

Rev: February 2020

Job No. 3-418-1060

Mr. Oscar Etemadian
Fuel Express, LLC
10995 Indiana Avenue
Riverside, CA 92503

Subject: **CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**
Proposed Fuel Station & Car Wash
Van Buren Boulevard & Chicago Avenue
Riverside, California

Dear Mr. Etemadian:

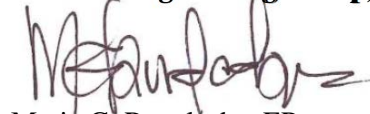
At your request and authorization, a Cultural Resources Survey for the above-referenced project (Riverside County Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 266-020-001) located near the northeast corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in Riverside County, California (subject property) was conducted. The Cultural Resources Survey was conducted to identify potential significant cultural resources located within the subject property boundaries. The Cultural Resources Survey was prepared in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) as part of the client's Conditional Use Permit application.

The results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center at UC (EIUC) Riverside failed to identify any prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the study area. Additionally, the results of the field study were also negative for prehistoric resources and no prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation. The results of the records search conducted at the EIUC indicated that no historic archaeological sites or historic structures had been previously recorded within the project area. The results of the historic map research were also negative. No historic archaeological sites were discovered during the course of the investigation. However, given the high sensitivity of the area for prehistoric resources, it is recommended that any future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you with this project. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (909) 980-6455.

Respectfully submitted,

SALEM Engineering Group, Inc.



Maria G. Ruvalcaba, EP
Project Manager

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A 3.32 ACRE PROPOSED
COMMERCIAL SITE LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF THE
INTERSECTION OF VAN BUREN BOULEVARD AND CHICAGO AVENUE,
COMMUNITY OF WOODCREST, RIVERSIDE COUNTY**

Prepared by

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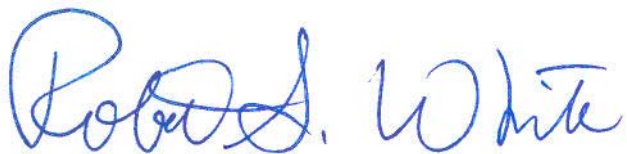
APN 266-020-001

USGS topographic quadrangle: 7.5' *Riverside East*
NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, SBBM

February, 2020

KEYWORDS: Phase I Survey, Woodcrest, Riverside County

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



.....
Robert S. White
Principal Investigator

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: February, 2020

Report Title: A Cultural Resource Assessment of a 3.32 Acre
Proposed Commercial Site Located Immediately
Northeast of the Intersection of Van Buren
Boulevard and Chicago Avenue, Community of
Woodcrest, Riverside County

Prepared for: Ms. Maria G. Ruvalcaba
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USGS Quadrangle: *Riverside East 7.5'*, California, 1978/80

Study Area: 3.32 Acres, APN 266-020-001
NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 30, Township 3
South, Range 4 West, SBBM

Keywords: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Woodcrest,
Riverside County, CA

Negative Results

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Salem Engineering, Archaeological Associates has undertaken a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 3.32 acre project site as shown identified as APN 266-020-001. The property is located immediately northeast of the intersection of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, Riverside County. Presently, it is desired construct commercial development within the study area.

The purpose of this study was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. All field notes, background research and photographs are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The records search and field survey failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the boundaries of the study area. Consequently, no further work in conjunction with prehistoric or historic resources is recommended prior to the start of earth-disturbing activities. Given the high sensitivity of the area for prehistoric resources, it is recommended that any future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

The primary purpose of archaeological monitoring is to insure that if cultural resources are encountered during earthmoving operations that a qualified archaeologist has the opportunity to ascertain the importance of the find(s). If archaeological material is encountered during construction grading activities that cannot be readily or easily evaluated during the course of monitoring, then the project archaeologist should have the authority to temporarily stop or redirect grading and/or construction in that area until the significance of the find(s) can be made.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for Salem Engineering by Archaeological Associates. It details the results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 3.32 acre project site identified as APN 266-020-001. The study area is located adjacent to the north side of Van Buren Boulevard immediately east of Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, Riverside County. Presently it is desired to develop the parcel with commercial enterprises.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Our assessment consisted of: (1) a records search conducted to determine whether any previously recorded historic or prehistoric material is present on the property, (2) literature and archival review, (3) Sacred Lands File Check/Native American Scoping, and (4) a field reconnaissance intended to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the project area

The archaeological records search for the project was performed by Robert S. White. The intensive survey of the property was conducted by Susan Klein (surveyor), and Robert S. White (Principal Investigator, County Approved Archaeologist #164). The study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report was prepared according to the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* contained within the States Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1989).

II. SETTING

A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area is situated south of the City of Riverside, west of March Air Reserve Base and northeast of Lake Mathews in the community of Woodcrest, unincorporated Riverside County (fig. 1). The small parcel is somewhat triangular in shape and lies at the northeast corner of Van Buren Blvd. and Chicago Ave. It is bordered by Van Buren Blvd. on the south, Chicago Ave. on the west, Iris Ave. on the north and vacant land on the east. Rural residential development lies just to the north of Iris Ave and a tract of vacant land to the south

across Van Buren Blvd. Legally, the subject property lies in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian as shown on a portion of the USGS *Riverside East 7.5'* Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

B. Natural Setting

The study area is situated in a region of Riverside County where the climate consists of hot and dry summers followed by mild to occasionally wet winters. Topographically, the property comprises relatively flat and undulating terrain. The eastern portion of the parcel is transected by a gully that upon reaching the northern boundary (Iris Ave.) has been directed to flow in a northwest direction paralleling the street. The small watercourse is the product of off-site drainage that enters the property from underneath Van Buren Blvd. through a culvert (fig. 3). Elevations range from a maximum of 1579 feet above mean sea level in the extreme southeast corner to a minimum of 1560 feet in northwest corner to a northwest corner (fig. 4).

At the time of the field survey, the vast majority of on-site vegetation comprised winter grasses. Along the drainage gully in the eastern portion of the parcel introduced pepper trees and nopales cactus were observed along with native species mule fat and California juniper. Fauna encountered crows and doves. Soils are composed of loamy, decomposed granite and loamy clay. Several isolated granitic boulders lie near the south-north segment of the gully in the eastern portion of the study area. They are all flush or low to the ground. A small amount of standing water was observed in the drainage gully due to a recent rainstorm.

C. General Prehistory of southern California

1. Introduction

The Native Americans occupying most of Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties at the time of the Spanish arrival had not always held these territories. Their earliest well-documented predecessors, who are known only archaeologically, are collectively referred to as the "Millingstone" peoples. Millingstone groups are thought to have been scattered over much of southern California from as early as ca. 6000 B.C. (cf. Wallace 1955). The Millingstone people were principally seed and root gatherers who rarely seemed to have developed large settlements and who probably never occupied a single area on a year-round basis.

