

Appendix C

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for CUP No. 3479
(2008)

APPROVED

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**HEMET 74/79 SERVICE STATION PROJECT
APNs 458-212-001 AND -002**

**CUP 03479
Near the City of Hemet
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Assessment: Hemet 74/79 Service Station Project, APNs 458-212-001 and -002, CUP 03479, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Winchester, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 15, T5S R2W, San Bernardino Base Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 1.2 acres

Keywords: Hemet area, Riverside County; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; post-WWII era commercial building at 33563 State Route 74; no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In August 2008, at the request of Hemet 74/79, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 1.2 acres of partially developed land in an unincorporated area near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of two existing parcels, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 458-212-001 and -002. It is located on the southeast corner of State Route (SR) 74 and Winchester Road (SR 79), in the northeast quarter of Section 15, T5S R2W, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed commercial development project known as the Hemet 74/79 Service Station. The County of Riverside, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate 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.

As a result of the study, a commercial building constructed around 1960 was identified within the project boundaries at 33563 SR 74, but it does not appear to meet the definition of a "historical resource," as provided in CEQA. No archaeological sites or any other potential "historical resources" were encountered during the course of the study. Based on the research results summarized above, this study concludes that no "historical resources" are known to exist within or adjacent to the project area.

Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the County of Riverside a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas that have not been surveyed. However, if buried cultural materials 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
INTRODUCTION	1
SETTING.....	3
Current Natural Setting	3
Cultural Setting	4
Prehistoric Context.....	4
Ethnohistorical Context	5
Historic Context.....	6
RESEARCH DESIGN.....	7
RESEARCH METHODS.....	9
Records Search.....	9
Native American Participation	9
Field Survey	9
Historical Research.....	10
RESULTS AND FINDINGS.....	10
Records Search.....	10
Native American Participation	12
Field Survey	13
Historical Research.....	14
DISCUSSION.....	16
Definition	16
Evaluation.....	17
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	17
CERTIFICATION	18
REFERENCES.....	19
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications.....	21
APPENDIX 2: Correspondence with Native American Representatives.....	26
APPENDIX 3: California Historical Resources Inventory Record Forms	35

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity	1
Figure 2. Project area.....	2
Figure 3. Assessor's Parcel Nos. 458-212-001 and -002	3
Figure 4. Typical landscapes within the project boundaries.....	4
Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies.....	11
Figure 6. Commercial building at 33563 State Route 74	14
Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1865.....	15
Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1880.....	15
Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.....	15
Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1939	15
Figure 11. The project area and vicinity in 1951	16

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previously recorded cultural resources in the vicinity	12
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INTRODUCTION

In August 2008, at the request of Hemet 74/79, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 1.2 acres of partially developed land in an unincorporated area near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of two existing parcels, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 458-212-001 and -002. It is located on the southeast corner of State Route (SR) 74 and Winchester Road (SR 79), in the northeast quarter of Section 15, T5S R2W, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Figs. 2, 3). The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed commercial development project known as the Hemet 74/79 Service Station. The County of Riverside, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.).

CRM TECH performed the present study to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate 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.

