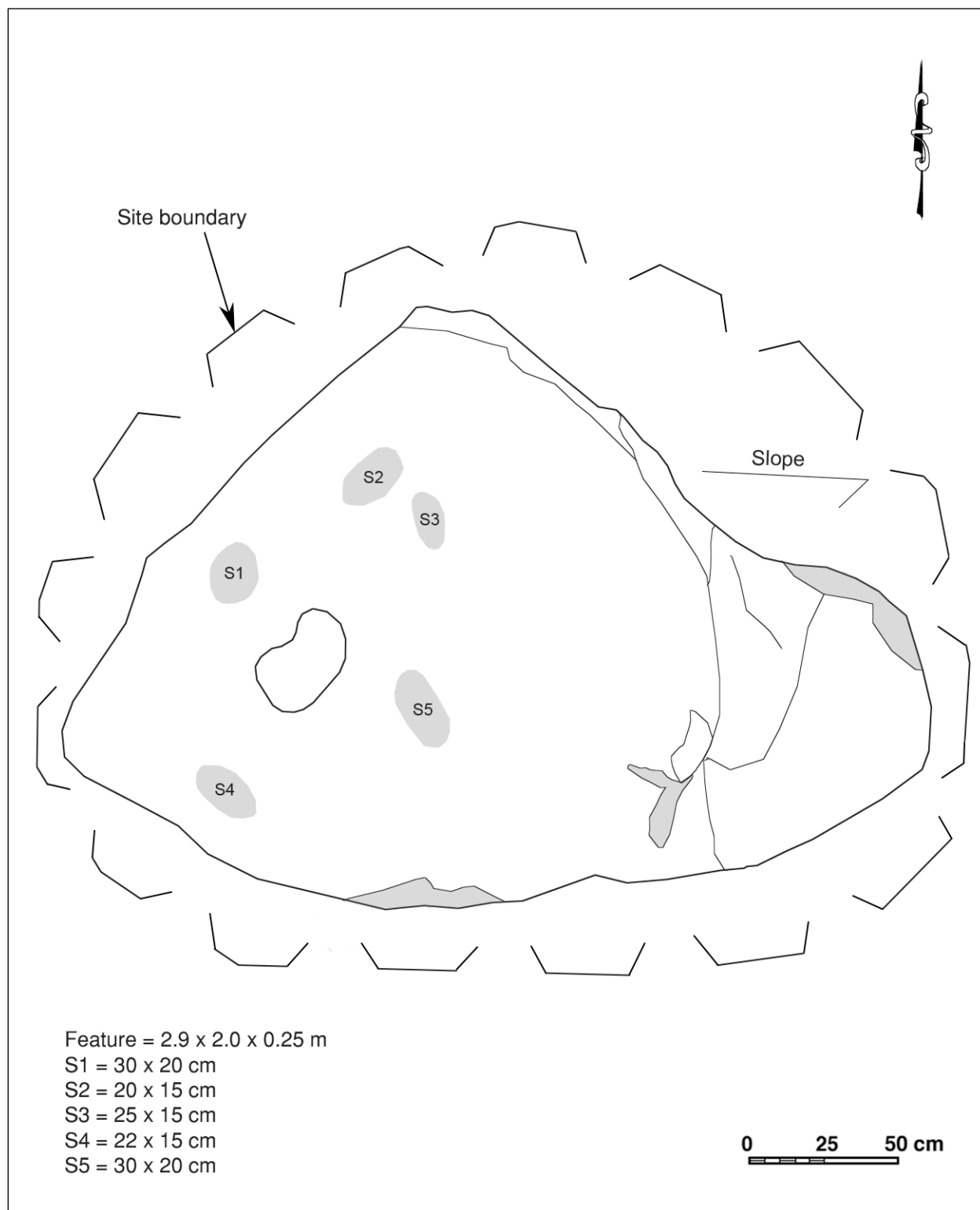
\*Date of Map: 1980



# FEATURE DRAWING

\*Drawn by: Salvadore Boites-Zaragoza

\*Date: March 3, 2017



# MILLING STATION RECORD

Form Prepared by: Salvadore Boites-Zaragoza

Date: March 3, 2017

Feature	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation				Bedrock Type and Condition
1	2.9 (N-S)	x	2.0 (W-E)	x Height 0.25	Granite; good condition
		x		x Height	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	S1	MS	30	20	0		Lightly polished
1	S2	MS	20	15	0		Lightly polished
1	S3	MS	25	15	0		Lightly polished
1	S4	MS	22	15	0		Lightly polished
1	S5	MS	30	20	0		Lightly polished

Type Key:				Contents Key:	
CO Conical mortar	PM Possible Mortar	S Filled with soil	R Contains rock		
OM Oval mortar	MS Milling slick	L Filled with leaves	P Contains pestle		
SM Saucer mortar	BM Basin milling feature	U Unexcavated	M Contains mano		
Other:		Other:			

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* A total of 45 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this appendix.

**SACRED LANDS FILE RECORDS SEARCH & NATIVE AMERICAN  
CONTACTS LIST REQUEST**

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

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

**Project:** Meridian South Campus Expansion Addition Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3186)

**County:** Riverside

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif.

**Township** 3 South **Range** 4 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 28

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

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to develop 120 acres of land southeast of the intersection of Van Buren Boulevard and Barton Street near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

*February 22, 2017*



**From:** Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 22, 2017 3:43 PM  
**To:** Tony Foussat; ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov  
**Subject:** Cultural Study & Participation in Fieldwork for the Meridian South Campus Expansion Addition Project near the City of Riverside, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3186)

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural study for the Meridian South Campus Expansion Addition Project near the City of Riverside, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3186). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the project and we will contact the tribe again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. We would also appreciate any information regarding the project area. We will be sending an NA scoping letter with additional information in a few weeks. I'm attaching the project area map and information.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

---

**From:** Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 22, 2017 3:47 PM  
**To:** Joseph Ontiveros; 'Jessica Valdez'  
**Subject:** Cultural Study & Participation in Fieldwork for the Meridian South Campus Expansion Addition Project near the City of Riverside, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3186)

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural study for the Meridian South Campus Expansion Addition Project near the City of Riverside, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3186). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the project and we will contact the tribe again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. We would also appreciate any information regarding the project area. We will be sending an NA scoping letter with additional information in a few weeks. I'm attaching the project area map and information.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

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



February 27, 2017

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech

Sent by Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: Proposed Meridian South Campus Expansion Addition Project, near the City of Riverside;  
Riverside East and Steele Peak USGS Quadrangles, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: [gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

for Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Contact List  
Riverside County  
3/1/2017**

***Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians***

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Luiseno  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

***Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians***

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Luiseno  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

***Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians***

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760)398-4722  
Fax: (760)369-7161

***Cabazon Band of Mission Indians***

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Phone: (760)342-2593  
Fax: (760)347-7880

***Cahuilla Band of Indians***

Luther Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549  
Fax: (951) 763-2808  
Chairman@cahuilla.net

***Campo Band of Mission Indians***

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Kumeyaay  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619)478-9046  
Fax: (619)478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

***Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office***

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

***Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office***

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619)445-6315  
Fax: (619)445-9126

***Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation***

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131  
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

***Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians***

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Phone: (626)483-3564  
Fax: (626)286-1262  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

***Gabrielino /Tongva Nation***

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino  
#231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012  
Phone: (951)807-0479  
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council***

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417  
Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Meridian South Campus Expansion Addition Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Contact List  
Riverside County  
3/1/2017**

***Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe***

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson  
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA, 90067  
Phone: (626)676-1184

***Jamul Indian Village***

Erica Pinto, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 612  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619)669-4785  
Fax: (619)669-4817

***La Posta Band of Mission Indians***

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619)478-2113  
Fax: (619)478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

***La Posta Band of Mission Indians***

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

***Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians***

John Perada, Environmental Director  
P. O. Box 189  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712  
Fax: (760) 782-2730

***Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians***

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
Phone: (760)782-0711  
Fax: (760)782-0712  
Chapparosa@msn.com

***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation***

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation***

Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
P. O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957  
nickmepa@yahoo.com

***Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians***

Virgil Oyos, Chairperson  
P.O.Box 270  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760)782-3818  
Fax: (760)782-9092  
mesagrandeband@msn.com

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951)849-8807  
Fax: (951)922-8146

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Meridian South Campus Expansion Addition Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Contact List  
Riverside County  
3/1/2017**

***Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians***

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources  
Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Serrano

***Ramona Band of Mission  
Indians***

John Gomez, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
jgomez@ramonatribe.com

Cahuilla

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
Mission Indians***

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951)763-4105  
Fax: (951)763-4325  
admin@ramonatribe.com

Cahuilla

***San Fernando Band of Mission  
Indians***

John Valenzuela, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838  
Newhall, CA, 91322  
Phone: (760)885-0955  
tsen2u@hotmail.com

Kitanemuk  
Serrano  
Tataviam

***San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians***

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural  
Resources  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933  
Fax: (909) 864-3370  
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

***San Pasqual Band of Mission  
Indians***

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 365  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760)749-3200  
Fax: (760)749-3876  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Kumeyaay

***San Pasqual Band of Mission  
Indians***

John Flores, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 365  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

Kumeyaay

***Santa Rosa Band of Mission  
Indians***

Steven Estrada, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951)659-2700  
Fax: (951)659-2228

Cahuilla

***Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians***

Goldie Walker, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 343  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (909)528-9027

Serrano

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Phone: (951)663-5279  
Fax: (951)654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Meridian South Campus Expansion Addition Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Contact List  
Riverside County  
3/1/2017**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources  
Manager

P. O. Box 487                      Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583        Luiseno  
Phone: (951)654-2765  
Fax: (951)654-4198  
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson

P. O. Box 487                      Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583        Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
rmorillo@soboba-nsn.gov

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation***

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources  
Manager

1 Kwaaypaay Court              Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation***

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson

1 Kwaaypaay Court              Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619)445-2613  
Fax: (619)445-1927  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural  
Resource Coordinator

P.O. Box 1160                      Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760)399-0022, Ext.1213  
Fax: (760)397-8146  
mmirelez@tmdci.org

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

Julie Hagen,

1 Viejas Grade Road              Kumeyaay  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810  
Fax: (619) 445-5337  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

Robert J. Welch, Chairperson

1 Viejas Grade Road              Kumeyaay  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619)445-3810  
Fax: (619)445-5337  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Meridian South Campus Expansion Addition Project, Riverside County.



March 6, 2017

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

RE: Meridian South Campus Expansion Project  
120 Acres near the City of Riverside  
Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3186

Dear Mr. Grubbe:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project seeks to extend a proposed business park project to the adjacent 120 acres of undeveloped land, located southeast of the intersection of Van Buren Boulevard and Barton Street. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Riverside East and Steel Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Section 28, T3S R4W, SBBM.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), there are four known historical/archaeological sites within the boundaries of the project area, all consisting of bedrock milling features. Outside the project boundaries EIC records show 58 additional historical/archaeological sites and one isolate within a one-mile radius. Fifty-one of these known sites and the isolate were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. All of the sites consisted of bedrock milling features, such as grinding slicks and mortars, the most common type of prehistoric cultural features in the Riverside/Moreno Valley area. The isolate was described as a single chert flake. These cultural resources were concentrated among granitic boulder outcrops located in the rolling hills that surround the project area. The other seven sites dated to the historic period and included Camp Haan foundations, buildings, concrete tower bases, and refuse dumps.

During an intensive-level field survey conducted on March 1, 2017, two of the four previously recorded sites (33-003291 and 33-026411) were re-located but the location of the other two sites (33-003290 and 33-003292) could not be found. In addition, one new archaeological site was encountered and recorded within the project area during the field survey. It consists of a bedrock milling feature on a weathered boulder with five slicks.

In a letter dated February 27, 2017, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or

concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the March Joint Powers Authority.

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

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH  
Email: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

**MORONGO CULTURAL  
HERITAGE PROGRAM**

**12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220**

**OFFICE 951-755-5025 FAX 951-572-6004**

**MORONGO  
BAND OF  
MISSION  
INDIANS**



Date: 3/7/2017

Re:

Meridian South Campus Expansion Project  
120 Acres near the City of Riverside  
Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3186

Dear,

Nina Gallardo

Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) regarding the above referenced project(s). The tribe greatly appreciates the opportunity to consult on this project. After conducting a preliminary review of the project, we would like to respectfully issue the following comments and recommendations:

- ☐ The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries and is not within an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). We recommend contacting the appropriate tribes who have cultural affiliation to the project area. We have no further comments at this time.
- ☐ The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time, we are not aware of any cultural resources on the property; however, that is not to say that subsurface cultural deposits are not present. At this time, we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment).
- ☒ The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment). In addition, we would like to formally request the following:
  - ☒ A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Archaeological Information Centers and a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.