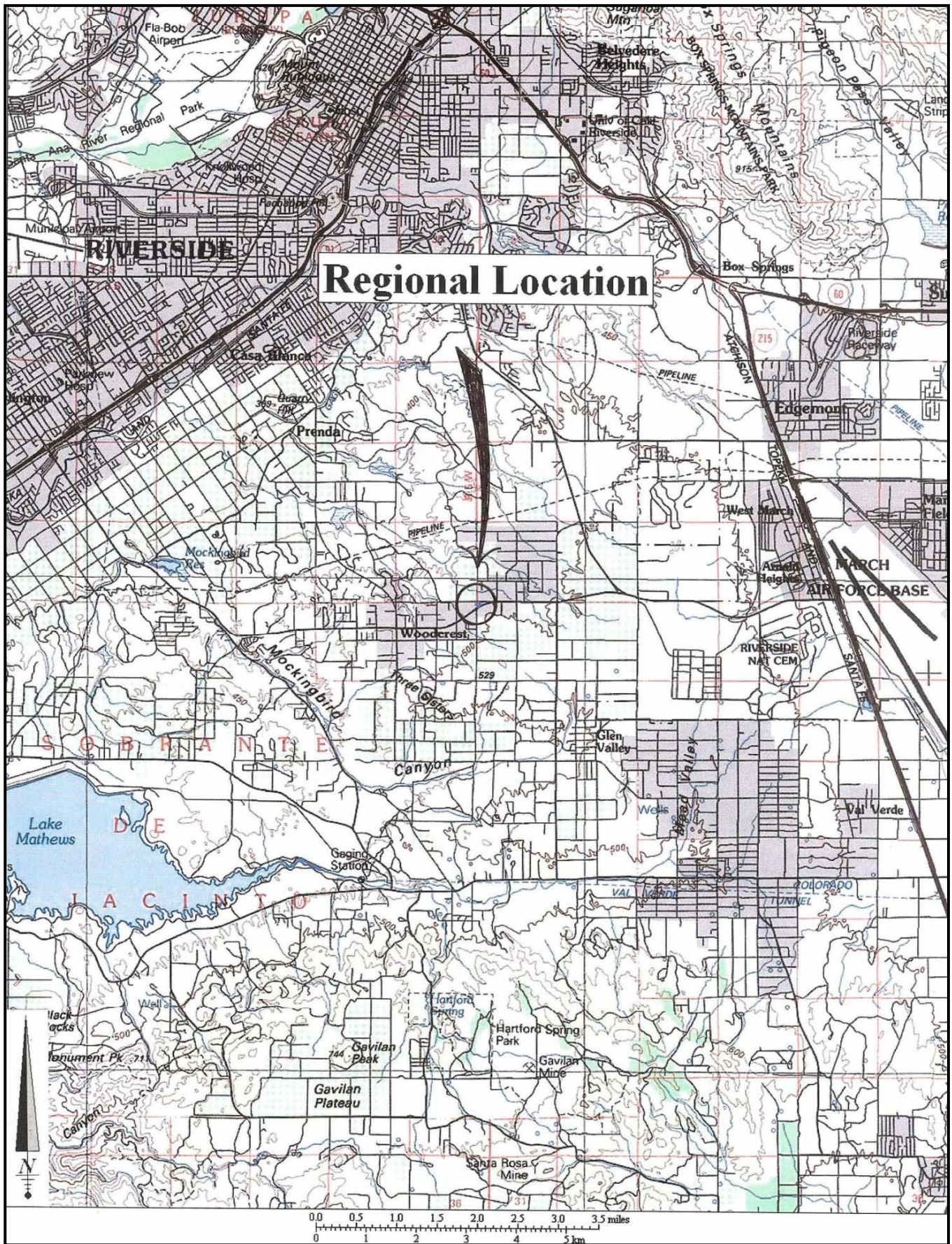


Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the *Santa Ana* USGS 1:100,000 scale topographic map sheet (1983).

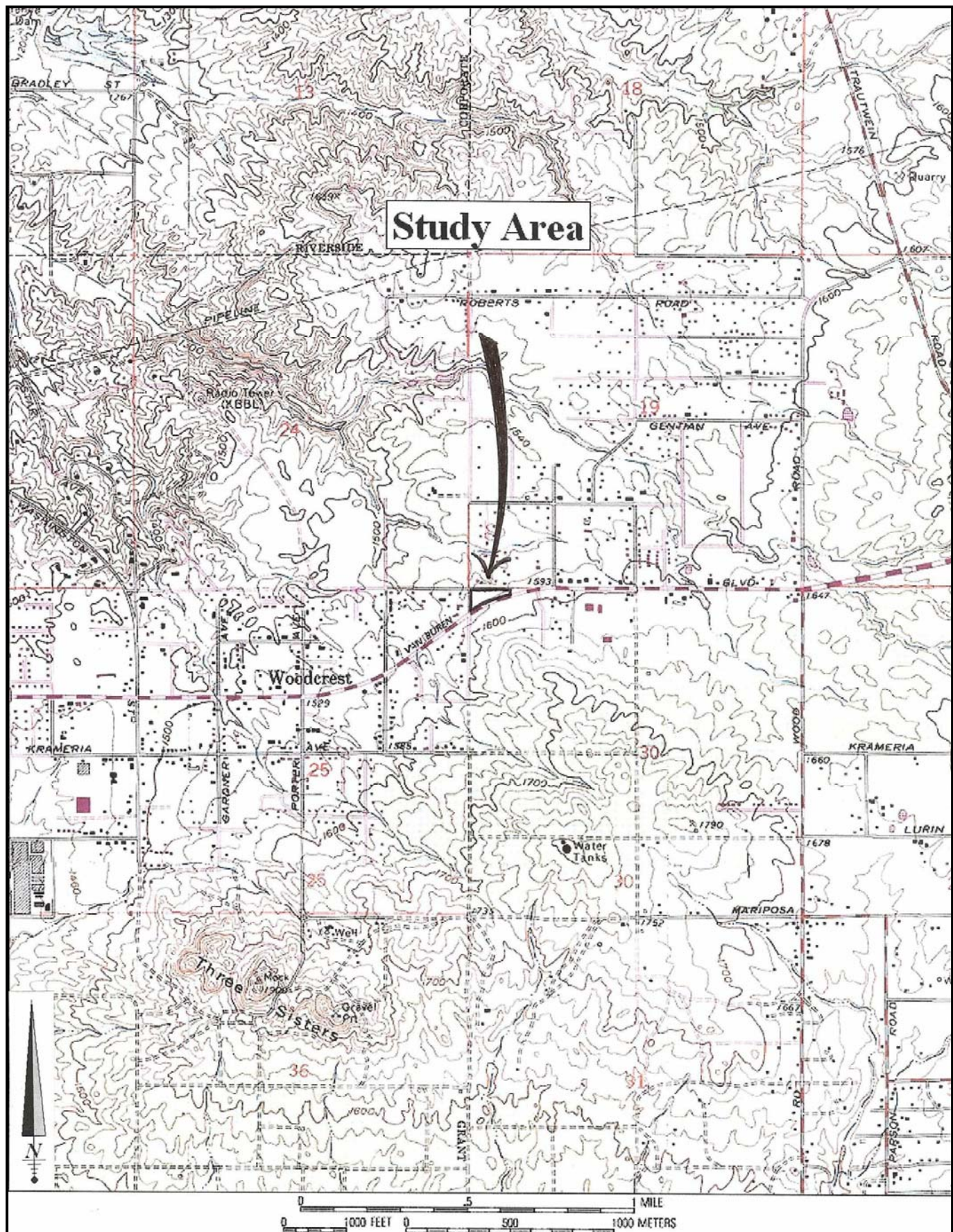


Figure 2. Study area as shown on a portion of the *Riverside East 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (19778/80).

About 1500 B.C. (dates vary with locale and researcher), a change took place. This consisted of the introduction of stone mortars and pestles, implements which greatly facilitated the processing of acorns. The new era has been called the "Intermediate" (*ibid.*; Elsasser 1978) and is very poorly understood. What is certain is that the Intermediate peoples were replaced by Shoshoneans who moved in from the Great Basin for unknown reasons.