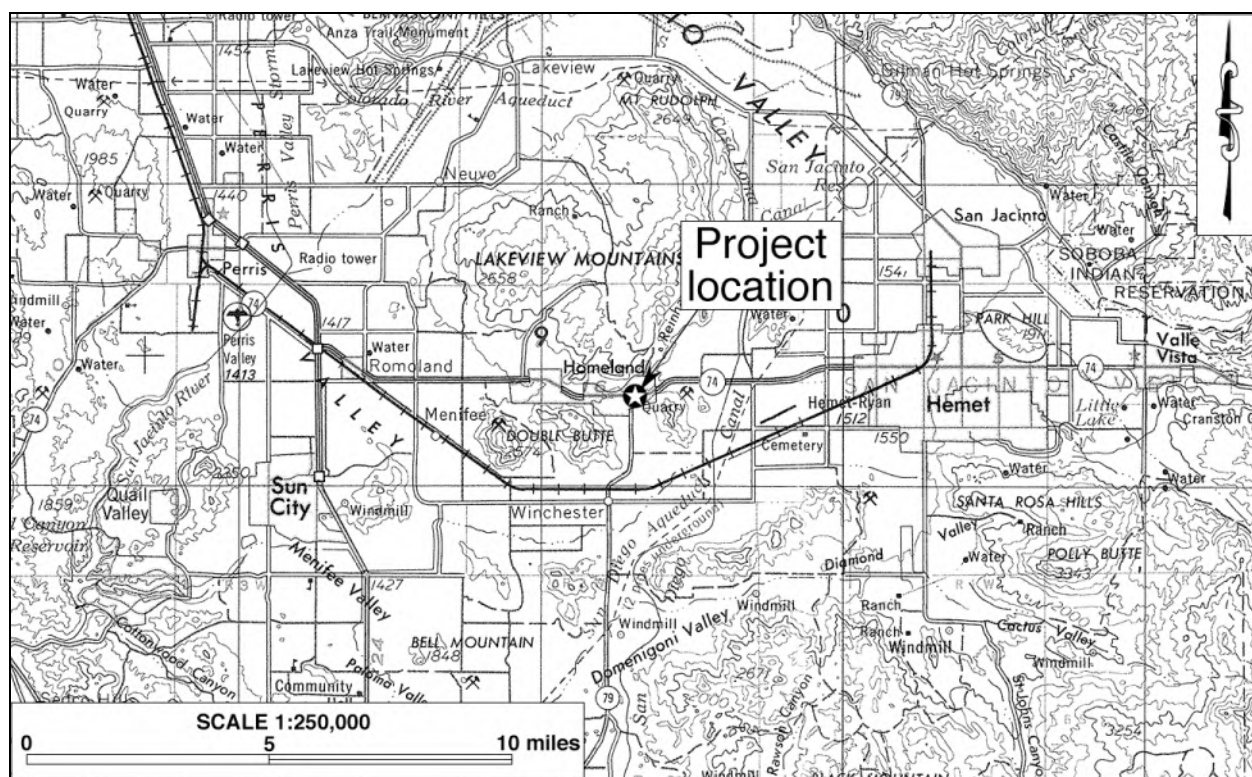


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

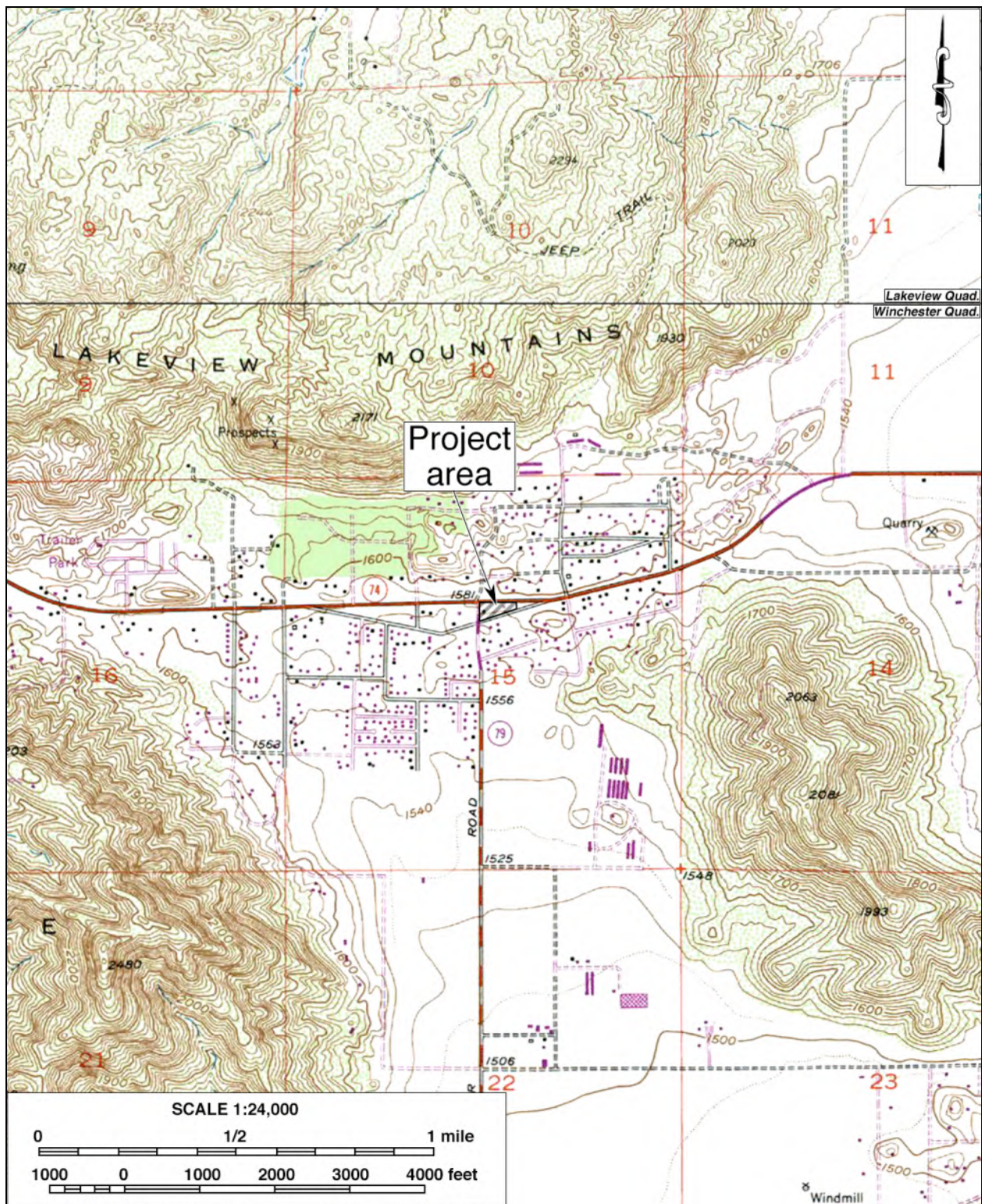




Figure 3. Assessor's Parcel Nos. 458-212-001 and -002. (Based on Riverside County GIS)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in a small, unnamed valley to the east of the Double Butte hills and to the south of the Lakeview Mountains, a group of isolated granitic hills between the San Jacinto and Perris Valleys,. Elevations on the property hover around 1,580 feet above

mean sea level. Soils on the property consist of coarse sandy alluvium. The climate of the general area features dry, hot summers and relatively mild, wet winters.

The project area is bounded by SR 74 on the north, Winchester Road (SR 79) on the west, Old State Highway 74 on the south, and an existing public utility yard on the east (Fig. 3). SR 74 is the main thoroughfare through the San Jacinto Valley heading in an east-west direction. The northern and eastern portions of the property are level with the grade of SR 74, but the southern portion slopes downward until it levels off with the grade of Old State Highway 74, which fronts residential development.

A vacant commercial building at 33563 SR 74, formerly known as "Southwest Trading Post," currently occupies the eastern portion of the property, lying within APN 458-212-002 (Figs. 3, 4). The bulk of the property has been recently mowed and is relatively clear of vegetation except for a thin cover of dry grasses and an occasional domestic tree (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Typical landscapes within the project boundaries. *Left*: east along the northern boundary of the property bordering SR 74; *right*: northeast looking across the project area from the southwest corner.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in what is now the State of California began 8,000-12,000 years ago. In order to understand Native American cultures before European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate the observable technological and cultural changes in the archaeological record to distinct periods. Unfortunately, none of these chronological frameworks has been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for the so-called Inland Empire region of southern California, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges area (Warren 1984) and for the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The development of an overall chronological framework for the region is hindered by the lack of distinct stratigraphic layers of cultural sequences that could be dated by absolute dating methods. Since results from archaeological investigations in this region have yet to be synthesized into an overall chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow

a chronology adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1955; 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984). Although the beginning and ending dates of the different horizons or periods may vary, the general framework of prehistory in this region under this chronology consists of the following four periods:

- Early Hunting Stage (ca. 10000-6000 B.C.), which was characterized by human reliance on big game animals, as evidenced by large, archaic-style projectile points and the relative lack of plant-processing artifacts;
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 1000), when plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategies, and from which a large number of millingstones, especially heavily used, deep-basin metates, were left;
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1000-1500), during which a more complex social organization, a more diversified subsistence base—as evidenced by smaller projectile points, expedient milling stones and, later, pottery—and regional cultures and tribal territories began to develop;
- Protohistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1500-1700s), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans and led to the historic period.

Ethnohistorical Context

The San Jacinto Valley has long been a part of the 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 mission period. Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. 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 utilized 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 because of diseases such as small pox and 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

In California, the so-called "historic period" began in 1769, when an expedition sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico founded Mission San Diego, the first European outpost in Alta California. For several decades after that, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions, and left little impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. Although the first explorers, including Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the San Jacinto and Perris Valleys as early as 1772-1774, no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity until the beginning of the 19th century.

For much of the Spanish and Mexican Periods in California history, the San Jacinto and Perris Valleys were nominally under the control of Mission San Luis Rey, which was established near present-day Oceanside in 1798. By 1821, they had become a part of the loosely defined Rancho San Jacinto, a vast cattle ranch for that mission, the name of which was first mentioned in 1821 (Gunther 1984:467). The rancho was headquartered on a small hill just to the northeast of the Lakeview Mountains, where an adobe house for the *mayordomo*, known in later years as Casa Loma, was built sometime before 1827 (*ibid.*:102). In the 1840s, after secularization of the mission system, three large land grants were created on the former mission rancho of San Jacinto. The project area itself, however, was not included in any of these, and thus remained unclaimed when Alta California was formally annexed by the U.S. in 1848.

The first Euroamerican settlers began arriving in the San Jacinto and Perris Valleys in the late 1860s, and settled mostly around San Jacinto, the oldest non-Indian community in the area. In 1883, at the onset of the great southern California land boom, the new town of San Jacinto was founded, followed by Perris, Valle Vista, and Winchester in 1886 and by Hemet, Lakeview, and Val Verde in 1893. Nuevo was founded in 1915, and the two relative late-boomers in the vicinity, Romoland and Homeland, followed in 1925. For most of the 20th century, these rural towns served as the backbone of one of Riverside County's most important agricultural regions. During the recent decades, however, with western Riverside County increasingly taking on the characteristics of "bedroom communities," the forces of urbanization have also begun to transform the small towns encircling the Lakeview Mountains.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Scientific research should be directed by a theoretical orientation that is geared toward gathering data to answer questions of current research interest. While numerous theoretical orientations have been put forward and used to guide archaeological research and to improve data-collecting efforts, the cultural ecology approach still tends to be the most useful paradigm in archaeological endeavors, though it is often used in conjunction with newer models. Basically, the cultural ecology approach to understanding cultural development contends that people develop behavioral patterns in order to exploit the resources of the area by means of particular technologies. It also assumes that there is interrelationship of these technologies, the environment, sustenance, and other aspects of the culture.