- ☒ MBMI Tribal participation during the initial pedestrian field survey of the Phase I Study of the project and a copy of the results of that study. In the event the pedestrian survey has already been conducted, MBMI requests a copy of the Phase I study be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.
- ☐ MBMI Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the project.
- ☐ The project is located within the current boundaries of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Reservation. Please contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians planning department for further details.

Please be aware this letter is merely intended to notify you of MBMI's desire to initiate tribal consultation for the above mentioned project as well as the level of participation the tribe wishes to engage in at this time. Specific details regarding the tribe's involvement in the project will be discussed on a project by project basis during the tribal consultation process. This letter does not constitute "meaningful" tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. Under federal and state law, "meaningful" consultation is understood to be an ongoing government-to-government process and may involve requests for additional information, phone conferences and/or face-to-face meetings. If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact the Morongo Cultural Heritage office at (951) 755-5139.

Sincerely,

Raymond Huaute  
Cultural Resource Specialist  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Email: [rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov)  
Phone: (951) 755-5025

MORONGO  
BAND OF  
MISSION  
INDIANS



A SOVEREIGN NATION

### **Standard Development Conditions**

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians asks that you impose specific conditions regarding cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications as follows:

1. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5.
2. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development/construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
  - a. If significant Native American cultural resources are discovered, for which a Treatment Plan must be prepared, the developer or his archaeologist shall contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.
  - b. If requested by the Tribe<sup>1</sup>, the developer or the project archaeologist shall, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition (e.g. avoidance, preservation, return of artifacts to tribe, etc.).

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<sup>1</sup> The Morongo Band of Mission Indians realizes that there may be additional tribes claiming cultural affiliation to the area; however, Morongo can only speak for itself. The Tribe has no objection if the archaeologist wishes to consult with other tribes and if the city wishes to revise the condition to recognize other tribes.

**From:** Diane Versaggi <dversaggi@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 10, 2017 3:29 PM  
**To:** Nina Gallardo  
**Subject:** Meridian South Campus Expansion Project, City of Riverside, County of Riverside, CA

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

On March 9, 2017, the Cultural Resources Management Department for San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) received your correspondence regarding the Meridian South Campus Expansion Project, located in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA. I am writing today to inform you and the March Joint Powers Authority that the above-referenced project exists outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting consulting party status under CEQA or AB 52 nor requesting to participate in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents created pursuant to these legal and regulatory mandates.

Should you have any questions about the content of this communication, please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Lee Clauss at your convenience.

Respectfully,

Diane Versaggi on Behalf of Lee Clauss  
Cultural Resources Management Director

O: (909) 864-8933 x3248  
M: (909) 633-5851  
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA 92346

## Responses to Comments

3. **Page 4, Historical Overview.** CRM Tech's response to this comment stated that there are no permanent or reliable water sources near the project location. If this is the case, please add the statement "historical sources indicate no permanent or reliable water sources near the project location" to the report for the record.

The statement was added to the end of the section (p. 5).

7. **Page 6, Discussion, second paragraph.** CRM Tech's response to this comment indicated that site 33-028029 is located on hard-packed surface deposit of decomposed granite, and shows no evidence of any subsurface cultural remains or midden soils, and that nearby archaeological and Native American monitoring has not encountered any subsurface cultural deposits to date.

Please add these additional factors to the report to support the argument that testing is not warranted. If the Native American representatives who are consulting on this project agree that testing is not warranted, based on these and other factors already outlined in the report, then ESA would agree that testing can be foregone.

The additional factors were incorporated into the discussion on p. 6.

8. **Significance Evaluation.** No additional comments. Please note that some local Native American tribal groups may disagree that isolated milling features are ineligible and that prehistoric sites are seldom eligible for more than their data potential.

Comment noted.

9. **Geoarchaeological Study.** CRM Tech's response to this comment indicated that geoarchaeological study and subsurface sensitivity analysis are not required for CEQA compliance. CEQA does not provide requirements for cultural resources technical studies or specify the level of effort for identification of cultural resources. Identification of cultural resources is instead based on current professional best practices and standards. Inclusion of a geoarchaeological study or buried site sensitivity assessment in a cultural identification report has become more commonplace in recent years, and it provides the lead agency/decision makers with additional information that enables them to make a better-informed decision that intelligently takes into account the environmental consequences of a proposed project. While it is not "required" by CEQA, it is recommended so that the lead agency understands the likelihood of encountering cultural resources during construction and the potential risks associated with undertaking the project.

A "Subsurface Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment" section was added on p. 7, and the finding was incorporated into "Conclusion and Recommendations."



**11. Sacred Lands File Search.** CRM Tech's response to this comment indicated that the additional project area was covered by the results of the Sacred Lands File search discussed in the 2016 study (p.10 and App. 2). Please add a statement to the report indicating as such, so it is clear to the reader that the additional project area was included in a previous search and a separate search was deemed unnecessary.

The statement was added in a footnote to the scope of this study on p. 1.

**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

November 14, 2017 (revised July 20, 2018)

Dan Fairbanks  
Meridian Park 61, LLC  
1156 N. Mountain Avenue  
Upland, California 91786

Re: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report  
Meridian South Campus Specific Plan Amendment—Land Swap Addendum  
Near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract 3267

Dear Mr. Fairbanks:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed a historical/archaeological resources survey on approximately 40 acres of undeveloped land that has been added to the area designated for the project referenced above (Figures 1, 2). The area covered by this survey lies directly south of Van Buren Boulevard at the southern terminus of Orange Terrace Parkway, between Barton Road and Plummer Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 28, T3S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. This letter report serves as an addendum to the cultural resources studies that CRM TECH previously completed on the original project area in April 2016 and March 2017 (Figure 1; Tang et al. 2016; Tang 2017).

As with the existing studies, the purpose of this survey is to provide your firm and the lead agency for the project, namely the March Joint Powers Authority, with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the expansion of the project area would cause a substantial adverse change to any “historical resources” or “unique archaeological resources,” as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH reviewed pertinent data from the historical/archaeological resources records searches conducted in March 2016 and February 2017, pursued historical background research on the additional project area, and conducted an intensive-level field survey in coordination with the local Native American groups\*. A brief summary of the methods and results of these research procedures is presented below.

The additional project area is an irregularly shaped tract of undeveloped land lying between Van Buren Boulevard and an intermittent drainage that crosses Van Buren Boulevard on both the western and the eastern end of the property (Figures 1, 2). The terrain is gently rolling, with elevations ranging approximately from 1,673 to 1,735 feet above mean sea level, and the ground surface is cut by small channels from past flood events and storm flows. Soils in the additional project area were generally light brown, hard-packed, dry loams with small amounts of granitic rock and some areas of more coarse-grained, lighter colored sands. The vegetation was relatively dense at the time of the

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\* A complete Native American scoping, including consultation with the State of California Native American Heritage Commission and a Sacred Lands File search, was previously completed for this project in 2016 (see Tang et al. 2016:10).

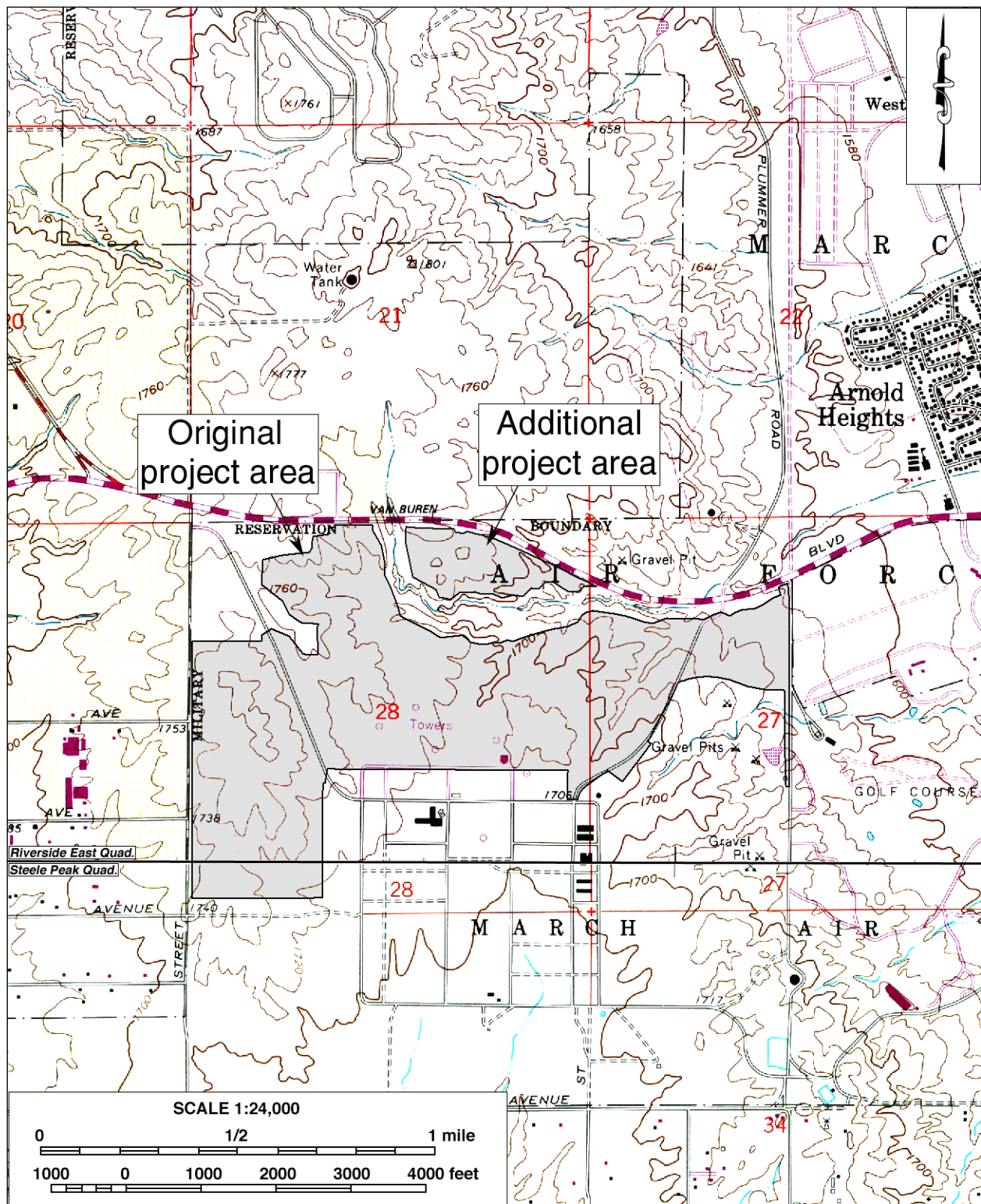


Figure 1. Location of project area. (Based on USGS Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1980])





Figure 2. Aerial view of the additional project area.





Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting in and around the additional project area. (Photographs taken on October 24, 2017; view to the southeast.)

survey and consisted mostly of dry foxtails, mustard, and *Lobelia inflata*. Ground visibility was poor (0 to 20 percent) because of the vegetative cover over most of the surface (Figure 3).

## EXISTING RECORDS

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, the additional project area was previously covered, at least partially, by three cultural resources studies conducted on the former March Air Force Base between 1987 and 1996 (Swope 1987; William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech 1995; McDonald and Giacomini 1996), while a linear study was completed in 2007 along the segment of Van Buren Boulevard adjacent to the area (Jordan 2007). Since all three of the studies covering the additional project area are now more than 20 years old, a systematic resurvey was deemed necessary for the present study.

The existing records further indicate that no cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the additional project area. The nearest known cultural resources identified through the records search were three prehistoric bedrock milling features with grinding slicks (33-003096 [CA-RIV-3096], 33-003099 [CA-RIV-3099], and 33-003288 [CA-RIV-3288]) and a historic-period can scatter (33-015935), all of them evidently recorded along an intermittent drainage to the south of the additional project area, a few hundred feet from the project boundary.