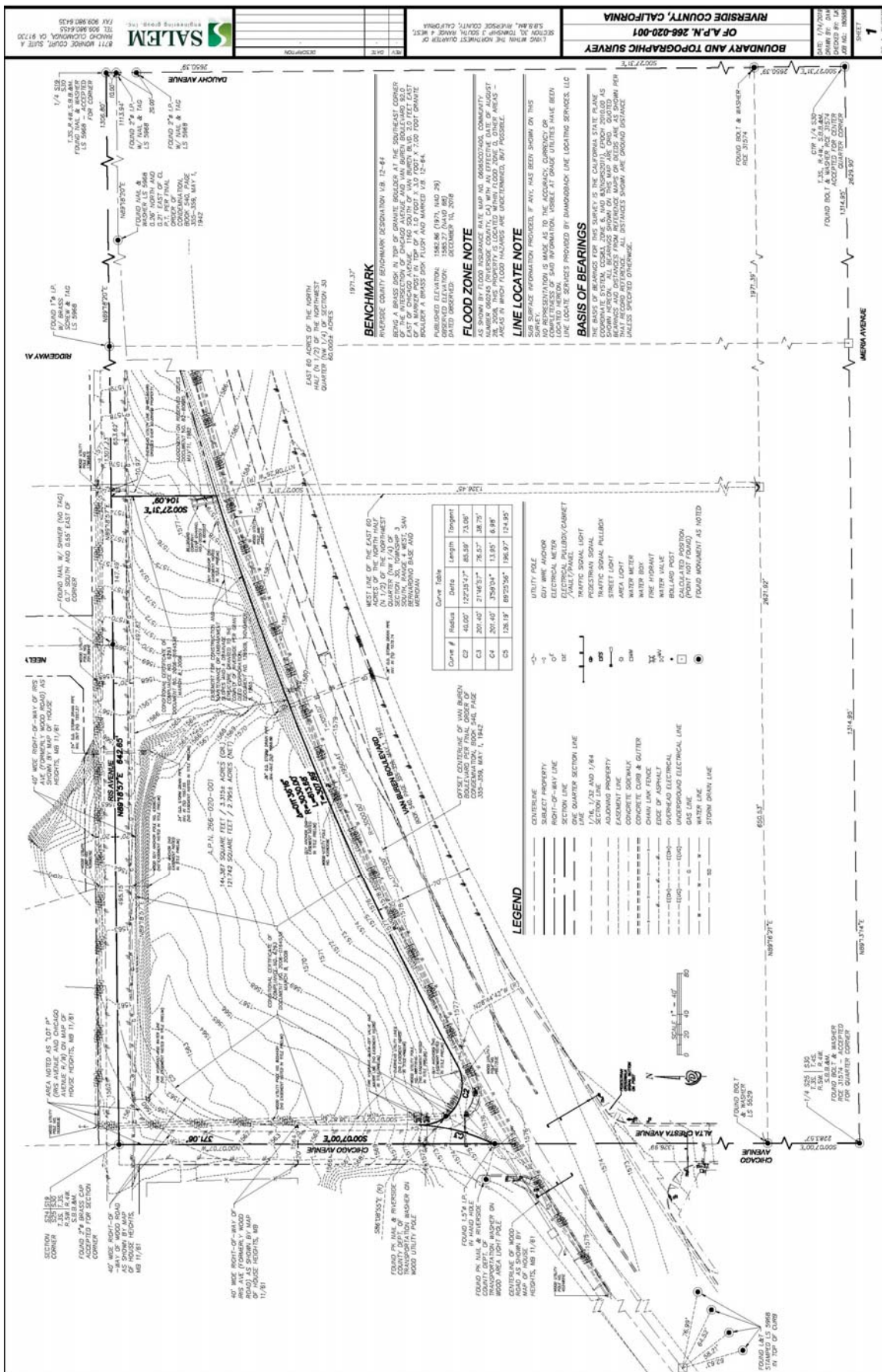
The exact time at which the Shoshonean "incursion" took place is uncertain but most authorities would place it sometime between A.D. 500 and 1000 (e.g. Kroeber 1925:578). The indigenous Intermediate populations were either absorbed or decimated as the Shoshonean-speakers settled the entire coast from about the latitude of the southern edge of the Santa Monica Mountains south to the area of the San Luis Rey River. Their new territory extended inland across Riverside County. It is not known whether the Shoshoneans arrived in a great wave over a relatively short period of time or whether they filtered in over hundreds of years. By the time the Spanish arrived, they had become subdivided into three groups: (1) the Gabrieliño who occupied Los Angeles and northern Orange Counties, (2) the Juaneño who resided around what became San Juan Capistrano, and (3) the Luiseño who lived in western Riverside and northern San Diego Counties. It is to be emphasized that the dialectical differences between the groups were minor, all being mutually intelligible. Thus, the differences between say, the Luiseño and Juaneño generally relate to territory and environment. Of course, certain mythological variation also developed over time.

D. Cultural Overview of the Luiseño

1. Introduction

Our study area falls within the historically known territory of the Luiseño Indians. The Luiseño were the most southwesterly of all Takic speaking peoples and were among the most populous of the Native American groups early in this century (Strong 1929:274). They survived in much greater numbers than their Shoshonean neighbors to the west (the Gabrielino and Juaneño) and consequently there is more ethnographic literature relating to the Luiseño.

Early investigators included Sparkman (1908), DuBois (1908), Kroeber (1925), Gifford (1918), and Strong (1929). For an excellent source on Luiseño villages and settlement practices, the reader is referred to Oxendine's 1983 Ph.D. dissertation entitled "*The Luiseño Village During*



the Late Prehistoric Era.” Here we shall present only a brief overview of what is known about the Luiseño people.

2. Territory

The Luiseño were so-named after the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and appear never to have had a formal tribal name for themselves (Kroeber 1925:648). Their territory included only a very short section of the Pacific coast in the area of the mouths of the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita Rivers (Strong 1929:275, Map 7). From here their territory stretched east as far as present Lake Henshaw and north as far as Perris Reservoir and possibly the San Geronio Pass.

3. Society

The Luiseño appear to have had two fundamental social organizations, the clan and the party. The clan comprised a patrilineal family group called a *tunglam* or *kamalmum* (meaning “names” and “sons, children” respectively; Kroeber 1925:686). Kroeber notes that children did not marry into either their father’s or mother’s clan and he concludes that this indicates that the clans consisted of actual kinsmen. Kroeber goes on to say that:

On this basis the average “clan” would comprise only 25 or 30 souls, a number well within the limits of traceable blood. The total distinctness of the “clan” names in each district also argues for their being families of local origin (ibid.). Parties were made up of a clan with a hereditary chief to which other chieftainless clans have attached themselves (Gifford 1918:206). Informants claim that originally there were no parties but rather that every clan had its chief (Strong 1929:286).

Execution of religious ceremonies seems to have been a most important function of both the clans and the parties. The chief both ordered and executed ceremonies and a family with a chief constituted “*ipso facto*” religious society (Kroeber 1925:687). However, a clan without a chief had no religious authority and this explains why chieftainless clans became the satellites of clans with chiefs. It seems likely that the chief may also have had great authority in other social areas but specific information regarding this is lacking.

As mentioned earlier, the position of chief was hereditary. Ordinarily, a chief was succeeded by his eldest son though this seems to have been subject to the approval of the clan members. If the members disapprove of the eldest son, a younger son or collateral relative was usually chosen. However, in rare instances a woman could become chief and Strong knew of several women who claimed this distinction (1929:292). Regarding the qualification of a chief, Strong says that he “...had to be generous and a good provider, know all the myths and rituals relating to clan ceremonies, and have in his possession by inheritance the *maswut* bundle containing the ceremonial impediments of the group” (ibid.).

