Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

University of California, Riverside
North District Area

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March 13, 2017

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB)

INFORMATION SHEET

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University of California, Riverside North District Area

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March 2017

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USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Riverside East

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Project Number: 3UCR000700

Key Words: UC Riverside, Canyon Crest Student Housing

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Psomas undertook this study to evaluate cultural resources in the North District Area on the University of California, Riverside (UCR) campus, where existing Canyon Crest Family Student Housing is presently located (study area). This study will be used to inform future land use planning decisions for the North District Area and to support future environmental documentation pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This document has been prepared to satisfy Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines with respect to the identification and preservation of cultural resources. The format of this report follows an amended version of the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

DATES OF INVESTIGATION

The Eastern Information Center (EIC), located at UCR, conducted a cultural resources records search and literature review for the study area on February 2, 2017. Psomas also contacted the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) on January 5, 2017, to conduct a paleontological records search for the project. A field survey of the study area was conducted on January 16, 2017.

FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The results of the archaeological and historic records searches indicate that the property has not been the subject of a cultural resources study. The NHMLAC provided the results of its records search indicating the project area was not sensitive for fossils at depths of less than ten feet. The 178 World War II-era homes in the study area are of sufficient age to warrant a historic evaluation. A historic evaluation of the property has been conducted by Daly & Associates and has been submitted under separate cover. The historic evaluation concluded that the property is not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The survey of the property did not result in the discovery of any cultural resources, neither historic nor prehistoric.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While a specific development project has not been identified for the North District Area, in the event that future development activities involve earth-moving activities in native sediment and archaeological or paleontological resources are discovered, Psomas recommends that a qualified Archaeologist and/or Paleontologist be contacted so that the discovery can be evaluated pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. See Campus Programs and Practices (PPs) 4.5-4, and Mitigation Measures (MMs) CUL-1, which are listed below. In addition, if human remains are discovered, requirements outlined in PP 4.5-5 shall be followed.

PP 4.5-4 Construction specifications shall require that if a paleontological resource is uncovered during construction activities:

(i) A qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of the find.

(ii) The Campus shall make an effort to preserve the find intact through feasible project design measures.

(iii) If it cannot be preserved intact, then the University shall retain a qualified non-University paleontologist to design and implement a treatment plan to

document and evaluate the data and/or preserve appropriate scientific samples.

(iv) The paleontologist shall prepare a report of the results of the study, following accepted professional practice.

(v) Copies of the report shall be submitted to the University and the Riverside County Museum.

PP 4.5-5 In the event of the discovery of a burial, human bone, or suspected human bone, all excavation or grading in the vicinity of the find shall halt immediately and the area of the find shall be protected and the University immediately shall notify the Riverside County Coroner of the find and comply with the provisions of P.R.C. Section 5097 with respect to Native American involvement, burial treatment, and re-burial, if necessary.

MM CUL-1 If an archaeological resource is discovered during construction, all soil-disturbing work within 100 feet of the find shall cease and the University Representative shall contact a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of Interior standards within 24 hours of discovery to inspect the site. If a resource within the project area of potential effect is determined to qualify as a unique archaeological resource (as defined by CEQA), the University shall devote adequate time and funding to determine if it is feasible, through project design measures to preserve the find intact. If it cannot be preserved, the University shall retain a qualified non-University archaeologist to design and implement a treatment plan, prepare a report, and salvage the material, as appropriate. Any important artifacts recovered during monitoring shall be cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed, with the results presented in a report of finding that meets professional standards.

a. If significant Native American cultural resources are discovered, as determined by the consulting archaeologist for which a Treatment Plan must be prepared, the developer, or his archaeologist shall immediately contact the University Representative. The University Representative shall contact the appropriate Tribal representatives.

b. If requested by Tribal representatives, the University, the developer, or his project archaeologist shall in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition (e.g., avoidance, preservation, return of artifacts to tribe).

DISPOSITION OF DATA

This report will be filed with the EIC and at Psomas. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at Psomas.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

As part of pre-development studies, Psomas was retained to complete a cultural resources study for the UCR North District Area (study area) located in the City of Riverside in Riverside County, California. The North District Area is an approximate 51-acre area containing 178 residential dwellings (Canyon Crest Family Student Housing), 5 buildings that hold support services for the Canyon Crest Family Student Housing, one recreational park pavilion, and the building that houses KUCR radio station. The tract is bound on the north and south by Blaine Street and West Linden Street, respectively; Canyon Crest Drive to the west; and UCR's Child Development Center and Parking Lots 23 and 28 to the east. The North District Area's local and regional vicinity are provided on Exhibit 1.