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Historic maps and aerial photographs consulted during this study indicate that the earliest man-made feature known to be present in the immediate vicinity of the additional project area was Van Buren Boulevard, which was constructed as a paved road along its present-day alignment sometime before 1939 (GLO 1855; USGS 1901; 1942a; 1942b). Other than a few crisscrossing dirt paths that were

noted in the late 1940s, no man-made features were reported within the boundaries of the additional project area throughout the historic period, and the entire property has evidently remained vacant and undeveloped to the present time (GLO 1855; USGS 1901-1980; NETR Online 1948-2012; Google Earth 1994-2016). Historical sources indicate no permanent or reliable water sources near the project location.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On October 24, 2017, CRM TECH project archaeologists Sal Boites, M.A., Nina Gallardo, B.A., and Ben Kerridge, M.A., carried out the intensive-level field survey of the additional project area. Native American monitors George Vargas of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and Alicia Olea of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians participated in the survey. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 20 meters (approximately 65 feet) apart. In this way, the additional project area was systematically examined in its entirety for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older).

In addition to the systematic field survey, an attempt was made to locate the four archaeological sites previously recorded nearby to ascertain their relative locations to the additional project area. As three of the four sites consisted of bedrock milling features, an emphasis was put on the identification of similar features during the field survey, and all boulder outcrops within the project boundaries were closely inspected for any evidence of milling surfaces or other human alterations.

As a result of the survey, a previously unknown bedrock milling feature site was identified and recorded in the additional project area and subsequently designated Site 33-028029 (CA-RIV-12652) by the Eastern Information Center. The site consists of two granitic bedrock outcrops, each containing a single milling feature. It occupies an approximately 19x7-meter area in a densely vegetated field, approximately 22 meters north of the drainage along the southern project boundary.

The boulder designated Feature 1 measures approximately 5.3x4.2 meters and exhibits a slightly polished slick that is approximately 50x40 centimeters in size (Figure 4). The boulder designated Feature 2 measures approximately 91x70 centimeters and exhibits two small remnants of a slick that has all but disappeared from erosion, each of them measuring approximately 2x2 centimeters. Both boulders are highly exfoliated.

No other potential “historical resources” or “unique archaeological resources” were encountered within or adjacent to the additional project area. None of the four previously recorded sites could be located during the survey, at least in the area covered by the survey efforts. The potential significance of Site 33-028029 is evaluated in the section below, and the appropriate site record forms are attached to this report in Appendix 1.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Significance Evaluation of Site 33-028029**

In summary, Site 33-028029, consisting of two prehistoric bedrock milling features with shallow grinding slicks of poor integrity, is the only potential “historical resource”/“unique archaeological





Figure 4. Bedrock milling feature at Site 33-028029 (Feature 1). (Photograph taken on October 24, 2017)

resources” identified within the additional project area. These features are the most common type of prehistoric cultural remains in western Riverside County. They are generally interpreted as the remains of food-processing stations resulting from occasional use—or possibly a single use—by the Native people on resource-gathering excursions, and represent an aspect of the southern California aboriginal life that is very well documented both in ethnographic literature and in archaeological records. Unless occurring in substantial concentration, these features are typically not associated with long-term habitation.

Past archaeological testing programs at similar sites typically found no or little subsurface cultural deposits associated with the milling features. Other than their locations and distribution patterns, typical bedrock milling features sites, without other associated archaeological features or substantial artifact deposits, do not provide any new or important insights into Native American lifeways, and their archaeological data potential is essentially exhausted through recordation into the California Historical Resources Information System.

As a prehistoric archaeological site with no documented historical background, Site 33-028029 is not closely associated with any identifiable persons or events of recognized historic significance, nor does it demonstrate any artistic/aesthetic merits, other special qualities, or a unique or strong spatial relationship with other similar sites in the vicinity to warrant consideration as a potential archaeological district. Located on hard-packed surface deposit of decomposed granite, Site 33-028029 shows no evidence of any subsurface cultural remains or midden soils. Furthermore, archaeological and Native American monitoring of earth-moving activities nearby has not encountered any subsurface cultural deposits to date.



Based on these findings, Site 33-028029 does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not meet the definition of a “historical resource” or a “unique archaeological resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations (PRC §21083.2(g); Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

### **Subsurface Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment**

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near permanent or reliable sources of water, while the level, unprotected valley floor was used mainly for resource procurement, travel, and occasional camping during these activities. This is corroborated by the ethnographic literature that identifies foothills as preferred settlement environment for Native Americans of the Inland Empire region (Bean 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978).

Based on this settlement pattern, the general location of this project, on the open valley floor with only intermittent drainages nearby, would not have provided a favorable setting for permanent or long-term habitation by the aboriginal population during prehistoric times. Instead, as the type of prehistoric archaeological sites recorded in and around the additional project area suggests, the general vicinity was more likely used for resource gathering and processing, and perhaps temporary camping, which tended to leave behind surface scatters of artifacts but no substantial subsurface cultural deposits. Considering further the lack of evidence for any notable settlement or development activities on the property in historical sources, the additional project area appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for buried deposits of potentially significant archaeological remains, either from the prehistoric period or from the historic period.

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

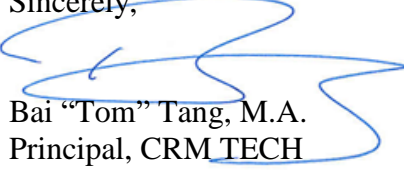
Based on the information and analysis presented above, this study concludes that no “historical resources” or “unique archaeological resources” are known to be present within the additional project area, and that the subsurface sediments at this location appear to be relatively low in archaeological sensitivity. However, due to poor ground visibility at the time of the field survey, the possibility of additional archaeological features or artifacts occurring on the surface within the project boundaries cannot be conclusively ruled out at this time. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the March Joint Powers Authority:

- The proposed expansion of the project area will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources” or “unique archaeological resources.”
- Archaeological monitoring should be implemented during grubbing of vegetation in the additional project area to ensure the timely identification and, if necessary, protection of undetected archaeological remains, should any be encountered.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any further earth-moving operations associated with the project, such as grading, trenching, and excavations, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

- Under these conditions, the proposed expansion of the project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service.

Sincerely,



Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.  
Principal, CRM TECH

## REFERENCES CITED

Bean, Lowell John

1978 Cahuilla. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 575-587. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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1978 Luiseño. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 550-563. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1855 Plat Map: Township No. III South Range No. IV West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.

Google Earth

1994-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2002-2006, 2009, 2011-2014, 2016. Available through the Google Earth software.

Jordan, Stacey C

2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company New Underground System Project on March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside

McDonald, Meg, and Barb Giacomini

1996 An Intensive Survey of Approximately 2,500 Acres of March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

NETR Online

1948-2012 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1948, 1966-1968, 1978, 1994, 2002; 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

Swope, Karen K., and Barry Neiditch

1987 Final Report: An Archaeological Assessment of 970± Acres of Land Located on March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Tang, Bai "Tom"

2017 Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Tang, Bai “Tom,” Michael Hogan, Jesse Yorck, and Nina Gallardo

2016 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1901 Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1897.

1942a Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939.

1942b Map: Riverside and Vicinity, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1939.

1953 Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 1951, field-checked in 1953.

1967 Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 1966, field-checked in 1967.

1978 Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.

1980 Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.

William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech

1995 Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.



**APPENDIX 1**

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY**  
**RECORD FORMS**

**(Confidential)**

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-028029

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-12652

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3276-01

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted \*a. County Riverside  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside East, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1980

T3S; R4W; NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 28 ; S.B. B.M. S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 1,705 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City Zip

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 471,321 mE/ 3,748,481 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 55 meters south of Van Buren Boulevard and 1,400 meters east of Barton Street

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site consists of two granitic bedrock outcrops, each containing a single milling feature. It occupies an approximately 19x7-meter area in a densely vegetated field, approximately 22 meters north of a small intermittent drainage. The boulder designated Feature 1 measures approximately 5.3x4.2 meters and exhibits a slightly polished slick that is approximately 50x40 centimeters in size. The boulder designated Feature 2 measures approximately 91x70 centimeters and exhibits two small remnants of a slick that has all but disappeared from erosion, each of them measuring approximately 2x2 centimeters.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP4: Bedrock milling feature

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District  
☐ Isolate ☐ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Sal Z. Boites and Ben Kerridge, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324.

\*P9. Date Recorded: October 24, 2017

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Phase I intensive-level archaeological survey for CEQA-compliance purposes.

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Addendum No. 3 to South Campus, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

\*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☒ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☒ Other (List): Feature drawings

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 7

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3276-01

- A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 19 meters (N-S) b. Width 7 meters (W-E)  
**Method of Measurement:** Paced ☒ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☐ Other: ☐  
**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.): Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐  
Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain): ☐  
**Reliability of Determination:** High ☒ Medium ☐ Low ☐ Explain: ☐  
**Limitations** (Check any that apply): Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☐  
Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): ☐
- A2. **Depth:** ☒ None ☐ Unknown **Method of Determination:** ☐
- \*A3. **Human Remains:** Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain): ☐
- \*A4. **Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) See Item P3a.
- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None
- \*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- \*A7. **Site Condition:** Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor ☐ (Describe disturbances.): ☐
- \*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): A small intermediate drainage is located approximately 22 meters south of the site.
- \*A9. **Elevation:** Approximately 1,704 feet above mean sea level.
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located north of a small intermediate drainage on a relatively level slope covered with a dense growth of foxtails, mustard, and Indian tobacco. The surface soil consists of light brown, hard-packed, dry loams mixed with small amounts of granitic rock. Trails of flattened grass, along with scat, indicate frequent coyote activities in the area.
- A11. **Historical Information:**
- \*A12. **Age:** ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945 ☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** ☐
- A13. **Interpretations:** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) The bedrock-milling features found at this site represent common, well-documented activities among the Native population in western Riverside County. These features represent the remains of food-processing stations resulting from occasional use by the Native people on resource-gathering excursions. Past studies on similar sites generally found no or little subsurface cultural remains associated with the milling features. They do not provide any new or important insights into Native American lifeways.
- A14. **Remarks:** This site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. **References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): ☐
- A16. **Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): ☐  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Sal Z. Boites **Date:** October 26, 2017  
**Affiliation and Address:** CRM TECH, 1600 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324