Since archaeology deals mostly with the cultural remains that are left long after the people are gone, this theoretical orientation has obvious advantages for archaeological research, although it is left to the archaeologist to determine the extent to which the behavior patterns used to exploit the environment affect other aspects of culture. Because of its continuing usefulness, the cultural ecology interpretation is the basis of the archaeological investigation used in this study.

An archaeological investigation must also be guided by a thoughtful research design in order to contribute new insights to current knowledge and theory regarding the prehistory and/or history of a particular region by attempting to answer pertinent questions. While currently no overarching research design has been established for this part of Riverside County, a standard set of research questions, or domains, can be applied to archaeological investigations in the region, especially for Phase I studies such as this.

The primary goal of a Phase I archaeological investigation is to identify any prehistoric or historic-period cultural resources that may be present within the project area. This identification process includes a historical/archaeological resources records search, historical background research, Native American correspondence, and a field inspection of the project area. While little detailed data may be available from the research methods employed during Phase I studies, some types of data gathered during the investigation may be used to address research issues, at least on a basic level. For instance, the presence of cultural resources on a property indicates that people used the area. Other research questions, such as those posited below, can be addressed during Phase I studies only if certain types of artifacts or features are noted within or near the project area.

- *Can we learn anything regarding the time period the area was used? Can we tell if people were using the area during early or late prehistoric times, or during the historic period?*

Some artifacts, both prehistoric and historic, can be linked to particular time periods. These types of artifacts, if present, could shed some light on the period of time when people were using the property. For instance, some projectile point types are correlated to particular periods. Styles of shell beads, pottery, historic-period artifacts, and buildings or building materials may indicate particular time periods of use as well.

- *Can we learn anything about the duration of the use of the land? Was the land used continuously for a long period of time, was it used only briefly, or was it used repeatedly over time?*

The density and types of artifacts, features, structures, and buildings that may be visible on the surface of the property during the Phase I survey may provide clues regarding the intensity and duration of the use of the area.

- *During a Phase I study, can we learn anything about the subsistence strategies of the people who used the land? Is there any evidence visible on the surface that indicates what food resources were being processed and/or consumed? Is there any evidence regarding the preparation of the food resources?*

Ethnographic data provides information regarding the plants and animals that people used in prehistoric times, as well as how the foods were prepared. A review of natural plant community for the area would indicate whether any of those resources were present. Likewise, bedrock milling features and lithic debitage or projectile points indicate that gathering and hunting was occurring. Similarly, some cans and bottles have distinctive shapes that allow for their identification regarding the type of food they contained, while evidence of agriculture would be obvious evidence of a subsistence strategy. Some structures or structural remains may also provide clues regarding economic pursuits that occurred on the subject property.

- *Would any of the information gathered during the Phase I study shed light on settlement patterns? Would we be able to relate activities in the project area with broader patterns of human habitation of the region? Could we tell if people lived on the subject property or if they lived somewhere else but used the resources on the property? If they lived on the property, was it a dense or sparse population? Does occupation of the subject property disclose any information regarding settlement strategies or preferences?*

The results of the records search and historic map review may reveal other settlements in the area. A review of pertinent literature might also provide insights regarding broad settlement patterns in the region. Some types of cultural remains on the property, such as midden soils, refuse piles, and permanent structures, may offer important clues.

- *Can we learn anything about trade, travel, or cultural interactions?*

The presence of trails or roads would indicate that people were traveling across the property from one area to another. The presence of exotic goods such as stone or shell material, food containers, tools, clothing, and building materials from distant sources, would indicate trade, travel, and/or cultural interactions. Some artifacts (wagon or automobile parts, saddle fragments, etc.) and features (trails, wagon roads, roads, etc.) would also indicate that people were traveling through the area.

While Phase I investigations typically can only determine the presence or absence of cultural resources on a property, some types of resources, if present, may provide basic, general information regarding the people who left the cultural remains behind. While the data gathered during the Phase I study may not be enough to contribute important new information to the understanding of the way people lived, it will help in determining the significance of the data or whether more research is needed.

- *If there are buildings, structures, objects, or features on the property, are they somehow unique or special? Is there anything unusual about them? Is there any evidence that important events took place at that location or that the property is associated with a historically important person?*

First, they must be determined to be more than 45 years old for consideration as potential historical resources, unless they have gained recognition as significant properties in the last 45 years. The presence of buildings, structures, objects, or features in a project area means that they be examined for particular construction details that may make them important in their own right.

Research into published literature and archival records may find that events that contribute to our cultural heritage or the broad patterns of California history may have occurred at that location or that the building, structure, object, or feature is associated with persons that played an important role in our history. Physical evidence of past events or the roles that people played in history may or may not still be present on the property, and their importance may only be apparent in historical records.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On August 19, 2008, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, and 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.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On August 14, 2008, 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 the meantime, CRM TECH contacted Erica Helms, Environmental Director for the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, to inform her of the upcoming project. Following the Native American Heritage Commission's recommendations, CRM TECH contacted 11 additional Native American representatives in the region in writing on August 20 to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed project. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On August 19, 2008, CRM TECH historical archaeologist Josh Smallwood (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the project area. During the survey, Smallwood walked parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters

(approx. 50 feet) apart across the undeveloped areas of the property. A more cursory inspection was conducted around the existing building where normal transects could not be carried out. Using these methods, the entire project area was examined systematically for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility on most of the property was excellent due to sparse, recently mowed vegetation.

After the conclusion of the archaeological field survey, Smallwood completed field recordation procedures on the commercial building at 33563 SR 74, which appeared to be more than 45 years old. In order to facilitate the proper documentation and evaluation of the building, Smallwood made detailed notations and preliminary photo-documentation of its structural and architectural characteristics and current condition. Smallwood's observations and photo-recordation formed the basis of the building description and historical integrity evaluation presented below.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical research for this study was carried out in two phases. The preliminary background research was conducted by CRM TECH historian/architectural historian Terri Jacquemain (see App. 1 for qualifications) and Josh Smallwood on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, the archival records of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and historic maps of the project area. Among maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1865 and 1880, and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901, 1942, and 1953. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the BLM, located in Moreno Valley.

After the identification of the potential historic-period building in the project area, Jacquemain pursued more focused and in-depth research on the history of the building. In addition to the local historical publications and the historic maps, sources consulted during that phase of the research included various genealogical databases and the archival records of the County of Riverside, primarily real property tax assessment records and building safety records.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to records on file at the EIC, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show at least 22 previous cultural resources studies covering various tracts of land and linear features, covering about 50% of the land within the one-mile radius. Among these previous studies is a linear survey along the segment of SR 74 lying adjacent to the northern boundary of the project area (Fig. 5).