The study area is located in Section 20 (Township 2 South; Range 4 West) of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') Riverside East and San Bernardino South 7.5-Minute Quadrangles (see Exhibit 2).

The study area is being considered for future development opportunities identified for the North District Area in the UC Riverside Master Plan Study (May 2016), including potential student housing, recreation, and retail uses, and a Campus Events Center. There are currently no site-specific development plans.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

2.1 STATE

2.1.1 California Register of Historical Resources

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. A "historical resource" is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC], Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR], Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed in the *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR], Title 36, Part 60.4) and include those listed below.

> A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:
>
> (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history or 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 represent 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.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4 previously discussed). Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from a proposed project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any built environment cultural resources are present in or near a project site or can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be included that require evaluation of the resources for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines. To the extent feasible, public agencies should seek to avoid significant effects to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as buildings, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

2.1.2 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Located generally within the Santa Ana River Watershed, the North District Area is situated amidst valley lowlands intersected by rolling hills surrounded by low hills and mountain ranges. Topographically, elevations range from 680 to 1,900 feet above mean sea level (msl).

The Santa Ana River Valley is classified as a Mediterranean climate that experiences cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Periods of precipitation are brief, generally occurring from November to March, and may bring up to 40 inches per year in the San Bernardino Mountains and 12 inches in the coastal plain regions (WRCC 2009).

The North District Area is entirely within a built environment. No native habitats or terrain remain in the immediate vicinity.

4.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

4.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Several chronologies are generally used to describe the sequence of the later prehistoric periods of Southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal region. Wallace's synthesis is largely "descriptive and classificatory, emphasizing the content of archaeological cultures and the relationships among them" (Moratto 1984:159). Wallace relies upon the concept of "cultural horizons", which are generally defined by the temporal and spatial distribution of a set of normative cultural traits, such as the distribution of a group of commonly associated artifact types. As a result, his model does not allow for much cultural variation within the same time period, nor does it provide precise chronological dates for each temporal division. Nonetheless, although now more than 50 years old, the Wallace chronology has provided a general framework for Southern California prehistory that remains valid today.

Horizon I: Early Man or Paleo-Indian Period (11,000 BCE to 7,500 BCE[1]). While initially termed Early Man Horizon (I) by Wallace (1955), this early stage of human occupation is commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period today (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:24). As discussed above, the precise start of this period is still a topic of considerable debate. At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period is primarily lithic, consisting of large, extremely well made stone projectile points and tools (e.g., scrapers and choppers). Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas. The San Dieguito Tradition, defined by Warren at the stratified C.W. Harris site in San Diego County, is encompassed by this period of time (Moratto 1984:97).

Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE). Encompassing a broad expanse of time, the Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant millingstone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced, with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources. Along the coast, shell midden sites are common site types. Some formal burials, occasionally with associated grave goods, are also evident. This period of time is roughly equivalent to Warren's (1968) Encinitas Tradition. Warren (1968) suggests that, as millingstones are common and projectile

[1] BCE stands for "Before Common Era" and CE stands for "Common Era". These alternative forms of "BC" and "AD", respectively, are used throughout this document.

points are comparatively rare during this period of time, hunting was less important than the gathering of vegetable resources.

More recent studies suggest that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this period (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983). At present, little is known about cultural change during this time period within Southern California. While this lack of noticeable change gives the appearance of cultural stasis, almost certainly many regional and temporal cultural shifts did occur. Future research that is focused on temporal change within the Milling Stone Period would greatly benefit the current understanding of Southern California prehistory.

Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE). The Intermediate Period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Chipped stone tools, such as projectile points, generally decrease in size, but increase in number. Abundant bone and shell remains have been recovered from sites dating to these time periods. In coastal areas, the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and the growing abundance of fish remains in sites over the course of the period suggest a substantial increase in fishing activity during the Intermediate Horizon. It is also during this time period that mortar and pestle use intensified dramatically. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous tribes in Southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture became more diverse and elaborate and included steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

While Warren (1968) recognized the start of the Campbell Tradition within the Santa Barbara region at roughly the beginning of Intermediate Period, he did not see clear evidence of cultural change farther south. As a result, the Encinitas Tradition in Southern California encompasses both the Milling Stone and Intermediate Periods in Warren's chronology (1968:2, 4). However, the more recent chronology posited by Koerper and Drover clearly recognizes an Intermediate Period within Southern California. They suggest that Warren's inability to recognize an intermediate cultural stage was likely due to "the lack of conclusive data in 1968" (1983:26).

Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE). During the Late Prehistoric Period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. The recovery and identification of a number of small projectile points during this period likely suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow, which was likely introduced near the end of the Intermediate Period. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied, and widely distributed; the latter evidence suggests elaborate trade networks. Warren's (1968) scheme divides the late prehistoric period into several regional traditions. Western Riverside County, Orange County, and the Los Angeles Basin area are considered part of the "Shoshonean" tradition, which may be related to a possible incursion of Takic speakers into these areas during this period. The Late Prehistoric Period includes the first few centuries of early European contact (1542–1769 CE); it is also known as the Protohistoric Period as there was a low level of interaction between native Californians and Europeans prior to Portolá's overland expedition in 1769.

In the few centuries prior to European contact, the archaeological record reveals substantial increases in the indigenous population (Wallace 1955:223). Some village sites may have contained as many as 1,500 individuals. Apparently, many of these village sites were occupied throughout the year rather than seasonally. This shift in settlement strategy was likely influenced

by improved food procurement and storage technology, which enabled population growth and may have helped stimulate changes in sociopolitical organization.

Evidence is growing that prehistoric cultural change has been much more variable through time and across culture areas than previously thought. Cultural traits such as maritime economies, seafaring, complex trade networks, and year-round occupation of villages appear to have developed much earlier than previously thought. Culture change during the Late Prehistoric Period, in particular, may have been driven more by environmental and resource pressures than optimal adaptation to the environment (Byrd and Raab 2007).

4.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

4.2.1 Gabrielino/Tongva

At the time of Spanish contact, the study area is believed to have been inhabited by the Gabrielino near the eastern extent of their ethnographic territory (see Kroeber 1925; Harrington 1933; Johnston 1962; Blackburn 1963; Heizer 1968; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The name "Gabrielino" identifies those people who came under the control of Mission San Gabriel Arcángel and included the inhabitants of most of current-day Los Angeles and Orange Counties and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Today, many Gabrielino prefer to be known as *Tongva*. According to the ethnographic evidence, the Gabrielino territory included the coastal plain of Los Angeles and Orange Counties extending from Topanga Canyon in the north to Aliso Creek in the south, and eastward of Mount Rubidoux in Western Riverside County. Their territory also included Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas Islands.

Gabrielino territory occupied one of the richest environmental habitats in all of California. The territory included four macro-environments: the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills, the Prairie, the Exposed Coast, and the Sheltered Coast (Bean and Smith 1978). These diverse macro-environments, and the resources contained within each, enabled the Gabrielino to develop one of the most complex cultures of any of the native California groups. The abundance of resources provided many opportunities for the Gabrielino to exploit native plants and animals. This, in turn, allowed the population to settle in small villages throughout the territory.

Permanent villages evolved in resource-rich areas near rivers, streams, and along the coast. Secondary, or satellite, villages were also established nearby. The Gabrielino traditionally constructed two types of dwellings: the subterranean pit house and the thatched lean-to (*wickiup*). The pit house was constructed by excavating approximately two feet below the surface and constructing the walls and roof with wooden beams and earth around the excavation pit. The lean-to, or wickiup, was constructed of thatched walls and thatched roof, surrounded by large converging poles. A hearth located inside the structure provided warmth. Hearths used for cooking were located outside. Sweathouses, or *temescals*, were used as a meeting place for the men (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978).