4. Subsistence

The Luiseño were principally an acorn consuming people (Kroeber 1925:649). The acorns were harvested in the fall and stored through the winter. They were processed by drying the acorn meats, then grinding them in a mortar, and finally leaching the acorns in fresh water to remove the unpalatable tannic acid. The acorns of the live and black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*, *Quercus agrifolia*) were preferred to the dwarf oak (*Quercus dumosa*) though the latter species could be used when the acorn crop from the other trees failed.

Other native flora exploited by the Luiseño include various kinds of seeds which are followed in importance by foliage and shoots. Fruit and berries were third in importance followed by roots. Kroeber remarks that most of the seeds were gathered from plants of the *Compositae* (sunflower) and *Labiatae* (mint) families as opposed to cereal grasses (ibid.). Plants bearing edible stems and leaves are very numerous but the most important for the Luiseño were species in the clover family. Yucca (*Yucca whipplei*) was also used to provide the well-known baked “mescal”.

Kroeber comments that “pulpy fruits” are small and not especially abundant in Luiseño habitat (1925:649). Nonetheless, they were utilized and it is our contention that the fruit from plants of the *Rosaceae* (Rose) family may have been more important than Kroeber indicates. This may have been particularly true of the Hollyleaf Cherry (*Prunus icifolia*; cf. Wilke 1974. Bean 1972; Raven 1966 for description of plant).

Plants were used for a great variety of purposes other than consumption. These include pharmaceuticals, fabrication of houses, implements, clothing, baskets, and dyes. Many types of animals were hunted and it may be more useful to cite the animals not hunted than to list those

that were. According to Kroeber, animals not eaten by the Luiseño include the dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (ibid.:652). Probably the most important game comprised deer, small rodents such as woodrats, and game birds such as quail and ducks. Grasshoppers were also consumed. The Luiseño who lived along the coast gathered molluscs and fished from canoes or balsas using nets and line made of yucca fiber.

5. Material Culture and Technology

Archaeological data regarding the Luiseño usually relate to the material culture and particularly to those items manufactured from non-perishable materials. Therefore, a brief description of the material culture is especially pertinent to an archeological investigation. Luiseño houses were made by excavating a shallow hole and then constructing a frame over the hole. The frame was then covered with branches which in turn were covered with earth. “There was a smoke hole in the middle of the roof, but entrance was by a door, which sometimes had a short tunnel built before it” (ibid.). Simple shades were also used in fair weather.

The Luiseño also built sweathouses which were similar in construction to the houses except for being smaller and having the door in one of the long sides. Warmth in the sweathouse was produced by an open fire, never steam. The sweathouse was used by most of the California tribes west of the deserts:

The California sweathouse is an institution of daily, not occasional service. It serves a habit, not a medical treatment; it enters into ceremony and indirectly rather than as a means of purification. It is the assembly of the men, and often their sleeping quarters. It thus comes to fulfill many of the functions of a club; but is not to be construed as such, since ownership or kinship or friendship, not membership, determines admission (Heizer and Whipple 1951:8).

Luiseño dress was simple: women wore a two piece apron while men went naked when weather permitted. Footgear was worn only when rough ground had to be traversed and consisted of sandals manufactured from agave fiber. Tattoos were common, particularly on the chins of women. These were made by using a cactus thorn to prick charcoal into the skin.

Many other Luiseño fabricated items were related to food collecting or processing. Most frequently encountered are the various forms of bedrock grinding equipment. These were

normally made on granite outcroppings near or adjacent to creek beds and oak stands. The grinding features are of three usual types:

A. Mortars. These are natural or pecked concavities in the rock. They are normally circular in plan and vary from 5 to 10 cm. in depth. Bedrock mortars were used in conjunction with stone or wooden pestles for pulverizing food.

B. Ovals or Bedrock Metates. These are small shallow oval depressions in the bedrock. They usually vary between 15 and 30 cm. in either dimension but are almost always oval in plan. Normally ovals are less than 3 cm. deep. They were probably used in conjunction with manos (hand stones) for grinding food.

C. Slicks. These are amorphous smooth spots on the bedrock. Slicks may measure up to 150 x 150 cm. in their horizontal dimensions but are almost always totally lacking in depth. The smoothness is the result of a mano being rubbed across the natural contour of the stone.

Portable mortars were also manufactured by the Luiseño and they, along with manos, comprise the remainder of the usual groundstone complex (though other utilitarian and decorative groundstone objects occur occasionally).

Most cutting and shaping chores were performed using chipped stone tools manufactured from metavolcanic rocks or cherts. The sharp edges of simple “flakes” struck from amorphous cores are the most common cutting tool. Planes and scraping tools for shaping and removing plant fibre were also manufactured from chipped stone as were projectile points (arrow or dart points). Luiseño projectile points are usually small, triangular specimens many of which bear a notch on either side.

The Luiseño also manufactured pottery using a stone and a wooden paddle (the so-called “paddle and anvil technique”). Usually the ceramics were fabricated from a reddish clay mixed with coarse sand. It was then coiled and finally was shaped by paddling against the surface using the paddle as “backing” on the opposite surface. This family of pottery is characterized by a reddish brown hue and coarse gritty fabric is referred to as “Tizon Brown Ware.”

Other Luiseño utilitarian objects were manufactured from basketry. In addition to the usual utilitarian baskets, they also made basketry caps intended to protect the head from the straps on their carrying nets. The caps, which were “somewhat conical”, were also worn by women to prevent hair falling into the mortar when they were grinding food. Granaries were also manufactured from basketry.

Evidence for Luiseño ornamental objects is similar to that for their Kumeyaay neighbors to the south. May (1975) describes Kumeyaay ornaments as follows:

Most of the beads were made by breaking down the sides off an olivella shell and drilling holes in the center. The edges were then ground round. Some shells merely had their spires lopped off. Clay pendants are almost always old potsherds which have been ground oval and drilled at one end. (May 1975:19).

6. Religion

The Luiseño (and presumably their northern and western neighbors) practiced a religion which centered around the god *Chinigchinich* (Strong 1929:338). He was a living god who watched and punished and who ordained the sacred practices except for the mourning ceremonies (Kroeber 1925:656). Luiseño “monotheism” has struck many scholars as remarkable:

This idea of a present and tremendously powerful god, dictating not only ritual but the conduct of daily life--a truly universal deity and not merely one of a class of spirits or animals--is certainly a remarkable phenomenon to have appeared natively among any American group north of Mexico (ibid.).

It may be that the development of the god is actually a result of the influence of Christianity as spread by the missionaries. In any case, the origin of the *Chinigchinich* religion is traditionally ascribed to Santa Catalina Island. The cult of the god was built around rites entailing Jimsonweed (Toloache) drinking.

Luiseño ceremonies may be divided into two general categories: initiations and mourning rites. The most important of the initiation ceremonies was the Toloache initiation where boys were given the Jimson weed potion and experienced a series of dreams which later became ant sacred to them as individuals. Another ceremony, possibly connected with the Toloache, was the ordeal:

The boys were lain on ant hills, or put into a hole containing ants. More of the insects were shaken over them from baskets in which they had been gathered. The sting or bite of the large ant smarts intensely, and the ordeal was a sever one, and rather doubtfully ameliorated when at the conclusion the ants were whipped from the body with nettles (Ibid.).

Girls were also initiated when they came of age. Their ceremony, called the *Wekenish* by the Luiseño, was practiced by all of the Shoshonean speaking peoples of southern California. The ceremony entailed placing the girls in a pit which contained a lining of heated rocks covered with grass or matting. The girls remained in the pit for several days. The heat was intended to promote fertility and good health during the girl's adulthood.