**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # 33-028029

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-12652

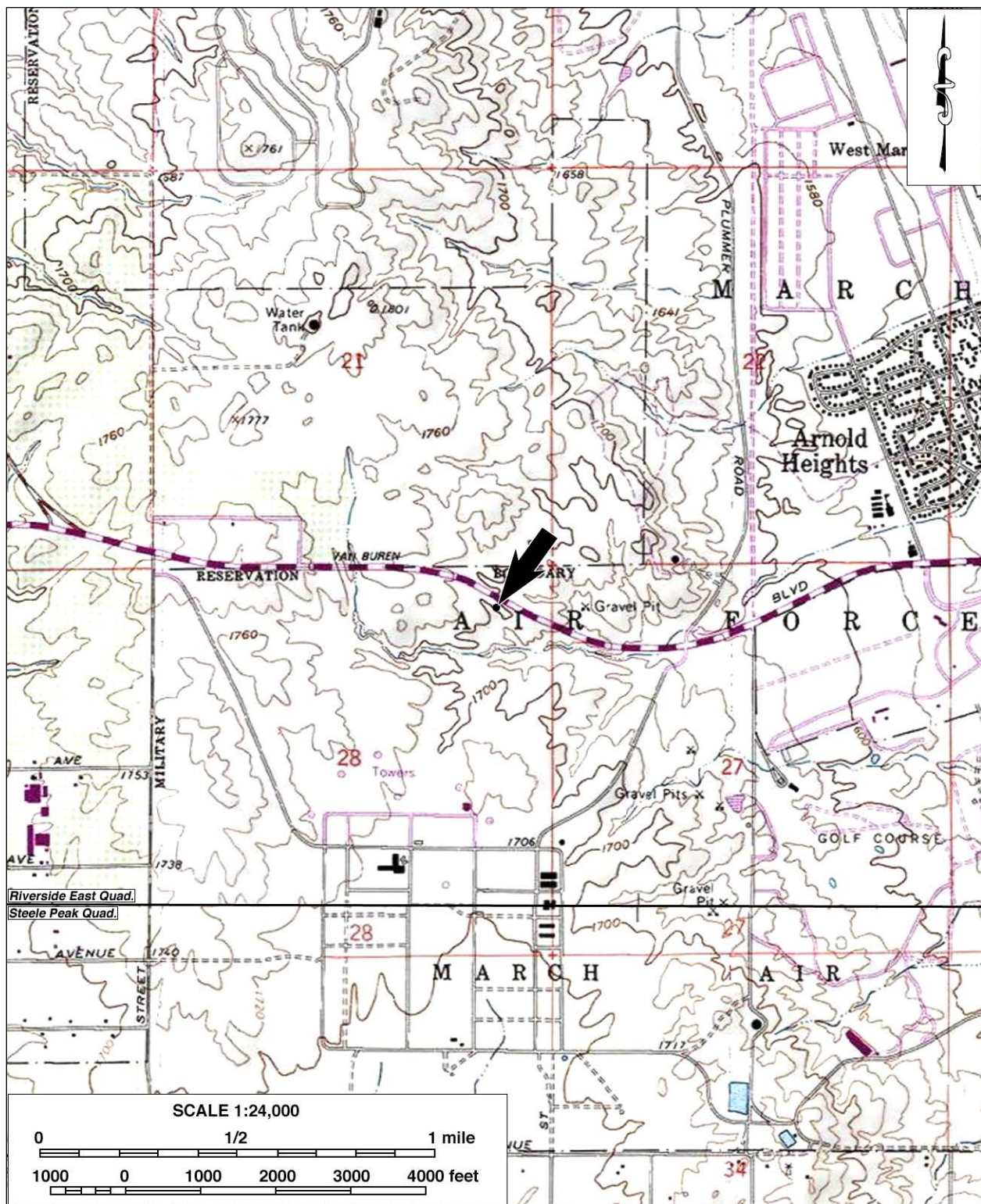
Page 3 of 7

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3276-01

\*Map Name: Riverside East and Steele Peak

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1978/1980



\*Drawn by: Sal Z. Boites

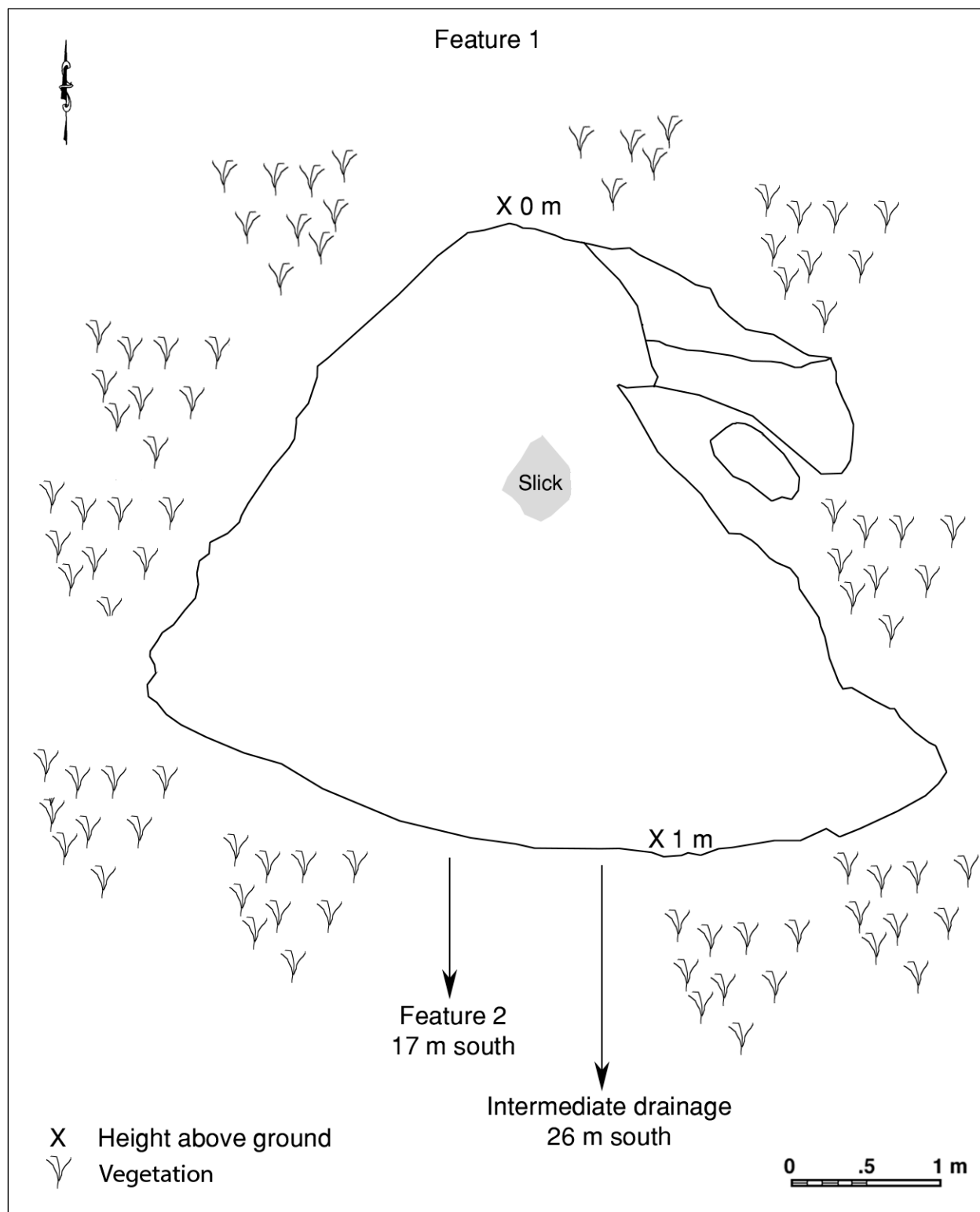
\*Date: October 26, 2017



**FEATURE DRAWING**

\*Drawn by: Sal Z. Boites

\*Date: October 26, 2017

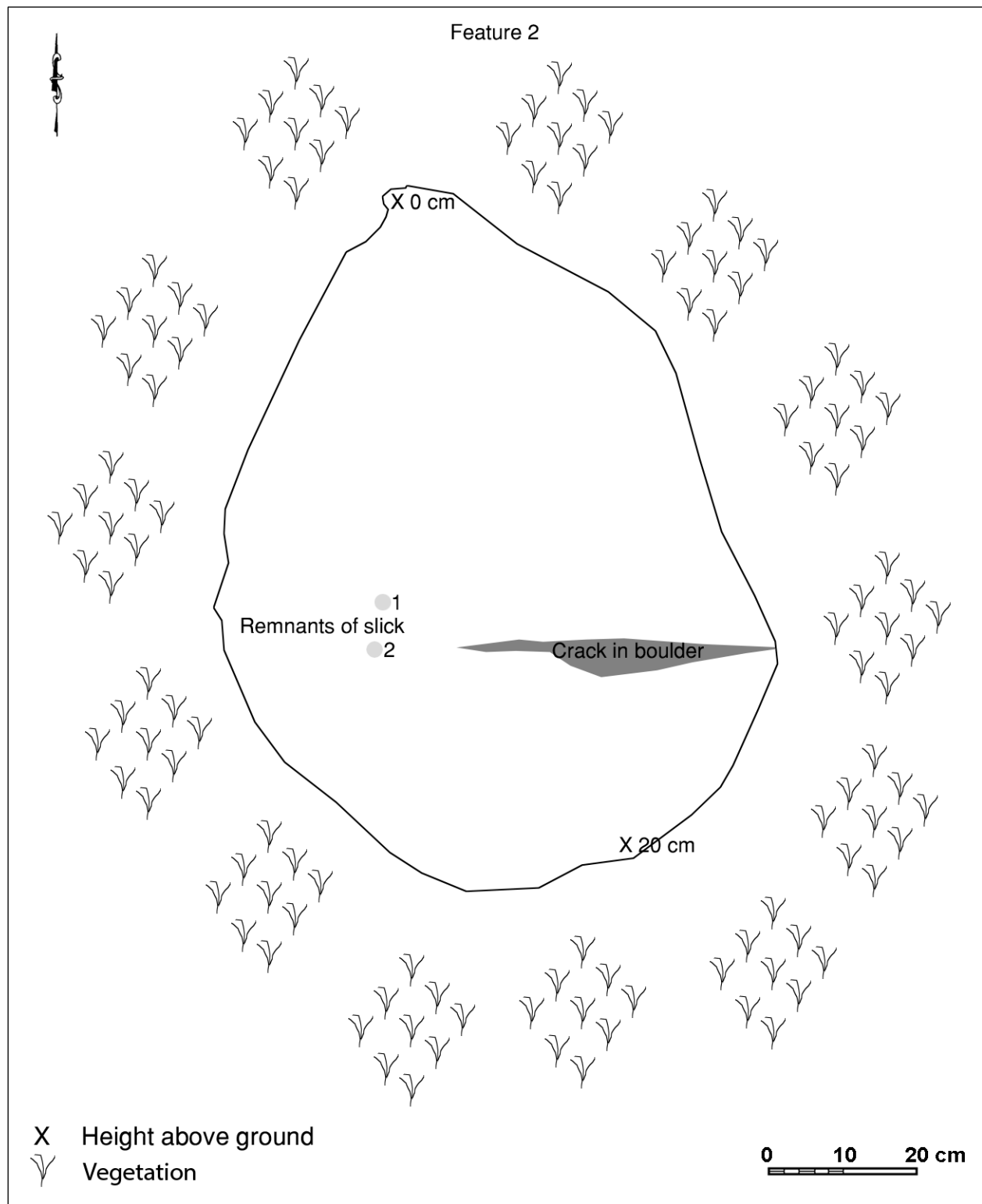




FEATURE DRAWING

\*Drawn by: Sal Z. Boites

\*Date: October 26, 2017



# MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary # 33-028029

HRI #

Trinomial CA-RIV-12652

Page 7 of 7

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3276-01

Form Prepared by: Sal Z. Boites and Ben Kerridge

Date: October 26, 2017

Feature	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation				Bedrock Type and Condition	
F1	5.3 (W-E)	x	4.2 (N-S)	x Height 1.0	Granite; highly exfoliated	
F2	0.9 (N-S)	x	0.7 (W-E)	x Height 0.2	Granite; highly exfoliated	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	S1	MS	50	40	0		Slightly polished
2	S1	MS	2	2	0		Eroded remnant of slick
2	S2	MS	2	2	0		Eroded remnant of slick

Type Key:				Contents Key:	
CO Conical mortar	PM Possible Mortar	S Filled with soil	R Contains rock		
OM Oval mortar	MS Milling slick	L Filled with leaves	P Contains pestle		
SM Saucer mortar	BM Basin milling feature	U Unexcavated	M Contains mano		
Other:		Other:			

**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

May 18, 2018

Jeff Gordon  
Meridian Park, LLC  
567 San Nicolas Drive, Suite 270  
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Re: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey  
Addition to South Campus (Balance of Lot 41), Meridian Business Park  
Near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract 3349

Dear Mr. Gordon:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed a historical/archaeological resources survey on approximately 1.73 acres of undeveloped land that has been added recently to the area designated for the project referenced above (Figs. 1, 2). The area covered by this survey lies on the south side of Van Buren Boulevard near the intersection of Coyote Bush Road, adjoining the area previously surveyed for this project on the south and the east, within the northwest quarter of Section 28, T3S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. This letter report serves as an addendum to the cultural resources studies that CRM TECH previously completed for the project in 2016-2017 (Tang et al. 2016; Tang 2017a; 2017b).

On May 16, 2018, CRM TECH Principal Investigator/Archaeologist Michael Hogan, Ph.D., conducted the field survey of the additional project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Christina Mills from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed at an intensive-level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 10 meters (approximately 33 feet) apart. In order to ensure sufficient coverage, the scope of the survey was delineated slightly larger than the boundaries of the additional project area. Ground visibility was excellent (100 percent) at the time of the survey since all vegetation had been removed previously.

It was observed during the survey that the ground surface in the additional project area had been raked in the recent past (Fig. 3). The terrain is level, with a slight incline to the northwest, and the elevations range approximately from 1,760 feet to 1,770 feet above mean sea level. The surface soil is composed of a powdery, light brown silt mixed with fine sand particles. Historical maps and aerial photographs indicate no man-made features within the additional project area throughout the historic period (GLO 1855; USGS 1901-1980; NETR Online 1948-2012). However, as a part of the U.S. military reserve associated with the former March Air Force Base, the area was regularly disked or raked in the 1940s-1990s, presumably for weed abatement purposes (NETR Online 1948-1994).