The material culture of the Gabrielino reflected an elaborately developed artistic style and an adaptation to the various environments in their territory. This artistic style was often manifested in elaborate shell bead and asphaltum ornamentation on many utilitarian items (e.g., bone awl handles, bowls, or mortar rims). Spears and bows and arrows were used for hunting, while manos and metates, as well as mortars and pestles, were used for processing plant and animal material into food items. The Gabrielino were also known for their high quality of basketry made from rush stems (*Juncus* sp.), native grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), and squawbush (*Rhus trilobata*) (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

4.2.2 Luiseño

The study area was also within the territory occupied by the Luiseño, named by the Spanish after the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in the present-day City of Oceanside, where some of their linguistic group frequented. The Luiseño cultural area incorporated southern Riverside County, northern San Diego County, and eastern Orange County, and the area was linguistically comprised of a language of the Shoshonean language family (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). The contact period ethnicity of the study area is clear, belonging to the Luiseño culture to which the nearby Indian reservations/communities of Pechanga and Pala attest. Ethnographic literature pertinent to the Luiseño, Cahuilla, and surrounding ethnographic groups is fairly extensive and has been collected since the 1800s (see Barrows 1900; Sparkman 1908; Kroeber 1925; White 1963; Bean 1972).

Linguistically, the Luiseño belonged to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the more widespread Uto-Aztecan family. This was earlier called the Southern Californian Shoshonean and includes the languages of the Gabrielino, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño (Bean and Shipek 1978). Although Kroeber (1925) and Harrington (1933) had distinguished the Luiseño from the Juaneño tribe at the Mission San Juan Capistrano based upon linguistic differences, later work by R.C. White (1963) had shown both groups to be one ethnic nationality (Bean and Shipek 1978).

A number of researchers (Sparkman 1908; Kroeber 1925; White 1963; Bean and Shipek 1978) have attempted to reconstruct past Luiseño lifeways. Based upon their work, the following conclusions are suggested. The Luiseño were intensive hunters and gatherers that used both coastal and inland resources. They lived in large sedentary villages that were typically located along valley bottoms, streams, coastal strands, and mountain ranges. These villages were usually in good defensive locations near perennial water sources with every village having access to a number of well-defined and well-defended resource areas that were usually within a day's travel from the village. These resource areas were owned either individually, by a family, or by the village as a whole and it was only with permission that one could exploit another's territory (Bean and Shipek 1978). Typically the village contained specialized activity areas that included residence houses, sweathouses, and special ceremonial enclosures (True 1966).

Each village was a politically independent clan triblet of patrilineally related people headed by a hereditary chief whose powers included religious, economic, and warfare duties. The chief was assisted by a council of ritual specialists and shamans whose positions were also hereditary (Sparkman 1908; Bean and Shipek 1978).

4.2.3 Cahuilla

According to maps provided by Bean and Shipek (1978:551), the study area is also located within traditional territory of the Cahuilla, an ethnographic Native American group descended from Late Prehistoric Takic-speaking inhabitants of the region. The name "Cahuilla" is believed to have originated from the group's word *káwiya* for "master" or "boss" (Bean 1978:575). Important ethnographic data about the Cahuilla were collected by Barrows (1900), Kroeber (1925), Hooper (1920), Strong (1929), Drucker (1937), Patencio (1943), Bean (1972, 1978), Bean and Saubel (1972), and Heizer (1974). Additional information is also presented in more general publications by Bean and Bourgeault (1989), Bean and Lawton (1979), and Dozier (1998).

The territory of the Cahuilla has been described as topographically diverse, "from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west" (Bean 1978:575). Three main divisions of the Cahuilla—Desert, Pass (or Western), and Mountain groups—were defined mainly by geographic distribution, but dialectic differentiation was apparent

(Strong 1929). A network of trails linking Cahuilla villages and those of neighboring groups facilitated trade and maintenance of social ties. Core or "classic" Cahuilla territory is often regarded as the Coachella Valley and the well-watered, palm-lined canyons at the eastern foot of the San Jacinto Mountains.

4.3 HISTORY

The major historic periods for the greater Southern California area are defined by key events documented by participants, witnesses, historians, and cartographers. Paramount among these was the transfer of political control over *Alta California*, including the study area and surrounding lands specifically.

- Spanish Period (1769–1822)
- Mexican Period (1822–1848)
- American Period (1848–Present)

Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo made temporary landfall at the Chumash village of *Sisolop* (present-day Ventura) on October 12, 1542 (Grant 1978:518). He was the first of several early explorers, representing several nations, to explore the Alta California coast. However, the end of the prehistoric era in Southern California is marked by the arrival of the Gaspar de Portolá overland expedition from New Spain (Mexico) and the founding of the first Spanish settlement at San Diego on July 16, 1769 (Johnston 1962). With the onset of the **Spanish Period,** the Gabrielino first came into direct contact with Europeans when the Portolá expedition passed through the San Gabriel Valley where the expedition camped briefly as they continued west toward Ventura (Bean and Smith 1978: 541).