The Luiseño practiced cremation of their dead. There are at least half a dozen mourning ceremonies that took place after the cremation. These entailed such rites as washing the clothes of the deceased and burning images of him. Special ceremonies were held for important personages such as chiefs. The ritual killing of an eagle on the anniversary of a chief's death is an example of the latter (Kroeber 1925:676).

E. A Brief Historical Sketch of the Community of Woodcrest

The study area is located 1 mile south-southwest of the historic core of Woodcrest. Long before the establishment of this community, the early populace of the region were dry farmers. But it wasn't until 1894 that there were enough families in the area to merit construction of a school (Oak Glenn School District). The first subdivision (Oak Glen Tract) emerged in 1905. It was followed by the Olive Heights town lot development in 1908 (Gunther 1984:580f.).

In the early 1920s there was resurgence in development and the area was subdivided under several other tract names (House Heights, Fertile Acres, and Woodcrest Acres). However, it was the addition of the Woodcrest Acres No. 2, 3, 4, and 5 subdivisions that ultimately led to the establishment of the Woodcrest post office in December of 1926. The name Woodcrest is said to have been derived from: 1) the last name of Susan Wood, local property owner for whom Wood Road was named as it crossed through her property, 2) the last name of local pioneer real estate promoters Marie and Charles Wood, and 3) the first half of John C. Woodard's last name (ibid:581). According to BLM records, on August 14, 1893, John C. Woodard was issued a homestead patent for 160 acres (Southeast 1/4 of Section 26) located just north of the study area (southwest of the intersection of Krameria Avenue and Washington Street).

At the end of WW II, many military buildings were sold off as surplus from nearby Camp Haan (Arnold Heights) and March Field and relocated to the Woodcrest area. At least two such buildings lie in proximity to the study area (see Table 2). In the 1950s, large tracts of citrus were planted and rapidly became the dominant agricultural endeavor in Woodcrest. However, over

the last 20 years, much of the grove land has given way to residential subdivisions due to the increasing cost of irrigation water coupled with the regions demand for housing. Today, the community of Woodcrest remains predominately rural with large lots interspersed with horse property. Van Buren Boulevard comprises Woodcrest's business district and includes various commercial uses.

The United States Geological Survey Party of 1897-1898 aptly named the three rocky promontories situated approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the study area as "Three Sisters". By international convention, clusters of similar topographic features were named after brothers and sisters (Ibid: 544). The name "Three Sisters" appears on the early *Elsinore 30'* 1901 USGS and *Riverside 15'* 1901 USGS Topographic Quadrangles as well as subsequent government maps. .

III. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A. Introduction

It is often said that human occupation of southern California may go back as far as 10,000 years ago (Van Horn 1987:22). Evidence for these relatively early people is very sparse and presumption of a very low population density at that time seems entirely reasonable. The "original" people were soon to be supplanted or absorbed by a new population. Archaeologists generally agree that sometime around A.D. 500, coastal southern California, including the Inland Empire region, became home to migrant Shoshonean peoples moving in from the Great Basin.

B. Research Goals

The goals of our research were to identify known locations of potential significance situated within the study area. Our hypotheses were as follows:

(1) Prehistoric sites may be found almost anywhere but are generally located in areas that offered access to water and plant resources. In this particular area, the rolling grass lands and the occasional water course would have been most attractive. Granitic boulders and outcrops were also commonly utilized as milling stations for vegetal foodstuffs and to a lesser extent rock shelters and rock art sites. Typically, prehistoric sites may comprise bedrock milling features, scatters of potsherds, fire-affected rock, chipped stone implements, and at times, human

cremations. Pottery sherds, of Tizon Brown Ware and possibly Lower Colorado Buff Ware may also occur at late period sites in the area.

(2) Historic sites in the region would most likely be associated with early ranching activities. Lacking standing structures, remains of these homesteads and farmsteads typically comprises concrete, river cobble or adobe structure foundations, irrigation systems and trash scatters. However, not all debris scatters (e.g. tin can, glass, crockery) can be connected to a particular home or farmstead. In many instances, isolated scatters of dumped historic debris represent nothing more than illicitly discarded rubbish.

IV. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

A. Cultural Resources Records Searches

An in-person record search of the study area were conducted by Robert S. White at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside. The search was conducted on January 11, 2019 with a supplemental search conducted in October, 2019. The searches entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated on or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties.

1. Previous Surveys

a. Inside Study Area

The results of the search indicated that the study area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

b. Outside Study Area

Outside the study area, numerous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius. These investigations cover approximately 50% of the surrounding land within the search radius. They include survey reports for both small (less than 20 acres) and large (40 acres or more) scale projects. The closest of these was conducted in 1992 by Chris Drover for

the 800-acre Alta Cresta Ranch Specific Plan (Drover 1992). Drover's project sit lay to the south and southeast across Van Buren Blvd. Multiple prehistoric sites were discovered.

2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area

The results of the records search indicated that no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, historic structures, or isolates have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within a One-Mile Radius

Thirty-seven archaeological sites have been documented within a one-mile radius of the study area (Table 1). Many are situated to the south, southeast and to the northwest. Of the thirty-seven sites, thirty-six are prehistoric in nature comprising bedrock milling stations composed of milling slicks. A few of the sites are accompanied by artifact scatters. The only historic archaeological site is described as a block wall foundation and destroyed animal pen. The age of this site is in question as it may not be historic.

The closest of the prehistoric sites (CA-RIV-4733) is located approximately 350-feet to the south on the south side of Van Buren Blvd. First recorded in 1992, it was described as two milling slicks on a single boulder (Drover 1992). The site was revisited in 2007 and both features were found to have eroded away (Greene 2007). No artifacts or indications of a subsurface deposit were noted at the location.

Table 1. Archaeological Sites within a One-mile Radius

Site Number (CA-RIV-) or (33-)	Site Description
RIV-2060	Bedrock milling station comprising nine eroded slicks on four boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-2061	Bedrock milling station comprising eight eroded slicks (number of boulders not specified). No artifacts observed.
RIV-2062	Bedrock milling station comprising six eroded slicks on four boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3491	Bedrock milling station comprising eight slicks on one large outcrop. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3589	Bedrock milling station comprising five on a single boulder. No artifacts observed

RIV-3590	Bedrock milling station comprising seven slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed
RIV-3619	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed
RIV-3620	Bedrock milling station comprising two slick on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3621	Bedrock milling station comprising eleven slicks on eight boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3622	Bedrock milling station comprising three slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3629	Bedrock milling station comprising three slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3630	Bedrock milling station comprising twenty-three slicks on twelve boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3631	Bedrock milling station comprising four slicks on three boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3632	Bedrock milling station comprising three slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3642	Bedrock milling station comprising one slick. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3643	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on a single boulder that has been blasted out of a nearby outcrop. No artifacts observed.
RIV-3859	Bedrock milling station comprising three slicks on three boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-4020	Bedrock milling station comprising seven slicks on four outcrops. Artifacts observed included four pieces of chert debitage.
RIV-4021	Bedrock milling station comprising seven slicks on three boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-4732	As originally recorded, this bedrock milling station comprised thirteen slicks on four boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-4733	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed. Both slicks were eroded away when site was field check in 2007. Closest site to the study area.
RIV-4734	Bedrock milling station comprising five slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-4735	Bedrock milling station comprising nine slicks on one boulder. No artifacts observed.
RIV-4736	Bedrock milling station comprising three slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-4737	Bedrock milling station comprising seven slicks on three boulders. One mano fragment observed. A discarded plow disk and wagon axle were also observed.
RIV-4738	Bedrock milling station comprising six slicks on three boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-4739	Bedrock milling station comprising five slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-4740	Bedrock milling station comprising three slicks and one cupule on two boulders. One possible lithic tool fragment recovered during subsurface testing.
RIV-4741	Bedrock milling station comprising thirteen slicks on five boulders. No artifact observed.
RIV-4742H	Historic period site described as a block wall foundation and ruined animal pen. Some modern debris.
RIV-4743	Bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-6530 33-10813	Bedrock milling station comprising seven slicks on two boulders. No artifacts observed.
RIV-7181 33-12915	Large milling/habitation site comprising twenty bedrock boulders that contains more than fifty milling slicks. Surface artifacts observed included 200 plus flakes, tool fragments, two manos, three metate fragments and some fire-altered rock. Site likely extends off property to the south and west.