As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, 26 historical/archaeological sites and two isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were previously recorded within the scope of the records search, as listed in Table 1. The majority of these

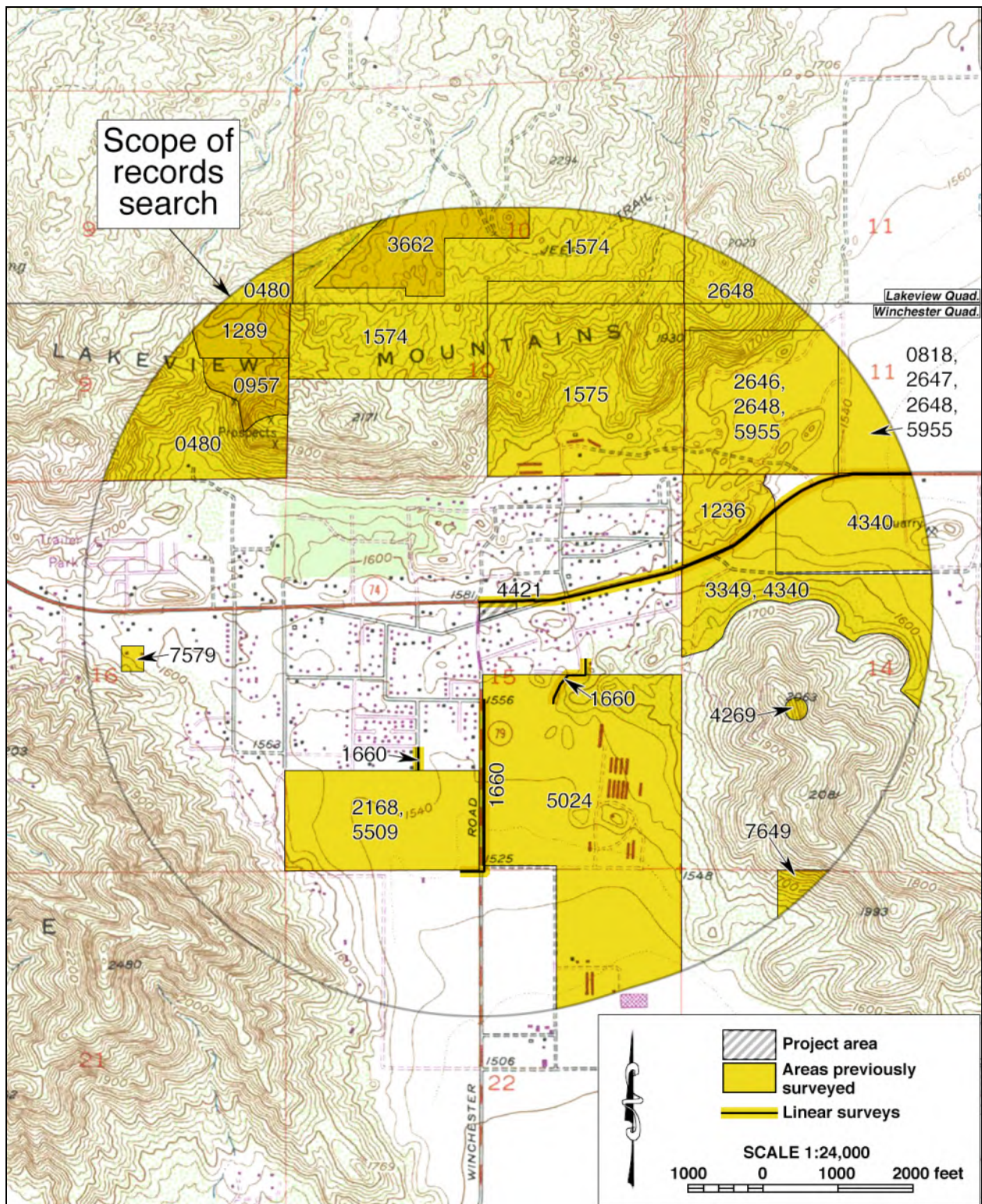


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical / archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search	
Site No.	Description
33-001069	Prehistoric habitation site with bedrock metates and midden soils located near a spring
33-001070	Prehistoric bedrock metates, chipped-stone tools and debitage, and a mano fragment
33-002026	Prehistoric bedrock metates, groundstone fragments, and a quartzite core
33-002182	Prehistoric bedrock metates with no associated artifacts
33-002183	Prehistoric bedrock metates with no associated artifacts
33-002610	Prehistoric bedrock metates with no associated artifacts
33-002611	Prehistoric bedrock metate with no associated artifacts
33-002612	Prehistoric bedrock metate with no associated artifacts
33-003687	Prehistoric bedrock metates with no associated artifacts
33-004339	Prehistoric bedrock metate with no associated artifacts
33-009632	Concrete cistern of unknown age and origin
33-011490	Scattered refuse from the early 20th century
33-011491	Prehistoric bedrock metate with no associated artifacts
33-011492	Isolated historic-period soldered can
33-011493	Three aqua glass insulators
33-011494	Isolated historic-period soldered can
33-012426	Prehistoric bedrock metates with no associated artifacts, and historic-period household refuse
33-012427	Two prehistoric bedrock metates and a historic-period earthen erosion-control channel of unknown age
33-013155	Two pieces of chipped-stone debitage
33-014816	Prehistoric bedrock metate with no associated artifacts
33-014823	Historic-period earthen dam and reservoir located along a natural drainage
33-014824	Prehistoric bedrock metate with no associated artifacts
33-014825	Prehistoric bedrock metates with no associated artifacts
33-014826	Historic-period dirt road and trail segment
33-015737	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence constructed ca. 1930s
33-015738	Tudor-style single-family residence constructed in 1928
33-015739	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence constructed ca. 1920s
33-015746	Ranch-style wood-frame single-family residence constructed in 1953

sites were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—archaeological sites consisting of bedrock metates (milling surfaces) with no associated artifacts on the surface of the site area. However, there was at least one prehistoric site found in the area that contained habitation debris on the surface, such as groundstone fragments, chipped-stone debitage, and midden soil. Some of the sites contained both prehistoric and historic-period components that were unrelated to each other.

The historic-period resources found within the one-mile radius included household refuse, remnants of an earthen reservoir, a concrete cistern, an earthen channel, a dirt road, and isolated soldered cans, all dating to the early and mid-20th century, along with four early and mid-20th century residences of both vernacular and traditional designs. None of these previously recorded resources was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources in the

vicinity of the project area. However, noting that "the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in project area," the commission recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information, and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the commission's response, CRM TECH initiated correspondence with all 10 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent. In addition John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Anna Hoover, Cultural Analysis for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, were also contacted. As of this time, only the Soboba Band has responded to the request for comment.

In a letter dated August 18, 2008, Joseph Ontiveros, Monitoring Coordinator for the Soboba Band, states that the tribe has concerns because the project area lies within a culturally sensitive area, and is in close proximity to known Native American sites. This information has been obtained through both written history and Tribal Elders' oral traditions, as well as EIC records on known sites. Therefore, Mr. Ontiveros requests that a Native American monitor from the Soboba Band be present during all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project, and that the tribe be involved in future consultations with the project proponent and the Lead Agency. In a telephone conversation on August 20, Mr. Ontiveros further requested that the project proponent provides the tribe with a copy of the report upon completion.