Two of the 21 Franciscan missions established by the Spanish in Alta California impacted Gabrielino people profoundly: *Mission San Gabriel Arcángel* and *Mission San Fernando Rey de España,* both in Los Angeles County, which were founded in September 1771 and in 1797, respectively. The Gabrielino were persuaded to settle in the vicinity of the two missions.

The missions were charged with administering to the natives within their areas. Mission life did give the Native Americans skills needed to survive in their rapidly changing world, but the population was decimated by the introduction of European diseases, such as measles and small pox, for which they had no immunity. After 1810, mission populations declined faster than they could be replenished.

The Mexican Revolution, beginning in 1821, overthrew Spanish control and the new government of Mexico had a very different outlook on mission activities. Mexico's independence from Spain in 1822 brought the **Mexican Period** to California. Mexico secularized the missions in 1833 and expanded on the Spanish practice of granting large tracts of ranch land to soldiers, civil servants, and pioneers (Cleland 1966). Secularization of the missions, planned under the Spanish, was greatly accelerated by the Mexican government. Plans to provide land, training, and living quarters for the Native American population never developed and the mission lands were soon under the control of a relatively few influential Mexican families. The rancho lifestyle was relatively short lived, but remains an influential period in California history.

During the 1840s, an increasing influx of Anglo-Americans from the eastern United States spurred an American challenge for the California territory. The **American Period** began with Mexico's defeat at the end of the Mexican-American War, resulting in the concession of California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848 (Rolle 1998:91, 104). Only a few days before, the discovery of gold on the American River had stimulated the Gold Rush of 1848–1849. After more than two years of legislative process and debate, California

became the 31st state of the Union on September 9, 1850 (Rolle 1998:106). When the new state was divided into 27 original counties, nearly all of present-day Riverside County was contained within the early boundaries of San Diego County. Population growth in the San Bernardino and Riverside areas eventually resulted in attempts to forge a new county in the region in 1891, initially including proposals to create Pomona County and San Jacinto County (Fitch 1993: vi). Riverside County, however, was not formally created until March 11, 1893, by using areas of eastern Los Angeles County and southern San Bernardino County (Coy 1973:207; Brown 1985:95).

5.0 METHODS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL RECORDS SEARCHES

A records search and literature review of documents on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside was conducted on February 2, 2017 (Attachment A). The EIC is a designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System and houses records regarding archaeological and historic resources in Riverside, Inyo, and Mono Counties. The review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') Riverside East 7.5-minute quadrangle maps to determine if any sites are recorded on or if any cultural resources studies have been conducted on or within a one-mile radius of the study area. Data sources consulted at the EIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the NRHP and/or CRHR, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

5.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

No Native American consultation was undertaken as part of this project. The North District Area is being considered for future development opportunities identified in the UC Riverside Master Plan Study, including student housing, recreation, and retail uses. The current effort does not require that Native American tribes receive project notification pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, as there is currently no defined project, and the CEQA process is not being initiated. Further, the current effort does not involve a General Plan or Specific Plan Amendment; therefore, consultation pursuant to Senate Bill 18 is not required. Required Native American outreach/coordination will be conducted by UCR at later stages in the project development process, as appropriate.

5.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) maintains records documenting paleontological sites and rock formations within the county.

A paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the study area was requested from the NHMLAC on January 5, 2017, to determine if fossiliferous localities are recorded on or near the subject property (refer to Attachment B).

5.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

On January 16, 2017, Psomas Archaeologist Matheson Lowe conducted a pedestrian survey of the study area. The survey began by identifying which neighborhood was within the study area and the streets and buildings that mark the perimeter of the study area. Once the boundaries were established and cross referenced with aerial maps, Mr. Lowe completed a windshield survey of the entire study area beginning at the eastern end of the study area and systematically moving

westward to the opposite side of the study area. This proved necessary in order to become familiar with the neighborhood within the study area and to establish where a pedestrian survey may be performed in large clearings, service roads or alleys, or of outstanding historic infrastructure. Mr. Lowe surveyed each of the five clearings that can be identified on an aerial map, a small park, and the length and breadth of three service roads within the neighborhood among the houses. No prehistoric or historic cultural artifacts, features or buildings were discovered.