RIV-7182 33-12916	Large milling/camp site comprising twenty bedrock boulders that contains more than forty milling slicks. Surface artifacts observed included 20 plus flakes and one tool (scraper).
RIV-7183 33-12917	Large milling site with lithic scatter and one piece of groundstone. A minimum of seven slicks on two boulders, 50 or more flakes and one mano.
RIV-7184 33-12918	Bedrock milling station comprising three boulders with an unspecified number of slicks. No artifacts observed.
33-17226	Bedrock milling station comprising three slicks on one boulders. Slicks are in very poor condition. No artifacts observed.

4. Heritage Properties

No listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), or California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI) properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project. However, ten historic buildings/structures have been recorded within a mile radius. Seven of the ten buildings were evaluated by Mr. Jim Warner of the Riverside County Historical Commission in 1983. The remaining three by private consulting firms. None were found eligible for either the NHRP or the CRHR. Details are present below in Table 2.

Table 2. Historic Buildings within a One-mile Radius

Site Number (CA-RIV-) or (33-)	Site Description
33-7813	1941 surplus barracks building moved from Camp Haan and relocated to 17156 Krameria Avenue. Converted to residence.
33-7814	Single family, vernacular wood frame house constructed in 1928. Located at 17301 Krameria Avenue.
33-7815	Rural ranch property located at 19331 Krameria Avenue. Consisting of a vernacular, wood frame residence, barn, shed, windmill and tank house. Residence constructed in 1920.
33-7817	Wood frame, Gothic Revival church located at 18461 Mariposa Avenue. Constructed circa 1940.
33-7818	Vernacular, wood frame house located at 15671 Ridgeway Avenue. Constructed in 1927. Other outbuildings include two sheds and a water tower.
33-7819	Vernacular, wood frame house located at 17354 Sage Avenue. Constructed in 1926.
33-7824	Vernacular adobe residence that is L shape in plan located at 16201 Washington Street. Constructed in 1938.
33-15705	1942-1945 surplus barracks building moved from Camp Haan and relocated to 16581 Gardner Avenue. Converted to residence
33-28057	Single family residence in the Mid Century Minimal Traditional style. L shape in plan, wood frame, hipped roof on a concrete slab. Located at 16151 Chicago Avenue. Construction dates are ambiguous but it appears to date to the mid-1960s. Closest historic building to the study area.

33-28499	Wood frame, single family residence with detached garage located at 18806 Van Buren Boulevard. Architectural style described as “Massed Plan, Side Gable Family subtype of the National architectural style”. Constructed sometime between 1948 and 1966.
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B. Historic Map Research

In addition to the records search, numerous historic GLO and Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the Woodcrest region were inspected. These maps are on file with one or more of the following entities: Bureau of Land Management, Map Room of the Science Library at UC Riverside, the USGS TopoView Historic Topographic Map Database, and the California Historic Topographic Map Collection housed in Special Collections at the Merriam Library at California State University, Chico. These included:

GLO Map of Township No.III South Range No. IV West of San Bernardino Meridian,
Examined and Approved February 28, 1855.

Southern California Sheet No.1, 1:250,000, 1901 reprinted 1948, surveyed 1893-1900.

Elsinore 30’ 1901 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Riverside 15’ 1901 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Riverside 15’ 1942 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Riverside 15’ 1943 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Riverside East 7.5’ 1953 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Riverside East 7.5’ 1967 USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

Riverside East 7.5’ 1967 USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1973.

Riverside East 7.5’ 1967 USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1980.

A review of these maps was performed for the purpose of identifying locations of potential historical resources. No man-made structures appear within the boundaries of the study area on any of the maps. However, a section of road transecting the western portion of the site is indicated on the 1901 *Riverside 15’* and 1901 *Elsinore 30’* maps. It is not indicated on the next available sheet (1942 *Riverside 15’*).

C. Land Patents

Archival research also included a review of land patents on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento. The subject parcel lies in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of

Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that two patents were issued for the NW ¼ of Section 30 to the same person on the same date. The first is a Timber Culture Patent for 158.88 acres issued to Amos C. Decker on September 30, 1899 by authority of the March 3, 1873: Timber Culture (17Stat. 605). The timber patent is recorded as Document Nr: 128, Misc. Doc. Nr: 2792, Accession # TC-0432-354 inclusive of the subject property.

The second patent issued to Amos C. Decker was a Serial Patent for the same 158.88 acres comprising the NW ¼ of Section 30. Issued on September 30, 1899 by authority of the March 3, 1873: Timber Culture (17Stat. 605). It is recorded as Document Nr: 128, Accession/BLM Serial # CACAAA 082800 inclusive of the subject property. It does not appear that Decker constructed a dwelling within the boundaries of the study area.

V. NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

A. Sacred Lands File Check

On August 2, 2019, a Sacred Lands File Check for the project area was requested by Robert S. White. The search was conducted on September 6, 2019 by Steven Quinn, Associate Government Program Analyst for the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. A list of both individual and Native American groups was also provided for further correspondence (see Appendix C). The results of the search indicated that no sacred Native American sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

B. Native American Correspondence

In order to learn more about the potential archaeological sensitivity of the project area, letters of inquiry were sent to Native American individuals and groups provided by the NAHC. To date, two responses have been received (Appendix D).

VI. FIELD SURVEY

An intensive pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted by Archaeological Associates on January 15, 2019. Personnel included Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), and Susan R. Klein (surveyor). The intent of the survey was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the property. Historic resources include

places and structures relating to significant historic events or having historical or special aesthetic qualities in and of themselves. Prehistoric resources include Indian sites of all types. All field notes, photographs, and maps generated or used during the field study are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The pedestrian survey began in the southwest corner of the study area and proceeded in a easterly direction paralleling Van Buren Blvd. Surface visibility throughout the parcel was fair, varying from 50 to 100% depending on the density of the winter grasses. Disturbance within the study area moderate but not unexpected due to the proximity of adjoining development. Disturbed areas comprise an ad-hoc bicycle track with jumps in the center of the parcel and a large vehicular turn-out area adjacent to the western boundary (Chicago Ave.). However, the nature of the disturbance did not significantly hinder the efforts of the field study.

Where practical, the survey of the property was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 5 meter intervals. Where irregular terrain or vegetation precluded the use of parallel transects, meandering transects were utilized. All gully escarpments and were also examined for any signs of buried, archaeological deposits. Due to the sensitivity of the surrounding region for bedrock milling sites, particular attention was paid to the isolated bedrock boulders in the eastern portion of the study area. No signs of milling surfaces could be detected. By employing these techniques, a thorough examination of the study area was accomplished.

VII. REPORT OF FINDINGS

A. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center housed at UC Riverside failed to identify any prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field study were also negative. No prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

B. Historic Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center at UC Riverside indicated that no historic archaeological sites or historic structures had been previously recorded within the project area. The results of the historic map research were also negative. No historic archaeological sites were discovered during the course of the investigation.