Throughout the course of the field survey, no potential cultural resources of prehistoric or historic origin were encountered within this latest addition to the project area. No bedrock outcrops are present on the property, nor were any rocks or changes in soil color observed on the ground surface.

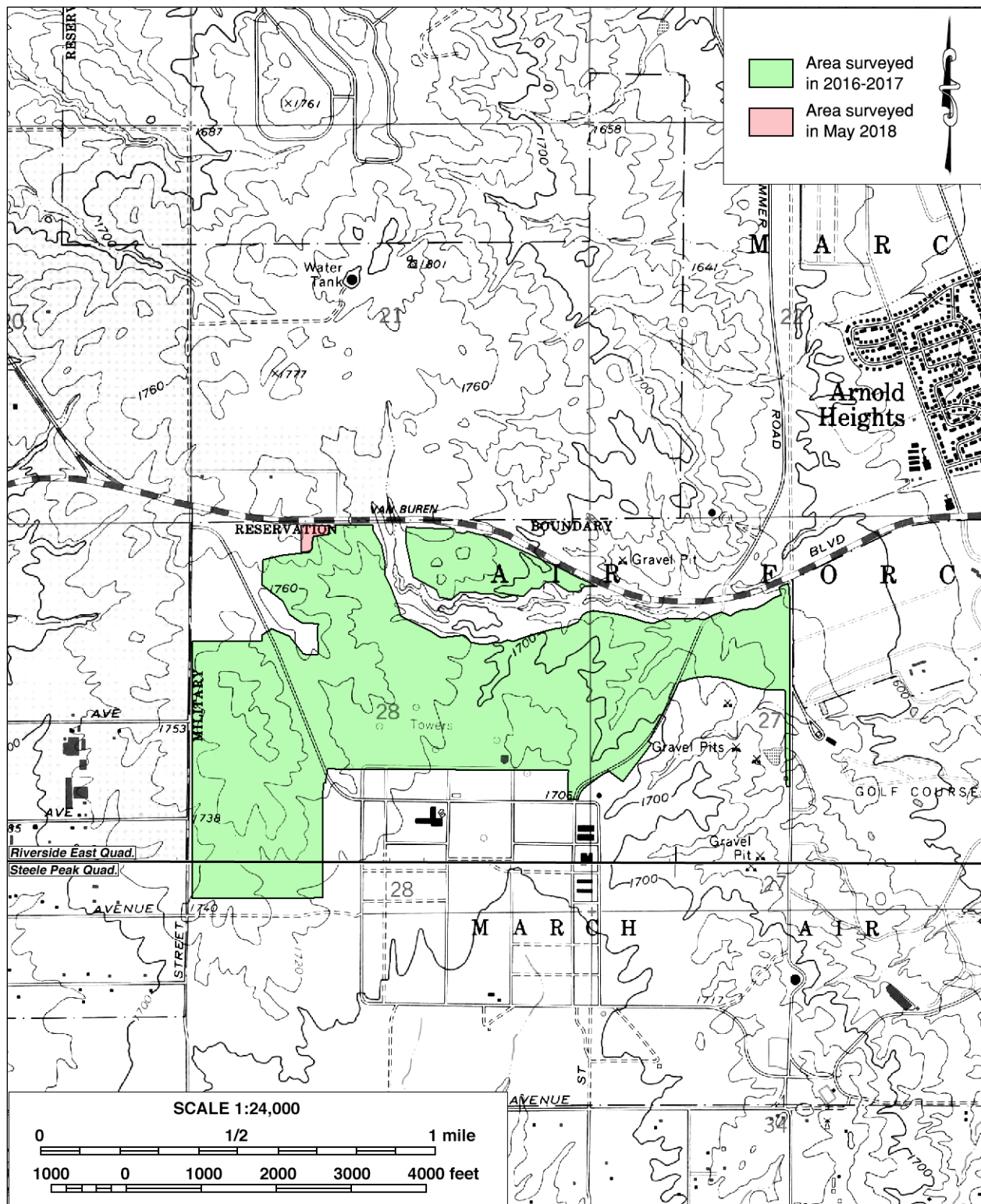


Figure 1. Location of the additional project area. (Based on USGS Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles)



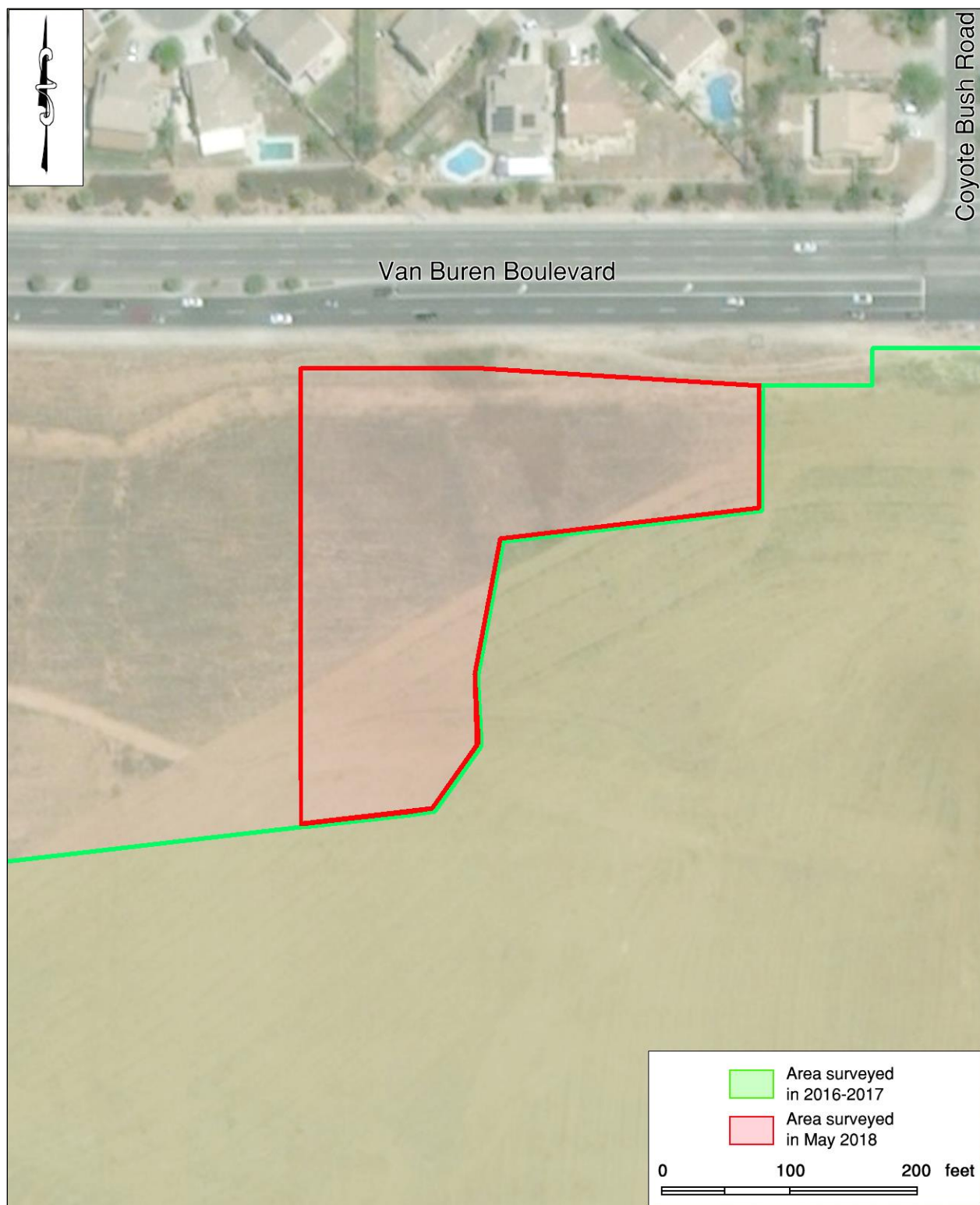


Figure 2. Aerial view of the additional project area.



Figure 3. Overview of the current condition of the additional project area. (Photograph taken on May 16, 2018; view to the northeast.)

Therefore, the addition of the property to the project area would not cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource,” pursuant to PRC §21084.1. No further cultural resources investigations will be necessary on this property. If any buried cultural materials are discovered during future earth-moving operations, however, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions or need additional information regarding the survey, please do not hesitate to contact me at (909) 824-6400 or [ttang@crmtech.us](mailto:ttang@crmtech.us).

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Bai "Tom" Tang in blue ink.

Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.  
Principal Investigator/Historian, CRM TECH

## REFERENCES CITED

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1855 Plat Map: Township No. III South Range No. IV West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1855.

NETR Online

1948-2012 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1948, 1966-1968, 1978, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

Tang, Bai "Tom"

2017a Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2017b Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Addendum No. 3 to South Campus, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Tang, Bai "Tom," Michael Hogan, Jesse Yorck, and Nina Gallardo

2016 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: South Campus Expansion Project, Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1901 Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1897.

1942a Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939.

1942b Map: Riverside and Vicinity, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1939.

1953 Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 1951, field-checked in 1953.

1967 Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 1966, field-checked in 1967.

1980 Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.



**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

August 28, 2019

Timothy Reeves  
Meridian Park, LLC  
1156 N. Mountain Avenue  
Upland, CA 91785-0670

Re: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report  
South Campus Re-Entitlement Project, Meridian Business Park  
Near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract 3520

Dear Mr. Reeves:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed a historical/archaeological resources survey on approximately 60 acres of undeveloped land that has been added to the area designated for the project referenced above (Figure 1). As an addendum to the series of cultural resources studies that CRM TECH has previously completed for this project, the present survey is also a part of the environmental review process required the lead agency, namely the March Joint Powers Authority (JPA), pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As you know, the original area designated for the Meridian Business Park South Campus Project, measuring approximately 296 acres, was surveyed for cultural resources by CRM TECH in 2016 (Tang et al. 2016), and three prior additions to the project area totaling approximately 162 acres were subsequently surveyed in 2017-2018 (Tang 2017a; 2017b; 2018; Figure 1). As a result of these efforts, 16 historical/archaeological sites were found to be present within or partially within the project boundaries, including 13 prehistoric bedrock milling features sites and three historic-period sites associated with former military uses of the land, but none of the sites was determined to meet CEQA's definition of a "historical resource." Therefore, the combined results of the previous surveys led to a finding of *No Impact* on "historical resource" under CEQA provisions.

The property covered by this addendum lies to the northwest of the previously surveyed area, on the south side of Van Buren Boulevard and between Barton Road and Coyote Bush Road, within the northwest quarter of Section 28, T3S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 1, 2). As with the previous studies, the purpose of this survey is to assist your firm and the JPA in determining whether the latest expansion of the project area would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources." For that purpose, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search on the additional project area, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. A summary of the methods and results of these research procedures is presented below.