5.5 HISTORIC EVALUATION

A historic evaluation has been conducted for the property by Daly & Associates (February 2017). The evaluation was conducted to determine if the property was eligible for inclusion on the CRHR. The historic evaluation has been submitted under separate cover.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

6.1.1 Previous Research

Studies

The records currently on file at the EIC indicate that at least 18 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the study area (Attachment A). Of these recorded studies, none appear to have included any portion of the study area.

TABLE 1
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

Report No.	Author/Year	Description
RI-02345	Drover 1988	Cultural Resource Assessment
RI-03605	Wlordaski1993	Archaeological Survey Report
RI-03693	Foster et al. 1991	Cultural Resource Assessment
RI-04363	Duke 1999	Cultural Resource Assessment
RI-04450	Duke 1999	Cultural Resource Assessment
RI-04997	McKenna et al. 2001	Cultural Resource Assessment
RI-04998	McKenna et al. 2001	Cultural Resource Assessment
RI-06424	Tang 2005	Historic Properties Survey
RI-07058	Kyle 2002	Cultural Resource Assessment
RI-07498	Bonner and Aislin-Kay 2007	Cultural Resource Assessment
RI-07816	Bonner and Aislin-Kay 2008	Cultural Resources Assessment
RI-07924	Zepeda-Herman 2008	Cultural Resource Assessment
RI-08308	Sarah A. Williams, 2009 Wayne H. Bonner, and Kathleen A, Crawford	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records and Site Visit
RI-08577	Casey Tibbet 2010	Historic Resources Assessment: The Barn Group and University Cottage
RI-08620	Loftus and Auck 2010	Historic Resources Evaluation
RI-08771	Tang 2010	Cultural Resource Assessment
RI-08840	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams 2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West
RI-09143	Gini Austerman 2013	Cultural Resource Assessment

Sites

The records search located three properties within ½ mile of the study area (Table 2). The first, P-33-011475, is the Canyon Crest Family Student Housing complex, the subject of this study. The referenced State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Primary Record (No. 33-11475) concludes that the Canyon Crest Family Student Housing complex is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Another resource is The UCR Barn (P-33-007877), a complex located ½ mile south of the study area, which has been determined also not to be a resource eligible for listing. The last resource (P-33-019877), is a historic residence located south of the study area.

TABLE 2
RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

Trinomial/Primary	Recorder/Year	Description
P-33-019877	Auck and Loftus 2010	Residence
P-33-007877	Tibbet 2010	The Barn
P-33-011475	Tang 2002	Canyon Crest Family Student Housing

Additional data sources consulted at the EIC included Archaeological DOE, historic maps, and the HPDF maintained by the California OHP. The HPDF contains listings for the NRHP and/or CRHR, the CHL, and the CPHI. No cultural resources within the records search area were identified from any of these additional research materials. While no evidence of prehistoric activity has been previously identified in the study area, nor was any evidence observed during the current survey, the site is situated in an area traversed by Native American groups, as evidenced by sites located a short distance to the southwest. There is a potential to impact previously unknown resources during earth-disturbing activities.

6.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

A paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the study area and surrounding region was received from the NHMLAC on January 19, 2017 (Attachment B). The records search was conducted by Dr. Samuel McLeod of the NHMLAC's Vertebrate Paleontology Section (Attachment B).

The records search documents fossil localities previously identified in and adjacent to the study area.

According to the NHMLAC (McLeod 2017):

> The entire proposed project area has surface deposits composed of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Box Springs Mountains to the northeast. These deposits, close to the source area of igneous rocks, typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, and we have no vertebrate fossil localities nearby from these deposits. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7811, almost due west of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma along Sumner Avenue north of Cloverdale Road, that produced a fossil specimen of whipsnake, *Masticophis*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Additionally, our locality LACM 1207, west-southwest of the proposed project area between Corona and Norco, produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*. Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the older Quaternary deposits exposed in the proposed project area may not uncover significant fossil vertebrate

remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into finer-grained older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally recover any potential vertebrate fossils without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

6.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The results of the archaeological and historic records searches indicate that the property has not been the subject of a cultural resources study recorded with the EIC. The built environment on the property, consisting of tract homes, roads, lawns, and sidewalks, obscured the ground sufficiently and no prehistoric or historic artifacts were observed.