VIII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources

The records search and field survey failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the boundaries of the study area. Consequently, no further work in conjunction with prehistoric or historic resources is recommended prior to the start of earth-disturbing activities. Given the high sensitivity of the area for prehistoric resources, it is recommended that any future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

The primary purpose of archaeological monitoring is to insure that if cultural resources are encountered during earthmoving operations that a qualified archaeologist has the opportunity to ascertain the importance of the find(s). If archaeological material is encountered during construction grading activities that cannot be readily or easily evaluated during the course of monitoring, then the project archaeologist should have the authority to temporarily stop or redirect grading and/or construction in that area until the significance of the find(s) can be made.

B. Human Remains

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

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DUBOIS, CONSTANCE GODDARD

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- 1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 48, No. 2. Berkeley.

VAN HORN, DAVID

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WALLACE, WILLIAM J.

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WILKE, PHILLIP J.

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Plate I. Top: Looking northeast from the southwest property corner.
Bottom: Looking northwest across study area from the southeast project corner.



Plate II. Top: Looking southeast across study area from the northwest property corner.
Bottom: Looking west along Van Buren Blvd. from the southeast property corner.



Plate III. Top: Looking west along northern boundary from the northeast property corner.
Bottom: Looking east across the northern margin of the property from the northwest corner.

APPENDIX A: Personnel Qualifications

**RÉSUMÉ OF
ROBERT S. WHITE
Principal, Archaeological Associates**

Mr. White has been affiliated with Archaeological Associates since 1983. Starting in 1991 he became the firm's Director and in 2013, Principal. Mr. White has extensive experience in many aspects of cultural resource management, including but not limited to, project administration, field survey, excavation, lab analysis, land survey and cartography, archival research, budgeting, planning, and report writing/production. In those jurisdictions requiring professional certification, Mr. White is certified by the Counties of Riverside, Orange, and Ventura to conduct all phases of archaeological investigation.

Since 1983, Mr. White has conducted well over 500 prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, San Diego, Imperial, Sonoma, and Inyo Counties. Additionally, in concert with colleague Dr. David Van Horn, they have pioneered innovative techniques that revolutionized data recovery programs on large, low-density archaeological sites.

EDUCATION

B.A., Liberal Studies (emphasis in Anthropology), California State University Long Beach, 1987

A.A., Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College, 1977

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Joined Archaeological Associates in 1983
1991 to 2013, Director of Archaeological Associates
2013 to Present, Principal of Archaeological Associates
Riverside County Approved Archaeologist #164
Orange County Approved Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Collections (ACPAC)
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PUBLICATIONS

Van Horn, David, Laura S. White, and Robert S. White

2005 The Prehistory of Gretna Green, a Site in Northern San Diego County, pp. 145-168
IN: Onward and Upward! Papers in honor of Clement W. Meighan (Keith L. Johnson, editor). Stansbury Publishing, Chico.

White, R.S.

1991 Prehistoric Fire-Making Techniques of California and Western Nevada. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 27-38.

Van Horn, D.M. and R.S. White

1986 Some Techniques for Mechanical Excavation in Salvage Archaeology.
Journal of Field Archaeology, 13:239-244.

TRAINING

Tortoise Awareness Training. Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (September, 2008).

SB 18 Consultation Seminar. Riverside (December, 2005). Offered through the Governor's Office of Planning and research et. al.

- * 1987 B.A. in Liberal Studies with emphasis in Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
 - * 1977 A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College.
 - * Riverside County Certified Archaeologist #164
 - * Orange County Certified Archaeologist
 - * Over 30 years of full-time experience conducting cultural resource management projects in southern California.
-

APPENDIX B: Records Search Results

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On January 11, 2019, an in-person cultural resources records search was conducted by Robert S. White at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California at Riverside. A second supplemental search was conducted at the EIC in October, 2019. Consequently, there is no official letter from the Information Center to attach here. The in-person search included a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the study area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties. Copies of site record forms were obtained for those resources situated within a one-mile radius of the project. Pertinent archaeological reports were also reviewed and all relevant information was incorporated into the study.

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Check

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

August 2, 2019

Ms. Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Sacred Lands File Check for a 3.32 acre parcel (APN 266-020-001) located at the northeast corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, unincorporated Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

I am writing to you to request a Sacred Lands File Check for the above-referenced project in the Woodcrest area of unincorporated Riverside County. Briefly, per the request of the Riverside County Planning Department, Archaeological Associates has been asked to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 3.32-acre property comprises vacant land bordered by Van Buren Blvd. on the south, Chicago Ave. on the west, and Iris Ave. on the north. Vacant land abuts the property on the east. Rural residential development lies to the north. Presently, it is desired to develop the parcel with a gas station, convenience store and a car wash. Past projects in the area indicate that the region as a whole is sensitive for bedrock milling stations. Legally, the subject property lies in the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, SBBM as shown on the *Riverside East 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

We look forward to hearing from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

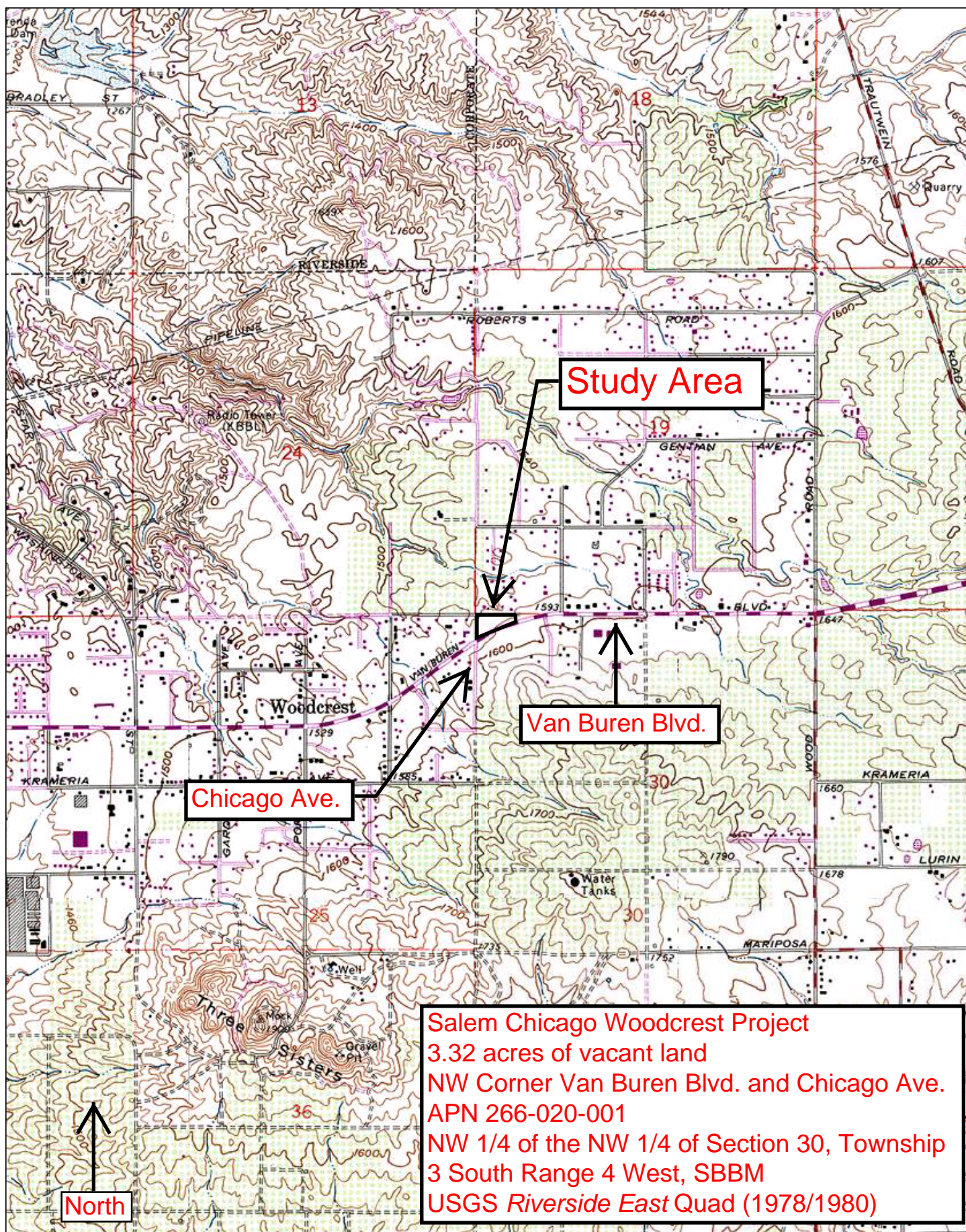
Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;nahc.com
by email