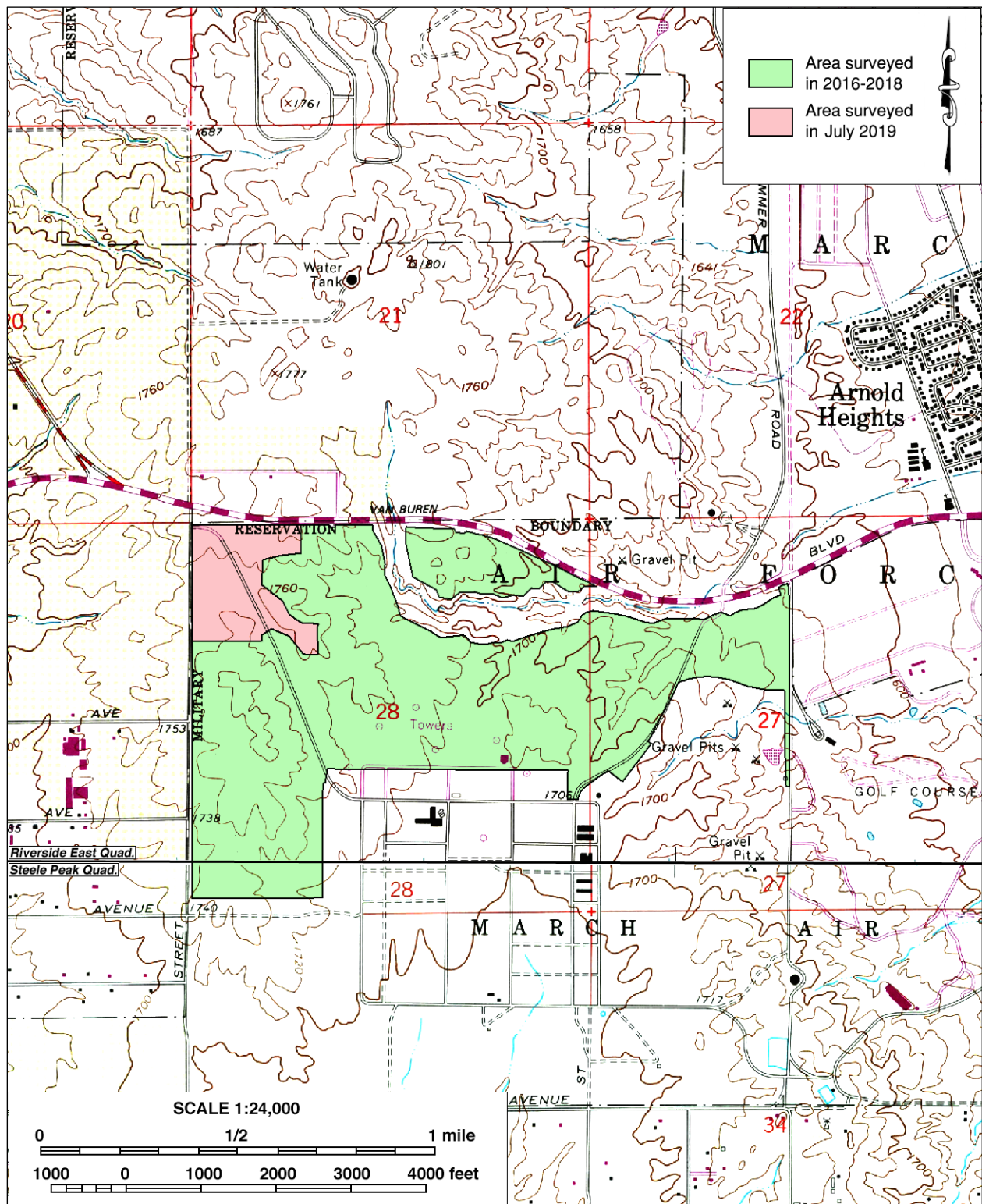


Figure 1. Location of the additional project area. (Based on USGS Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles)





Figure 2. Aerial image of the additional project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)



## SETTING

The recent addition to the project area comprises an irregularly shaped tract of vacant land located adjacent to the southeastern boundary of the City of Riverside, approximately one mile to the west of March Air Reserve Base. It is surrounded by suburban residential neighborhoods to the north and the southwest, an orange grove to the northwest, and the existing construction site for the Meridian Business Park South Campus Project to the east and the south (Figure 2). Elevations on the property range approximately from 1,745 feet to 1,775 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is relatively level (Figure 3).

The ground surface in most of the additional project area has been extensively disturbed by weed abatement efforts and construction activities on adjacent lands (Figure 3). The southeastern portion, in particular, has been leveled and is currently used as a staging area for construction equipment (Figure 2). An old asphalt-paved road known as 11th Street extends across the property in a northwest-southeast direction, intersecting several newly built roads (Figure 2). Soils in the vicinity are typically composed of a tannish-brown, fine- to coarse-grained sand mixed with decomposing granite and small to large rocks, including a few granitic bedrock outcrops. The existing vegetation consists of sporadic growths of wild mustard, foxtail, buckwheat, and other grasses and shrubs (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Typical landscape in the additional project area. (Photograph taken on July 31, 2019; view to the northeast)

## RECORDS SEARCH

On July 29, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo, B.A., completed the records search on the additional project area at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. The records search results indicate that the area was previously covered in its entirety by two large-scale archaeological surveys of the former March Air Force Base in 1987 and 1996



(Swope and Neiditch 1987; McDonald and Giacomini 1996). Additionally, it was also included in the scopes of two specialized studies on historic-period buildings and Native American traditional cultural properties on the March property in the 1990s, around the time of the base's deactivation and conversion into the present-day air reserve base (William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech 1995; Schroth 1998). Since all of these studies are now more than 20 years old, a systematic resurvey of the area was deemed necessary for the present study.

Within a one-mile radius of the additional project area, EIC records show at least 27 other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features. Collectively, these studies covered more than 80% of the land within the scope of the records search and resulted in the identification of 73 historical/archaeological sites and two isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), including the 16 sites recorded in the existing project area.

In general, the sites and isolates found in the surrounding area are very similar to those recorded in the existing project area. The vast majority of these known cultural resources, including 66 of the sites and both of the isolates, were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting predominantly of bedrock milling features along with a few scattered flaked-stone and groundstone artifacts. The other seven sites dated to the historic period and included buildings, structural remains, and refuse deposits.

None of these sites or isolates was recorded in the immediate vicinity of the additional project area. The nearest one, Site 33-003286, represented a bedrock milling feature discovered approximately 0.2 mile to the east of this location. Given their distances from the additional project area, none of these sites or isolates requires further consideration during this study.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principle investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A., on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, and aerial photographs taken in 1948-2018. These sources indicate that other than 11th Street and a few crisscrossing dirt roads, no man-made features were known to be present within the additional project area throughout the historic period, or since then until the beginning of construction for the Meridian Business Park South Campus Project on adjacent land in recent years (GLO 1855; USGS 1901-1980; NETR Online 1948-2016; Google Earth 1994-2018).

Known historically as Elsinore Road, 11th Street traces its roots at least to the late 1890s and evidently served once as a local thoroughfare and a roughly parallel alternative to U.S. Route 395 (now Interstate Highway 215) until it was truncated at the southeastern end by the construction of the U.S. Army's Camp Haan in 1940 (USGS 1901; 1942; NETR Online 1948). After that, it became a minor local road providing access only to Camp Haan and, later, the western portion of March Air Force Base from Van Buren Boulevard (NETR Online 1948; USGS 1953). Sometime between 1967 and 1978, the northwestern end of the road was realigned to intersect Barton Street instead of Van Buren Boulevard (NETR Online 1967; 1978). By that time, it was clear that the road was very lightly used (NETR Online 1978; 1994).

## FIELD SURVEY

On July 31, 2019, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester, M.S., and project archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell, B.A., carried out the field survey of the additional project area. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking to series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. Ground visibility was excellent (90-100%) over most of the property but was poor to fair (10-50%) where pockets of dense vegetation growth were present.

Throughout the course of the field survey, no potential “historical resources” were encountered. The only feature of historical origin in the project area, 11th Street, is a minor, ubiquitous component of the historic-period infrastructure that remained in use during the modern era. As noted in the 2016 survey of the original project area, 11th Street does not demonstrate the potential for historic significance and requires no further study (Tang et al. 2016:14).

## DISCUSSION

As stated above, the purpose of the present study is to identify any cultural resources within the additional project area and to assist the March JPA in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in CEQA and associated regulations. The results of the study have demonstrated that no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was found during the present survey. Based on these findings, the present study concludes that *no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the additional project area*.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information and analysis presented above, this study concludes that the latest expansion of the Meridian Business Park South Campus Project would not cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource,” pursuant to PRC §21084.1. No further cultural resources investigations will be necessary on this property. If any buried cultural materials are discovered during future earth-moving operations, however, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions or need additional information regarding the survey, please do not hesitate to contact me at (909) 824-6400 or ttang@crmtech.us.

Sincerely,



Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.  
Principal, CRM TECH

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**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

October 9, 2019

Timothy Reeves  
Meridian Park, LLC  
1156 N. Mountain Avenue  
Upland, CA 91785-0670

Re: Historical, Archaeological, and Paleontological Resources Survey  
Village West Drive Extension Project  
Near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract 3520

Dear Mr. Reeves:

At your request, CRM TECH has conducted a historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources survey on an approximately 4,320-foot (0.82-mile) segment of the existing or proposed right-of-way for Village West Drive lying to the north of its intersection with Nandina Avenue (Figures 1, 2). The study is necessitated by the Village West Drive Extension Project, a proposed infrastructure improvement associated with the nearby Meridian Business Park South Campus Project, which seeks to provide additional access to the South Campus project site from the southeast via Nandina Avenue. The March Joint Powers Authority (MJPA), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The present study is an addendum to a series of past studies that CRM TECH has completed for the Meridian Business Park South Campus Project since 2016 (Tang et al. 2016; Tang 2017a; 2017b; 2018; 2019). The purpose of the study is to assist your firm and the MJPA in determining whether the proposed Village West Drive Extension Project would adversely affect any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, or significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources. In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH initiated cultural and paleontological resources records searches, pursued historical and geological background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. This letter report presents a summary of the methods and results of these research procedures and the final conclusion of the study.

## **CURRENT NATURAL SETTING OF THE PROJECT AREA**

The project area lies across the south half of Section 27 and the north half of Section 34, Township 3 South Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, to the southwest of the Riverside National Cemetery and March Air Reserve Base, and to the southeast of the City of Riverside (Figure 1). It coincides mostly with the existing alignment of Village West Drive, an asphalt-paved public road, except where the existing alignment bypasses a water reservoir (Figures 1, 2). The northern portion of the project area is located between the Lieutenant General Archie J. Old Junior Golf Course and Altavita Village, a retirement community, and the southern portion extends across undeveloped land (Figures 2, 3).



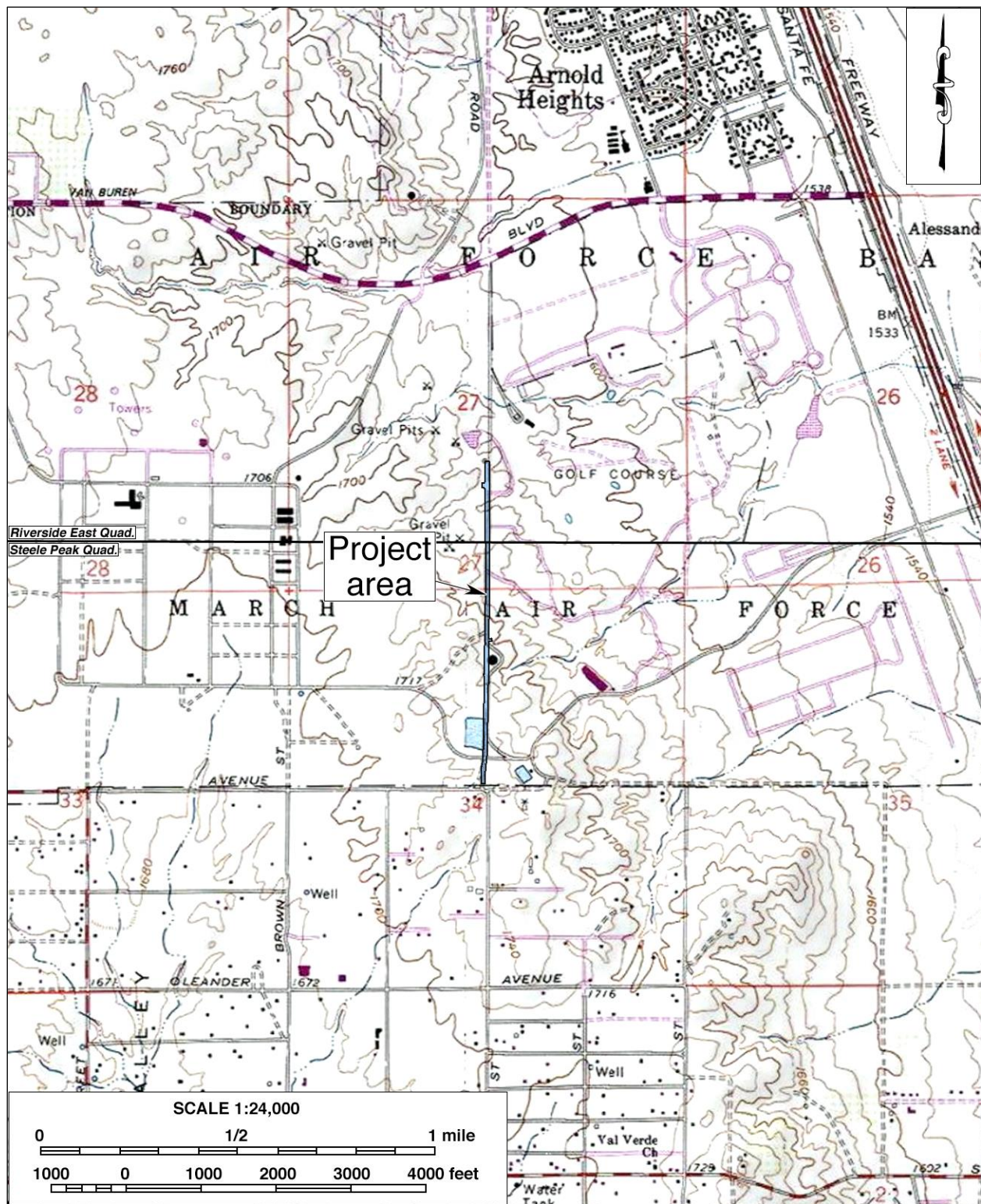


Figure 1. Project location. (Based on USGS Riverside East and Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1980])





Figure 2. Aerial image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)





Figure 3. Typical landscapes along the project route. *Left*: northern portion of the project area; *right*: southern portion of the project area. (Photographs taken on September 10, 2019; view to the north)

The terrain along the project route is relatively level except for a small, gentle hill occupied by the water tank, and the elevations range approximately from 1,630 feet to 1,740 feet above mean sea level within the project boundaries. Several small drainages are located outside but close to the eastern project boundary. Vegetation observed in the project vicinity includes buckwheat, tumbleweed, stinging nettle, foxtail, and other small grasses and bushes.