FIELD SURVEY

During the intensive-level field survey, the ground surface was closely examined for both prehistoric and historic-period archaeological remains, but none was found. However, as mentioned above, a vacant commercial building that appears to date to the historic era is present within the eastern portion of the project area on APN 458-212-002 (Figs. 3, 6; see App. 3 for site record forms).

The building at 33563 SR 74, now vacant but formerly known as "Southwest Trading Post," rests on a large concrete slab-type foundation with a small concrete parking lot in front and a sheltered concrete deck in the rear (Fig. 6). It is a modest one-story building of wood-frame construction that exhibits several exterior alterations. Its low-pitched side-gable roof is mostly obscured by a false front and side parapet of wood panels, but the rear of the building reveals its true roof shape. The roof is covered with gray composition shingles and ends in wide, open eaves with exposed rafters. The building is painted yellow and the exterior walls are clad with wood panels with vertical slats (Fig. 6).

The primary façade, facing SR 74 to the north, features a storefront of aluminum-framed glass double doors and wood-framed, fixed display windows (Fig. 6). The storefront is sheltered beneath a shed-roofed partial-width open veranda supported by six square wood posts. The false front panel along the top of the building features the remains of a business sign. The rear of the building reveals two small room additions on the east side. Fenestration on the rear of the building includes at least one wood-framed double-hung window. A tall, detached flat-roof canopy of sheet-metal supported by wood posts stands to the rear of the building and shelters a raised concrete deck. The "backyard" portion of the property is secured with a chain-link fence.



Figure 6. Commercial building at 33563 SR 74. *Left*: western and northern façades, view to the southeast; *right*: eastern and southern façades, view to the northwest. (photos taken on August 19, 2008)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Archival sources indicate that the project area, as a part of Section 15, was included in a 51,318-acre railroad land grant that the U.S. government issued to the Southern Pacific Railway Company in 1879 (BLM n.d.). Historic maps consulted for this study suggest that the earliest evidence of human activities within or adjacent to the project boundaries was a road that was present at least by 1880, where 15-25 years previously no man-made features had been mapped (Figs. 7, 8). By the end of the 19th century, the forerunners of today's SR 74 and 79 had emerged in the vicinity, replacing the earlier roads (Fig. 9).

Forty years later, an interchange of roads had emerged that engulfed the project area between old and new SR 74 at the intersection of SR 79, known then as Patterson Avenue, and the small community of Valley Vista had formed to the northeast (Fig. 10). Several buildings, presumably commercial and residential developments, had appeared near this intersection by that time (Fig. 10). Within the project boundaries, USGS reveals that a building was present on the western portion of the property in the 1950s, and that another building appeared in the eastern portion at least by the late 1970s (Figs. 2, 11).

Historic sources consulted for this study indicate that the project area was originally among dozens of roughly half-acre lots in the immediate area that were part of the Valley Vista Acres subdivision, and was sold by owner Carston Truelson in the early 1920s (County Assessor 1920-1926). The western portion of the project area, APN 458-212-001, was acquired by Charles W. Schroeder in 1924, who apparently built on the parcel that same year (*ibid.*). The Schroeder family remained owners until around 1943 (County Assessor 1920-1944). Other owners of the parcel identified within the historic-period include Howell E. and Josephine Smith (1944); Walter E. and Hallie I. Noack (1945-1953); Claud and Zelo Young (1954-1958); and Clarence R. Wineteer, from around 1959 to at least 1963 (County Assessor 1944-1963). The building on APN 458-212-001 was evidently removed around 1960, the year improvement assessments ceased (County Assessor 1959-1963).

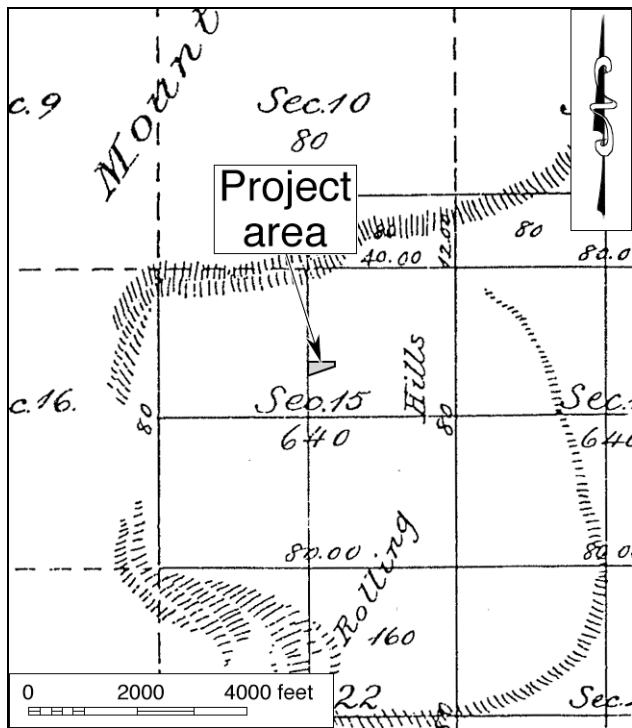


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1865.
(Source: GLO 1865)

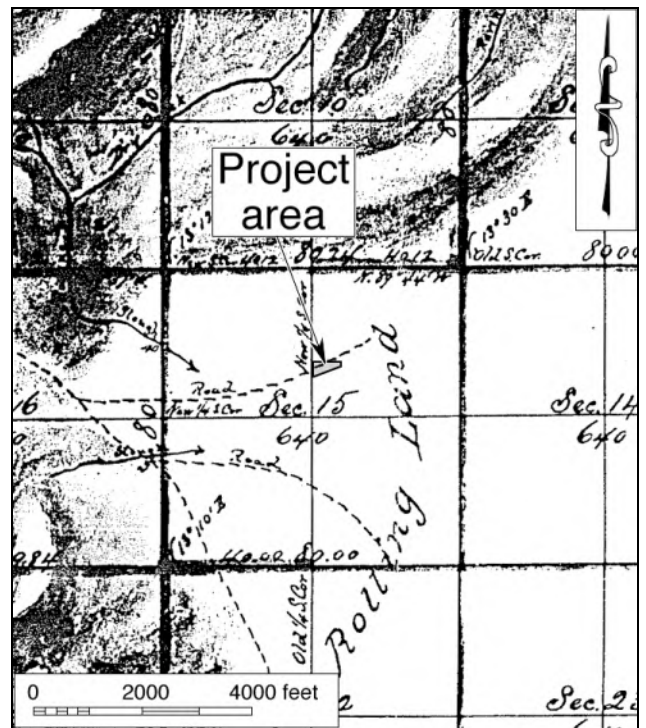


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1880.
(Source: GLO 1880)