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084
archaeological_associates@hotmail.com



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



September 6, 2019

Robert White
Archaeological Associates

VIA Email to: archaeological_associates@hotmail.com

RE: Salem Chicago Woodcrest Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. White:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/6/2019**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov
Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

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 Salem Chicago Woodcrest Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/6/2019**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Mercedes Estrada,
P. O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mercedes.estrada@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
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mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***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

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

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

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 Salem Chicago Woodcrest Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX D

Native American Correspondence

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

August 2, 2019

Mr. Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: Native American Scoping for a 3.32 acre parcel (APN 266-020-001) located at the northeast corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, unincorporated Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

Archaeological Associates has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment survey of the above-referenced project site. Briefly, per the request of the Riverside County Planning Department, Archaeological Associates has been asked to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 3.32-acre property comprises vacant land bordered by Van Buren Blvd. on the south, Chicago Ave. on the west, and Iris Ave. on the north. Vacant land abuts the property on the east. Rural residential development lies to the north. Presently, it is desired to develop the parcel with a gas station, convenience store and a car wash. Past projects in the area indicate that the region as a whole is sensitive for bedrock milling stations. Legally, the subject property lies in the Northwest ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, SBBM as shown on the *Riverside East 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside indicated that no prehistoric resources have previously been recorded on the property although the area is sensitive for bedrock milling sites. A field survey of the parcel will be conducted. A sacred lands file check has also been requested from the NAHC.

We are seeking input from the tribe with regards to places of importance that may or may not have been previously identified. In particular, if the tribe is aware of the presence of prehistoric resources within or adjacent to the project area, we would very much like to hear from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;salemchicagowoodcrest
enclosure

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

August 2, 2019

Shasta C. Gaughen, Ph.D.
Historic Preservation Office
Pala Band of Mission Indians
35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB 50
Pala, CA 92059

RE: Native American Scoping for a 3.32 acre parcel (APN 266-020-001) located at the northeast corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, unincorporated Riverside County.

Dear Dr. Gaughen:

Archaeological Associates has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment survey of the above-referenced project site. Briefly, per the request of the Riverside County Planning Department, Archaeological Associates has been asked to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

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Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;salemchicagowoodcrest
enclosure

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

August 2, 2019

Mr. Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma & Yuima Reservation
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: Native American Scoping for a 3.32 acre parcel (APN 266-020-001) located at the northeast corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, unincorporated Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Aguilar:

Archaeological Associates has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment survey of the above-referenced project site. Briefly, per the request of the Riverside County Planning Department, Archaeological Associates has been asked to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

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Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;salemchicagowoodcrest
enclosure

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

August 2, 2019

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

RE: Native American Scoping for a 3.32 acre parcel (APN 266-020-001) located at the northeast corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, unincorporated Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Macarro:

Archaeological Associates has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment survey of the above-referenced project site. Briefly, per the request of the Riverside County Planning Department, Archaeological Associates has been asked to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 3.32-acre property comprises vacant land bordered by Van Buren Blvd. on the south, Chicago Ave. on the west, and Iris Ave. on the north. Vacant land abuts the property on the east. Rural residential development lies to the north. Presently, it is desired to develop the parcel with a gas station, convenience store and a car wash. Past projects in the area indicate that the region as a whole is sensitive for bedrock milling stations. Legally, the subject property lies in the Northwest ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, SBBM as shown on the *Riverside East 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

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Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;salemchicagowoodcrest
enclosure

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

August 2, 2019

Mr. Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA 92082

RE: Native American Scoping for a 3.32 acre parcel (APN 266-020-001) located at the northeast corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, unincorporated Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Mazzetti:


Archaeological Associates has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment survey of the above-referenced project site. Briefly, per the request of the Riverside County Planning Department, Archaeological Associates has been asked to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 3.32-acre property comprises vacant land bordered by Van Buren Blvd. on the south, Chicago Ave. on the west, and Iris Ave. on the north. Vacant land abuts the property on the east. Rural residential development lies to the north. Presently, it is desired to develop the parcel with a gas station, convenience store and a car wash. Past projects in the area indicate that the region as a whole is sensitive for bedrock milling stations. Legally, the subject property lies in the Northwest ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, SBBM as shown on the *Riverside East 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

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We are seeking input from the tribe with regards to places of importance that may or may not have been previously identified. In particular, if the tribe is aware of the presence of prehistoric resources within or adjacent to the project area, we would very much like to hear from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;salemchicagowoodcrest
enclosure

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Cultural Resources Department

One Government Center Lane · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2635 Fax:(760) 692-1498



August 13, 2019

Archaeological Associates
P.O. Box 180
Sun City, CA 92586

Re: Salem Chicago Woodcrest Project; APN 266-020-001

Dear Mr. White,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal, M.A.

Interim Cultural Resources Manager

Cultural Resources Department

Office: 760-297-2635 ext. 318 | Cell: 760-648-3000

Email: cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov

Bo Mazzetti
Tribal Chairman

Tishmall Turner
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

Alfonso Kolb
Council Member

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

August 2, 2019

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

RE: Native American Scoping for a 3.32 acre parcel (APN 266-020-001) located at the northeast corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, unincorporated Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

Archaeological Associates has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment survey of the above-referenced project site. Briefly, per the request of the Riverside County Planning Department, Archaeological Associates has been asked to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 3.32-acre property comprises vacant land bordered by Van Buren Blvd. on the south, Chicago Ave. on the west, and Iris Ave. on the north. Vacant land abuts the property on the east. Rural residential development lies to the north. Presently, it is desired to develop the parcel with a gas station, convenience store and a car wash. Past projects in the area indicate that the region as a whole is sensitive for bedrock milling stations. Legally, the subject property lies in the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, SBBM as shown on the *Riverside East 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside indicated that no prehistoric resources have previously been recorded on the property although the area is sensitive for bedrock milling sites. A field survey of the parcel will be conducted. A sacred lands file check has also been requested from the NAHC.

We are seeking input from the tribe with regards to places of importance that may or may not have been previously identified. In particular, if the tribe is aware of the presence of prehistoric resources within or adjacent to the project area, we would very much like to hear from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;saalemchicagowoodcrest
enclosure

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084

September 23, 2019

Attn: Robert S. White, Principal
Archaeological Associates
P.O. Box 180
Sun City, CA 92586



RE: 3.32 acre parcel (APN 266-020-001) located at the northwest corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Chicago Avenue in the community of Woodcrest, unincorporated Riverside County

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken, and requests of the tribe be honored
(Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact.

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the County of Riverside, as well as hired consultant (Archaeological Associates). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.