## **HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

### **Cultural Resources Records Search**

On September 4, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo, B.A., completed the cultural resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. The records search results indicate that seven cultural resources studies completed in the past covered at least a portion of the project area. Six of these studies, including five associated with the deactivation and realignment of March Air Force Base and one for a pipeline across the current project area, occurred between 1993 and 1998, more than 20 years ago.

The most recent study among the seven, completed in 2007 for a power line upgrade project, partially coincided with approximately 2,000 feet of the current project alignment, extending roughly from the intersection of Village West Drive and Arnold Drive to the vicinity of the water tank (Jordan 2007). Now over 10 years old, this study is also considered to be out-of-date for statutory compliance purposes today. Despite these survey efforts, no historical/archaeological resources were previously identified within or adjacent to the project boundaries.

Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show at least 38 additional studies on various tracts of land and linear features. In all, more than 70% of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed, which resulted in the identification of 124 historical/archaeological sites and two isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius.

The vast majority of these known cultural resources, including 113 of the sites and one of the isolates, were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. The sites consisted predominantly of bedrock milling features, the most common type of prehistoric cultural remains in the Riverside-

Moreno Valley-Perris area. The nearest among them, Site 33-005399, was recorded approximately 45 feet to the east of the project location and was described as a boulder outcrop with four grinding slicks. The prehistoric isolate represented a schist metate fragment.

The other 11 sites and one isolate dated to the historic period and consisted mostly of buildings, structural remains, and other facilities associated with March Air Force Base or the World War II-era Camp Haan, along with a few other buildings and scattered refuse items, such as ammunition shell casings. As stated above, none of these sites or isolates was found within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Therefore, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

## Historical Background Research

Historic maps and aerial photographs of the vicinity indicate that no man-made features existed within the project boundaries until the early 1950s, when the forerunners of Village West Drive and the intersecting 5th Street appeared across the largely barren landscape, evidently resulting from the expansion of March Air Force Base during and after World War II (Figures 4-7). These roads were followed over the ensuing decade by the water tank atop the hill and an earthen basin further to the south, both of them constructed sometime before 1966 (Figure 8; NETR Online 1966). Also by the mid-1960s, the golf course to the east of the project area had been developed (Figure 8; NETR Online 1966).

The next major development near the project alignment was Altavita Village, formerly known as Air Force Village West, which opened in 1989-1990 as a retirement community for former military

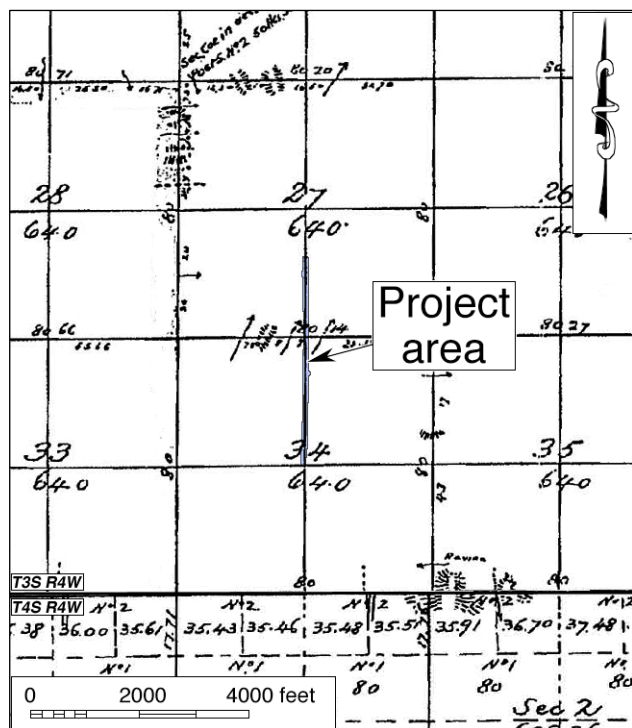


Figure 4. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1866. (Source: GLO 1855; 1883)

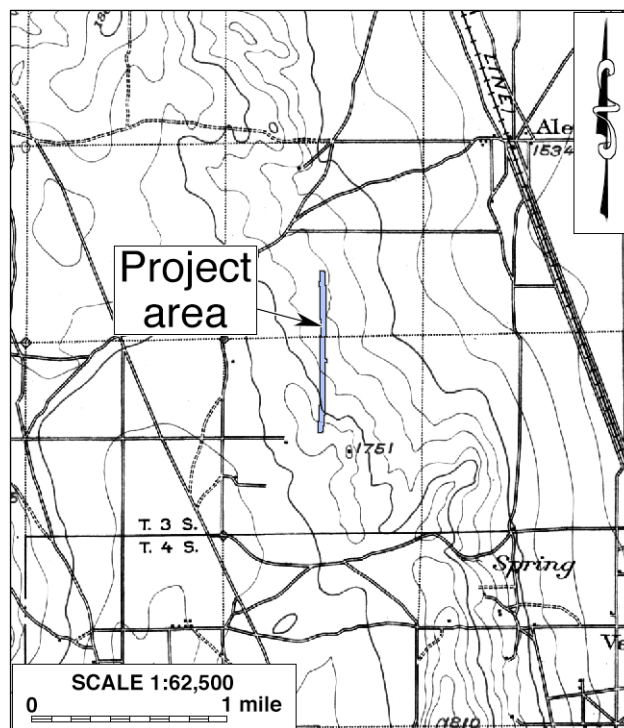


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1897. (Source: USGS 1901)

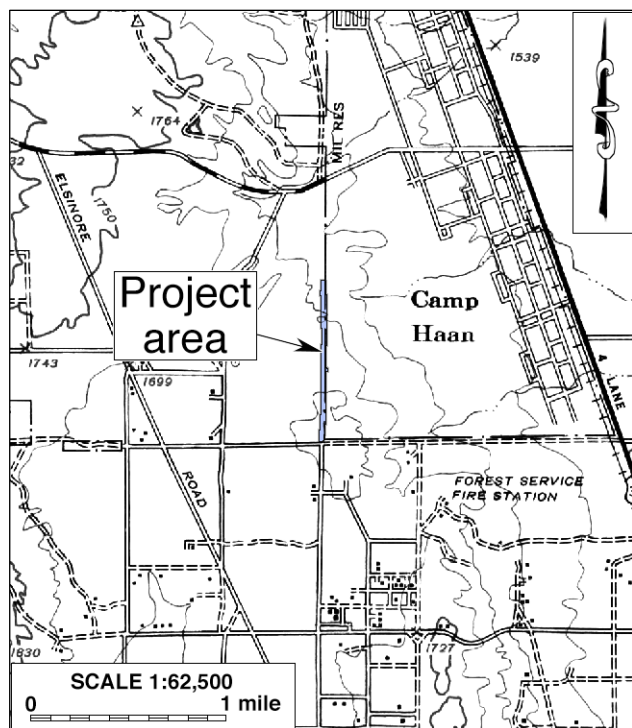


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

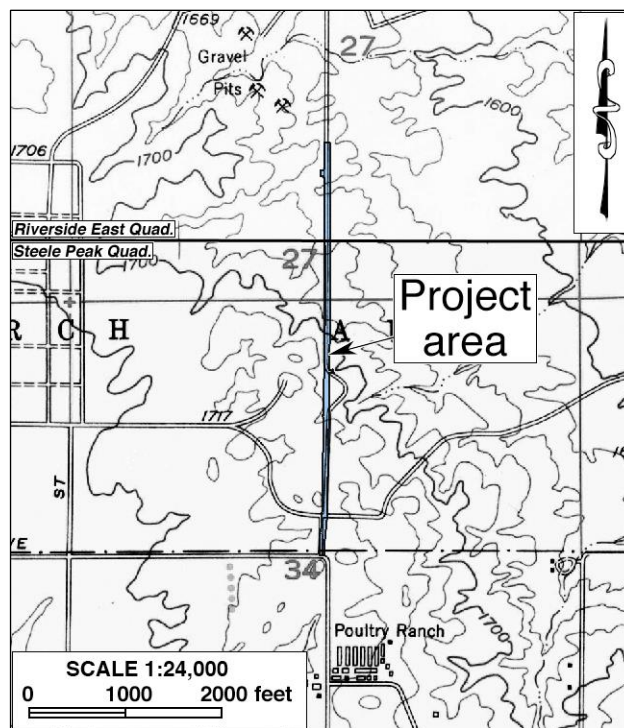


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953a; 1953b)

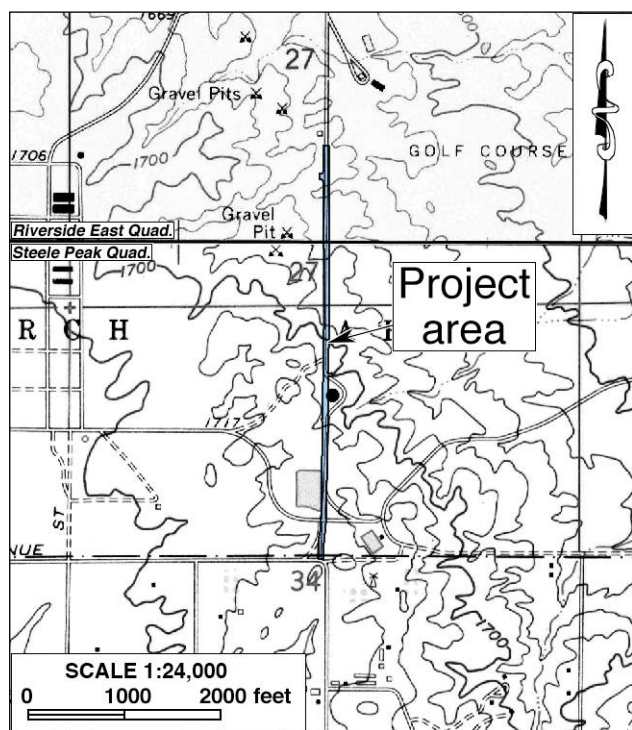


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1966-1967. (Source: USGS 1967a; 1967b)

officers and their spouses (NETR Online 1966-1994; MJPA 2007:I-2; 2010:1-7). Originally adjacent to the project area only at the northern end, the compound was expanded several times between 1993 and 2007 to reach its current size and configuration (NETR Online 1994-2009; MJPA 2007:I-2). In conjunction with these expansions, the northern portion of Village West Drive in the project area was widened and modernized (NETR Online 1994-2009). No further changes in land use have occurred in or near the project area since then (NETR Online 2009-2016).

### Field Survey

On September 10, 2019, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester, M.S., and project archaeologist Nina Gallardo, B.A., conducted the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot by walking two parallel north-south transects placed on either side of the project centerline and at the distance of 15 meters



(approximately 50 feet) from each other, effectively covering a total width of 100 feet with visual inspections, which exceeds the maximum width of 96 feet for the proposed road improvement project.