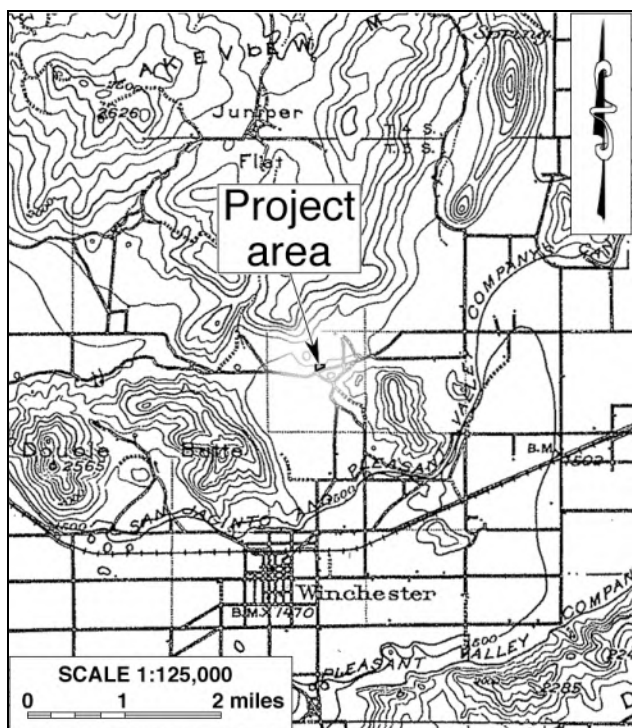


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.
(Source: USGS 1901)

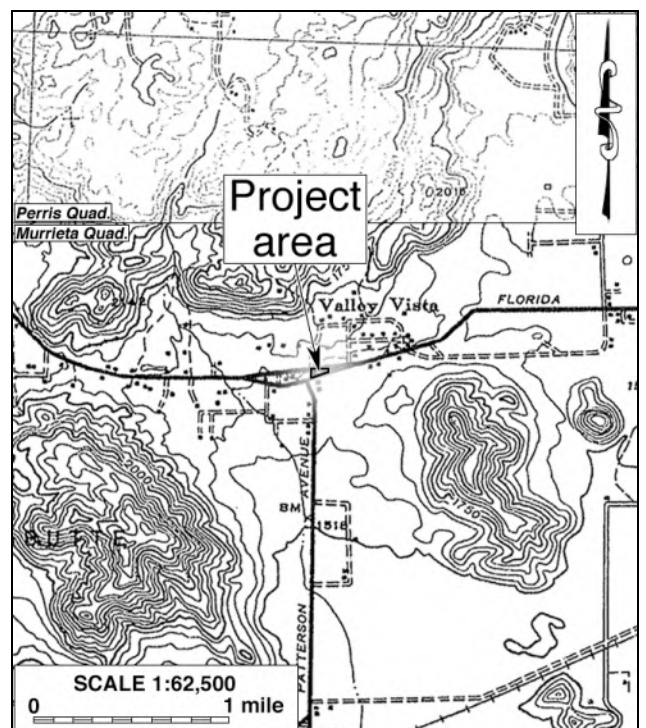


Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1939.
(Source: USGS 1942; 1943)

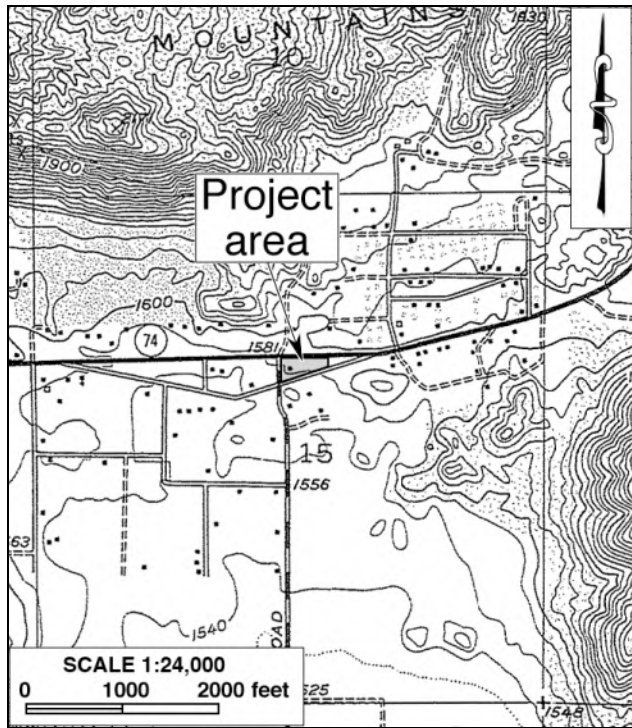


Figure 11. The project area and vicinity in 1951.
(Source: USGS 1953)

The adjoining parcel, APN 458-212-002, currently occupied by the building at 33563 SR 74, apparently remained undeveloped until around 1960, when Charles C. and Ann G. Pyle became owners and constructed this building on the property (County Assessor 1959-1963). A search of online genealogical databases yielded no further information regarding any of the previous property owners, and no building permits were found on file in association with the building at 33563 SR 74.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results discussed above, the following sections present CRM TECH's conclusion on whether any "historical resources," as defined by the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA, are present within the project area.

DEFINITION

According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "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 findings of this study, the vernacular commercial building at 33563 SR 74 is the only potential "historical resources" located in the project area. It was evidently built around 1960.

Throughout the course of the historical research, no persons or events of recognized significance in national, state, or local history were identified in association with the building, nor is there any evidence that it represents the work of a prominent architect, designer, or builder. It does not qualify as an "important example" of its style, type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it express any ideals or design concepts more fully than the many other surviving commercial buildings of similar nature and vintage in the San Jacinto/Perris Valleys or the surrounding region.

Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that the commercial building at 33563 SR 74 does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and thus does not meet CEQA's definition of "historical resources," as outlined 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 above, the commercial building at 33563 SR 74, dating to around 1960, does not qualify as a "historical resource," as defined by CEQA, and no other potential "historical resources" were identified during the course of this study. Based on the results of the present study, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of Riverside regarding the proposed project:

- 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 investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during 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.

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

Date: August 22, 2008

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized loop followed by a series of connected, wavy lines that trail off to the right.

Signed: _____

Name: Bai "Tom" Tang

County Registration No.: 114

REFERENCES

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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.
- BLM (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior)
n.d. Online database of U.S. land patents. [Http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov).
- County Assessor
1920-1926 Real property tax assessment records, Book 13, Map 65. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1927-1963 Real property tax assessment records, Book 22, Map 8. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
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1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1865 Plat map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 2 West of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1853, 1854, and 1865.
1880 Plat map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 2 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1880.
- Gunther, Jane Davies
1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Jane Davies Gunther, Riverside.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Moratto, Michael J. (ed.)
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- Strong, William Duncan
1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
1942 Map: Murrieta, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.
1943 Map: Perris, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.
1953 Map: Winchester, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.
1979a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
1979b Map: Winchester, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1979.
1979c Map: Lakeview, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1979.

Wallace, William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology.
Southwestern Journal of Archaeology 11(3):214-230.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9,000 to 2,000 BC. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.):
Handbook of North American Indians; Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptations on the Southern California Coast.
In Cynthia Irwin-Williams (ed.): *Archaic Prehistory in Western United States*; pp. 1-14.
Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New
Mexico.

1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-
430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of
North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.

Whitney, Mary E.

1982 *Fortune Favors the Brave: A History of the Lake Hemet Water Company*. Alphabet
Printers, Hemet.

APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL 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.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

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.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Josh Smallwood, B.A.

Education

- 2007 Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art and Design, Savannah, Georgia (M.A. expected in Summer, 2008).
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, Fort Ross State Historic Park, Fort Ross, California.
Archaeological Field School, Coastal Test and Mitigation Projects, Arcata, California.
- 1996 Archaeological Field School, Mad River Watershed Surveys, Blue Lake, California.
- 1994 A.A., Anthropology, Palomar College, San Marcos, California.
- 1993 Archaeological Field School, San Pasqual Battlefield, San Pasqual, California.
Archaeological Field School, Las Flores Asistencia, Camp Pendleton, CA.
- 1992 Archaeological Field School, Palomar College Campus Late Prehistoric Sites, San Marcos, California.
- 2002 "Historical Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base.
- 2001 "OSHA Safety Training for Construction Monitors," presented by OSHA and City of San Diego.
- 2000 "HABS/HAER Recording Methods for Historic Structures," presented by Robert Case, Historic Archaeologist, Mooney & Associates, San Diego.
- 1998 "Unexploded Ordinance Training," presented by EOD officers, Fort Irwin National Training Center, Barstow.
- 1997 "Obsidian Sourcing through Characterization," presented by Thomas Origer, Sonoma State University.
- 1994- Extensive study of lithic resource procurement strategies, reduction technology, tool manufacture, and reproduction.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Writer/co-author of cultural resource reports for Section 106 and CEQA compliance.
 - Field director in archaeological fieldwork, historic-period building surveys and recordation, historic-period artifact and lithic analysis.
 - Historical research using published literature, historic maps, oral interviews, archival records of public agencies, internet sources, and consultation with local historical societies.
- 1997-2002 Archaeologist for several cultural resource management/environmental consultants, Department of Defense subcontractors, and Humboldt State University.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources studies since 1997.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Writer/co-author of cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106 compliance;
 - Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local historical societies;
 - Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-1999 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Memberships

California Council for the Promotion of History.
Friends of Public History, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON

Laura Hensley Shaker, B.S.

Education

- 1998 B.S., Anthropology (with emphasis in Archaeology), University of California, Riverside.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1999 "Unexploded Ordinance Training," presented by EOD officers; Fort Irwin Army Training Facility, Barstow, California.

Professional Experience

- 1999- Project Archaeologist, Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999 Archaeological survey and excavation at Vandenburg Airforce Base; Applied Earthworks, Lompoc, California.
- 1999 Archaeological survey at Fort Irwin Army Training Facility, Barstow; A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998-1999 Paleontological fieldwork and laboratory procedures, Eastside Reservoir Project; San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.
- 1998 Archaeological survey at the Anza-Borrego State Park; Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-1998 Archaeological survey and excavation at the Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Air and Ground Combat Center; 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, mapping, and records searches.

Honors and Awards

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

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 12 local Native American representatives were contacted. A sample letter is included in this report.



CRM TECH
FAX COVER
SHEET

1016 E. Cooley Drive
Suite B
Colton, CA 92324
909·824·6400·Tel
909·824·6405·Fax

To:

Native American
Heritage Commission

Fax:

(916) 657-5390

From:

Nina Gallardo

Date:

August 14, 2008

Number of pages (including this
cover sheet):

2

HARDCOPY:

 will follow by mail

 √ will not follow unless
requested

RE: Sacred Land records search

This is to request a Sacred Lands records search

Name of project:

Hemet 74/79 Service Station Project
CRM TECH #2270 (Winchester & 74)

Project size:

2 acres

Location:

Near the City of Hemet
Riverside County

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:

Lakeview & Winchester, Calif.
Section 15, T5S R2W, SBBM

Please call if you need more information or have any
questions.

Results may be faxed to the number above.

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Map included

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6261
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



August 18, 2008

Ms. Nina Gallardo, RPA

CRM TECH

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

Sent by FAX to: 909-824-6405

No. of Pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed Hemet 74/79 Service Station Project; located in the Community of Winchester; Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area/area of potential effect (APE). The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any project area.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of culturally-affiliated Native American Contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A list of Native American contacts is attached to assist you. It is advisable to contact the persons listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area. A local tribe may be the only source of a Native American cultural resource.

Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(f) and Section 15097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

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

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts

Riverside County

August 18, 2008

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Katherine Saubel, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner , CA 92086
loscoyotes@earthlink.net
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
Hemet , CA 92546
srtribaloffice@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 308-9295 Ext 8106
(951) 676-2768
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog. Manager
13000 Field Road Cahuilla
Cabazon , CA 92230 Serrano
(951) 755-5025
(951) 201-1866 - cell
(951) 922-0105 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box 445 Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059
cupa@palatribe.com
(760) 742-1590
(760) 742-4543 - FAX

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Robert Salgado, Chairperson
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
dhill@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
(951) 654-4198 - Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
tbrown@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 676-2768
(951) 695-1778 Fax

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 is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Hemet 74/79 Service Station Project (CRM TECH #2270) located in the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and a Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
August 18, 2008

Willie Pink
48310 Pechanga Road Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92592
wjpink@hotmail.com
(909) 936-1216
Prefers e-mail contact

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Erica Helms, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
dhill@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
FAX: (951) 654-4198

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 is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Hemet 74/79 Service Station Project (CRM TECH #2270) located in the Community of Winchester; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and a Native American Contacts list were requested.

From: Ishaker@crmtech.us
To: "Erica Helms" <ehelms@soboba-nsn.gov>
Subject: CRM TECH Contract #2270 (Winchester & 74)
Date: Mon, 18 Aug 2008 12:10:13 -0400

Hello Erica,

CRM TECH will be conducting archaeological fieldwork in the near future for the project referenced below, and is seeking consultation from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians in hopes of gaining knowledge regarding cultural resources within or in the immediate vicinity of the property. Tribal members who have specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural significance within or near the project area are encouraged to contact us with recommendations on how to proceed with the project.

Name of project:
Hemet 74/79 Service Station Project
CRM TECH #2270 (Winchester & 74)

Project size:
2 acres

Location:
Near the City of Hemet
Riverside County

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:
Lakeview & Winchester, Calif.
Section 15, T5S R2W, SBBM

Thank you,

Laura Shaker
CRM TECH
909-376-7844
Ishaker@crmtech.us

Map attached.

From: Joseph Ontiveros <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>
Date: Tue, 19 Aug 2008 09:30:29 -0700
To: <lshaker@crmtech.us>
Subject: Hemet 74/79 Service Station Project

Laura,

I am responding in regards to a forward I received from Erica Helms regarding CRM TECH #2270 (Winchester & 74).

Please review the attached letter that refers to this project. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience.

Thank you,

Joseph Ontiveros
Monitoring Coordinator
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O Box 487
San Jacinto, Ca 92581
P (951) 654-2765 ext.4137
C (951) 663-5279

August 18, 2008

Attn: Laura Shaker
CRM TECH
1060 E. Cooley AVE.
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Hemet 74/79 Service Station Project
CRM TECH #2270 (Winchester & 74)

Laura Shaker,

After careful review of the project area, The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians feels there is a major cause for concern regarding cultural resources. Our department has conducted research for additional sites that are in close proximity to the project area. Some of this information has come forth through interviews with Tribal Elders. In some cases traditional names have been given as well. Additional research has been conducted at the Eastern Informational Center and by reviewing various field notes, primarily Kroeber's book. This has led me to mark this area on a sensitivity map that is currently being developed. It is clearly visible why that specific area has in the past been noted for its cultural sensitivity.