A small portion of the project area near the earthen basin, secured by a fence line, could not be accessed on foot and was therefore inspected across the fence. Any granitic boulder outcrops encountered during the survey were carefully inspected for potential milling features, and edges of slopes, rodent burrows, and soil indentations were examined for any indication of cultural remains. Visibility of the native ground surface is generally poor due to the presence of pavement and the occasionally dense vegetation growth (Figure 3). Given the relatively small size of the project area and the apparent extent of past ground disturbance, the field method and the ground visibility were considered adequate for this study.

Throughout the course of the field survey, the only features of prehistoric or historical origin encountered within the project boundaries were the subject segment of Village West Drive and small portions of 5th Street, the water tank, and the earthen basin. The water tank, a circular concrete structure, is utilitarian in character and typical of similar features in appearance (Figure 9). The earthen basin, located on the western edge of the project area, is a simple, nondescript depression in the ground surface with no particularly notable features.

In the northern portion of the project area, Village West Drive was completely modernized during the development and expansion of the adjacent Altavita Village and is now a typical urban/suburban two-lane street with concrete curbs on both sides and a partial sidewalk on the west side (Figure 3). In the southern portion, it remains a narrow country road with soft shoulders (Figure 3), as is the short segment of 5th Street in the project area, but both of these roads also demonstrate the results of maintenance efforts dating well after their period of origin, namely the 1940s-1950s era.

In addition to the systematic survey of the project area, Ballester and Gallardo also visited two prehistoric bedrock milling feature sites that were previously recorded nearby in order to ascertain their precise locations in relation to the project boundaries. Site 33-005399, the closest to the project area, was found to have been destroyed, leaving only fragments of boulders at its former location. Site 33-005405, consisting of six milling features with eight slicks and a basin metate, is now the nearest known site at a distance of approximately 60 feet east of the project area.



Figure 9. Concrete water reservoir standing partially in the project area. (Photograph taken on September 10, 2019; view to the north)

## Discussion

The purpose of the historical/archaeological resources study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area and assist the MJPA in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or

archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
  - (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
  - (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
  - (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (PRC §5024.1(c))

As stated above, the only features of prehistoric or historical origin located partially within the project area were Village West Drive, 5th Street, the water tank, and the earthen basin, all of which date to the 1940s-1960s era. As ubiquitous late-historic-period infrastructure features of standard design and construction, these features do not demonstrate sufficient likelihood for historic significance and thus do not constitute potential “historical resources” that would warrant formal recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory.

Furthermore, none of these minor features is known to be closely associated with any persons or events of recognized historic significance despite their peripheral connection to the operations of March Air Force Base, nor does any of them exhibit any special merit in architecture, engineering, or construction. As they date to a period that is well documented in historical literature, these features hold little promise for important archaeological data for the study of history. Based on these considerations, none of these post-World War II infrastructure features appears eligible for listing in the California Register, and none of them meets the definition of a “historical resource.”

## **PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

### **Paleontological Resources Records Search**

The paleontological records search service for this study was provided by the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) in Redlands and the Western Science Center (WSC) in Hemet. These institutes maintain files of regional paleontological localities as well as supporting maps and documents. The records search results are used to identify known paleontological localities in the project vicinity and geological formations within the project boundaries. Copies of the records search results are attached to this report as an appendix.

The records search yielded no known paleontological localities at the project location or within a one-mile radius (see appendix). The SBCM and the WSC further note that the project area lies upon surface exposure of medium-grained granitic plutonic rock of Cretaceous age, such as quartz diorite and tonalite (see appendix). Therefore, the WSC concludes that the project location is low in paleontological sensitivity (see appendix).

## **Geological Background Research**

The geological background research was conducted on the basis of topographic and geologic maps of the surrounding area, published geologic literature pertaining to the project location, and other materials in the CRM TECH library, including unpublished reports produced during similar surveys on nearby properties. These sources confirm the igneous origin of the geologic formation underlying the project area.

Morton (2001) and Morton and Cox (2001), for example, identify the surface geology as Val Verde tonalite (*Kvt* in Figure 10), although early Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits of much higher paleontological sensitivity (*Qvofa* in Figure 10) are mapped a few hundred feet to the east of the northern portion of the project area. Described as “gray-weathering, relatively homogeneous, massive- to well-foliated, medium- to coarse-grained, hypautomorphic-granular biotite-hornblende tonalite,” *Kvt* is the principal rock type of the Val Verde pluton (*ibid.*).

## **Field Survey**

No surface indication of any fossil remains were observed during the field survey, nor were any paleontologically sensitive sediments found in or near the project boundaries. Most of the project area has been disturbed in the past by construction activities associated with the existing features, which further reduces its paleontological sensitivity.

## **Discussion**

The records search results identified no known paleontological localities in or near the project area, and the field survey encountered no evidence of any fossil remains on the surface. In addition, sources indicate that the project area lies upon surface exposure of granitic plutonic rock, which is unlikely to contain any fossil remains. Based on these findings, the proposed project’s potential to impact significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources is determined to be low, and no paleontological mitigation measures, including monitoring, will be necessary for this project.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” For paleontology, CEQA guidelines (Title 14 CCR App. G, Sec. V(c)) similarly mandate that public agencies determine whether a proposed project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource” during the environmental review process.



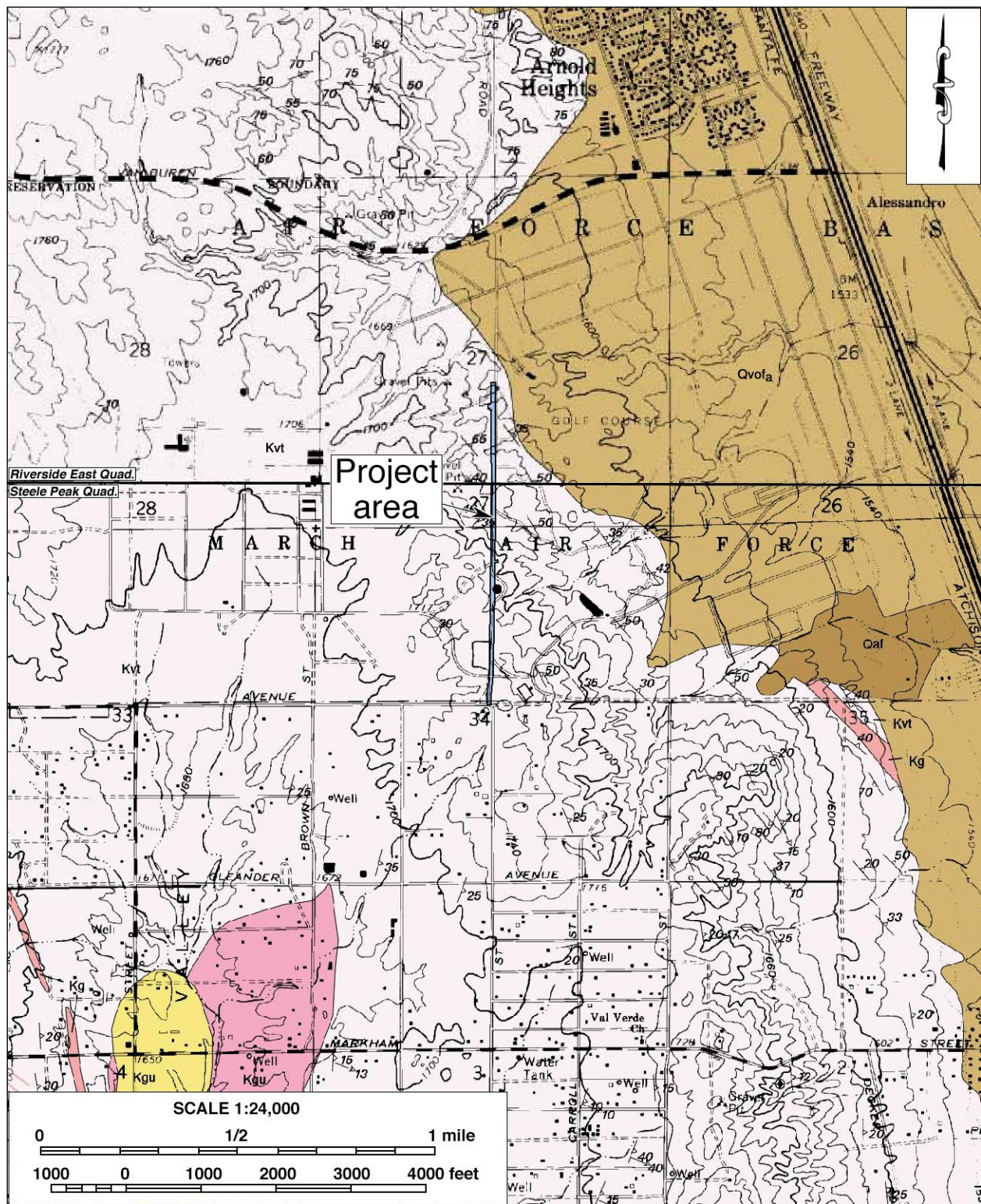


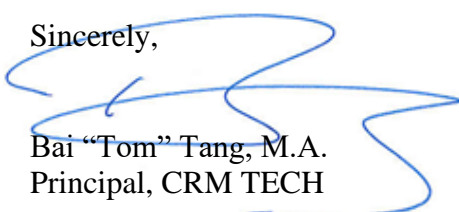
Figure 10. Geologic map of the project vicinity. (Source: Morton 2001; Morton and Cox 2001)

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources” are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area, and the project has a low potential to impact significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the MJPA a finding of *No Impact* regarding “historical resources” as well as paleontological resources.

No further historical, archaeological, or paleontological resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried archaeological remains are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service.

Sincerely,



Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.  
Principal, CRM TECH

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Tang, Bai “Tom”

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- 2017b Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Meridian South Campus Specific Plan Amendment—Land Swap Addendum, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2018 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Addition to South Campus (Balance of Lot 41), Meridian Business Park, near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
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**APPENDIX**

**PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**





**San Bernardino County  
Museum  
Division of Earth Sciences**

**Crystal Corte**  
Curator of Earth Science

email: [Crystal.cortez@sbcm.sbcounty.or](mailto:Crystal.cortez@sbcm.sbcounty.or)

05 September, 2019

CRM Tech  
Attn: Nina Gallardo  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite B  
Colton, CA 92324

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PALEONTOLOGY RECORDS REVIEW for proposed Village West Extension  
project (CRM tech No. 3538P)

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Dear Nina,

The Division of Earth Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a records search for the above-named project in Riverside County, California. The proposed Village West Extension project is located near the City of Riverside, Section 27 and 34, Township 3 south, Range 4 west, as shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute Riverside East (1967) and Steele Peak (1967:Photorevised 1973), California quadrangle.

Previous geologic mapping indicates that the proposed project site has surface exposure of medium grained granitic plutonic rock. The rock is mostly comprised of quartz diorite that developed as part of the Peninsular ranges batholith in sometime in the Cretaceous.

For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontological Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this search indicate that no recorded paleontological resource localities are present within the proposed project.

This records search covers only the paleontological records of the San Bernardino County Museum. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions that you may have.

Sincerely,

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

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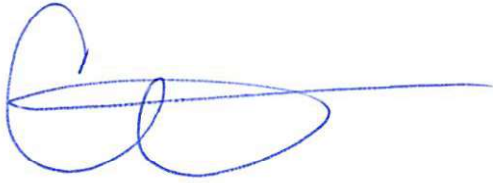
**JOSIE GONZALES**  
Vice Chair, Fifth District

**Gary McBride**  
Chief Executive Officer

Village West Extension, CA

05 September, 2019

PAGE 2 of 2



Crystal Cortez, Curator of Earth Sciences  
Division of Earth Sciences  
San Bernardino County Museum

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Chief Executive Officer





September 5, 2019

CRM Tech  
Nina Gallardo  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Proposed Village West Expansion Project (CRM Tech # 3538P) in the city of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The project site is located on March Air Reserve Base on approximately 5.5 acres of land along Village West Drive, south of Van Buren Boulevard in Section 27 and 34, Township 3 South, and Range 4 West, on the Steele Peak and Riverside East USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped entirely as Cretaceous tonalite units of low paleontological sensitivity (Morton, 1991, 1995-1996). The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius and believes the probability of fossil resources within the project area to be very low. It is our current belief that a mitigation program to monitor for fossil resources is not necessary at this project location.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at [dradford@westerncentermuseum.org](mailto:dradford@westerncentermuseum.org)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darla Radford', written in a cursive style.

Darla Radford  
Collections Manager