The Tribe is therefore requesting the following:

- 1) Further consultation on the said project.
- 2) A Soboba Monitor be present during any and all ground disturbance activities and surveys.

Any questions or concerns regarding these recommendations can be directed to either Erica Helms-Schenk or Joseph Ontiveros at the Soboba Cultural Resource Department.

Thank you,

Joseph Ontiveros
Monitoring Coordinator
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, Ca 92581
P: 951.654.5544 Ext. 4137
C: 951.663.5279

August 20, 2008

Robert J. Salgado, Sr. Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92381

RE: Hemet 74/79 Service Station Project
2 Acres in Assessor's Parcel Nos. 418-212-001 and 481-212-002
Near the City of Hemet, Riverside County
CRM TECH Contract #2270

Dear Mr. Salgado:

As part of a cultural resources study for the project referenced above, 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 within or near the project area. The lead agency for this project is the County of Riverside for CEQA-compliance purposes.

The project area is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Highway 74 and Highway 79 (Winchester Road), near the City of Hemet, Riverside County. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Lakeview and Winchester, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in the northeast quarter of Section 15, T5S R2W, SBBM.

Any information, concerns or recommendations regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile or standard mail. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Laura Hensley Shaker
CRM TECH

Encl.: Project location map

APPENDIX 3

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY RECORD FORMS

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2270-1

- P1. Other Identifier: 33563 State Route 74
- *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 Winchester, Calif. Date 1979
T5S; R2W; SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 15; S.B.B.M.
Elevation: Approximately 1,580 feet above mean sea level
c. Address 33563 State Route 74 City Green Acres Zip 92545
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 493,100 mE/ 3,733,010 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad _____ GPS
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The building is located within APN 458-212-002, near the southeast corner of State Route 74 and Winchester Road (State Route 79).
- *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The building at 33563 State Route 74, now vacant but formerly known as "Southwest Trading Post," rests on a large concrete slab-type foundation with a small concrete parking lot in front and a sheltered concrete deck in the rear. It is a modest one-story building of wood-frame construction that exhibits several exterior alterations. Its low-pitched
(Continued on page 3)
- *P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6—1-3 story commercial building
- *P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building _____ Structure _____ Object _____ Site _____ District _____ Element of District _____
Other (isolates, etc.) _____

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



- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on August 19, 2008; view to the southeast
- *P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources: ☒ Historic _____ Prehistoric _____ Both _____
1960 (see Items B6 and B12 for details)
- *P7. Owner and Address: Unknown
- *P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Josh Smallwood, CRM TECH, 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- *P9. Date Recorded: August 19, 2008
- *P10. Survey Type: Intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance

- *P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Josh Smallwood, Terri Jacquemain, and Laura Hensley Shaker (2008): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Assessment: Hemet 74/79 Service Station Project, APNs 458-212-001 and -002, CUP 03479, near the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

*Attachments: None Location 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): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

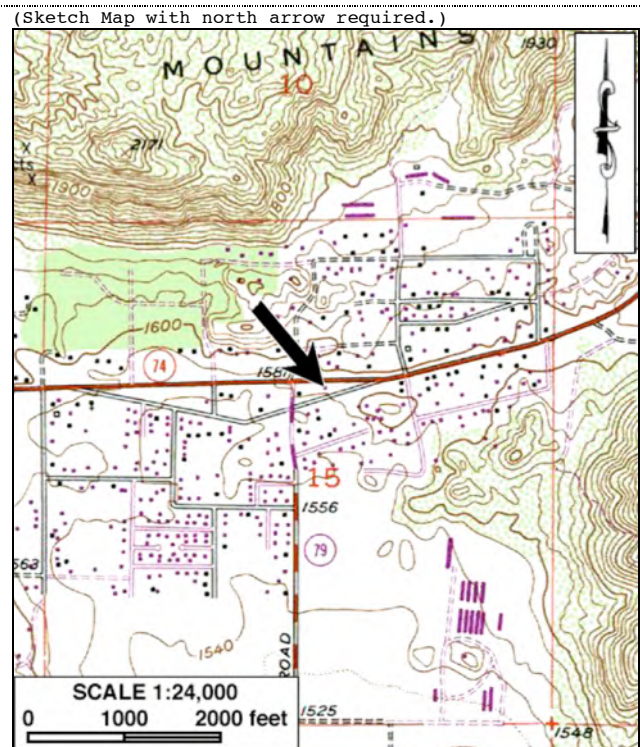
Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2270-1

- B1. Historic Name: None B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Unknown B4. Present Use: Commercial
*B5. Architectural Style: Modern
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) According to archival records of the County of Riverside, Charles C. and Ann G. Pyle became owners of the parcel in 1960 and constructed this building on the property. No building permits were found on file in association with the building.
*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features: None.
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme Mid-20th century commercial development
Area San Jacinto and Perris Valleys Period of Significance 1945-1960
Property Type Retail storefront Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) There is no evidence that this building is associated with any persons or events of recognized historic significance; represents the work of a prominent architect, designer, or builder; or qualifies as "an important example" of its style, type, period, region, or method of construction. Therefore, it does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
*B12. References: Riverside County Assessor's real property tax assessment records; Riverside County building safety records; USGS topographic map, 1979 (Winchester quadrangle, 1:24,000).
B13. Remarks: Slated for demolition and redevelopment
*B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang and Josh Smallwood
*Date of Evaluation: August 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2270-1

Recorded by Josh Smallwood

*Date August 12, 2008

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***P3a. Description** (continued): side-gable roof is mostly obscured by a false front and side parapet of wood panels, but the rear of the building reveals its true roof shape. The roof is covered with gray composition shingles and ends in wide, open eaves with exposed rafters. The building is painted yellow and the exterior walls are clad with wood panels with vertical slats.

The primary façade, facing State Route 74 to the north, features a storefront of aluminum-framed glass double doors and wood-framed, fixed display windows. The storefront is sheltered beneath a wide, shed-roofed, partial-width open veranda supported by six square wood posts. The false front panel along the top of the building features the remains of a business sign. The rear of the building reveals two small room additions on the east side. Fenestration on the rear of the building includes at least one wood-framed double-hung window. A tall, detached flat-roof canopy of sheet-metal supported by wood posts stands to the rear of the building and shelters a raised concrete deck. The "backyard" portion of the property is secured with a chain-link fence.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST
For Archaeological Resources
(Must be attached to report)

APN: 458-212-001, 458-212-002	Project No: CUP 03479		EA Number:
<input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Impact

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy a historic site? *Yes.*
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
- c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)? *No.*

Findings of Fact: *A vacant commercial building constructed around 1960 was identified within the project boundaries at 33563 State Route 74, but it does not appear to meet CEQA's definition of a "historical resource."*

Proposed Mitigation: *None.*

Monitoring: *No.*

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site? *No.*
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? *No.*
- d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? *No.*

Findings of Fact: *No prehistoric or historic-period archaeological remains were encountered within the project boundaries during this study.*

Proposed Mitigation: *None.*

Monitoring Proposed: *No.*

Prepared By: Bai "Tom" Tang

Date: August 22, 2008

County Use Only

Received by: _____

Date: _____

PD-B# _____

Related Case #: _____

Revised February 2001