6.4 HISTORIC EVALUATION RESULTS

The historic evaluation for the property determined that it is not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR or NRHP (Daly 2017).

7.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The field survey and historic evaluation revealed that no historically significant buildings, structures, objects, or sites are in the study area. Nearly the entire study area is obscured by buildings, pavement, and grass. While no development project is currently proposed, there is a possibility that buried archaeological materials (e.g., historic refuse or other resources) could be discovered during future shallow grading and excavation activities on the property. Deeper excavations that encounter native sediments have the potential to yield paleontological resources.

Although earth-disturbing activities in the study area would have a low probability of disturbing previously unrecorded archaeological resources, a potential exists that unknown archaeological resources would be discovered during construction activities. Implementation of Mitigation Measure (MM) CUL-1, which requires that a qualified Archaeologist evaluate unanticipated discoveries, would reduce potential impacts to a level considered less than significant.

There is a potential that deeper ground-disturbing activities associated with construction would encounter previously unknown unique paleontological resources. This could result in a significant impact to paleontological resources. Implementation of Campus Programs and Practices (PPs) 4.5-4, which requires that a qualified Paleontologist evaluate unanticipated discoveries, would reduce potential impacts to a level considered less than significant.

Additionally PP 4.5-5 identifies requirements if human remains are discovered.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

PP 4.5-4 Construction specifications shall require that if a paleontological resource is uncovered during construction activities:

(i) A qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of the find.

(ii) The Campus shall make an effort to preserve the find intact through feasible project design measures.

(iii) If it cannot be preserved intact, then the University shall retain a qualified non-University paleontologist to design and implement a treatment plan to document and evaluate the data and/or preserve appropriate scientific samples.

(iv) The paleontologist shall prepare a report of the results of the study, following accepted professional practice.

(v) Copies of the report shall be submitted to the University and the Riverside County Museum.

PP 4.5-5 In the event of the discovery of a burial, human bone, or suspected human bone, all excavation or grading in the vicinity of the find shall halt immediately and the area of the find shall be protected and the University immediately shall notify the Riverside County Coroner of the find and comply with the provisions of P.R.C. Section 5097 with respect to Native American involvement, burial treatment, and re-burial, if necessary.

MM CUL-1 If an archaeological resource is discovered during construction, all soil-disturbing work within 100 feet of the find shall cease and the University Representative shall contact a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of Interior standards within 24 hours of discovery to inspect the site. If a resource within the project area of potential effect is determined to qualify as a unique archaeological resource (as defined by CEQA), the University shall devote adequate time and funding to determine if it is feasible, through project design measures to preserve the find intact. If it cannot be preserved, the University shall retain a qualified non-University archaeologist to design and implement a treatment plan, prepare a report, and salvage the material, as appropriate. Any important artifacts recovered during monitoring shall be cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed, with the results presented in a report of finding that meets professional standards.

a. If significant Native American cultural resources are discovered, as determined by the consulting archaeologist for which a Treatment Plan must be prepared, the developer, or his archaeologist shall immediately contact the University Representative. The University Representative shall contact the appropriate Tribal representatives.

b. If requested by Tribal representatives, the University, the developer, or his project archaeologist shall in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition (e.g., avoidance, preservation, return of artifacts to tribe).

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ATTACHMENT A

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

February 14, 2017
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 16
EIC-RIV-ST-3973

Patrick Maxon
Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for UCR North District Project

Dear Mr. Maxon:

We received your request on January 11, 2017, for a cultural resources records search for the UCR North District Project located in Section 20, T.2S, R.4W, SBBM, in the city Riverside in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 18 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a half-mile radius of your project area. None of these studies involved the project area. Three additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. PDF copies of these reports are included for your reference. All of these reports are listed on the attachments entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing", “Eastern Information Center Report Detail” and “Eastern Information Center Report Spreadsheet” and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour for hard copies, or 15¢/page plus $40/hour and a $25 flat fee for PDFs.

Our records indicate that six cultural resources properties have been recorded within a half-mile radius of your project area. One of these properties involved the project area. PDF copies of the records are included for your reference. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing", “Eastern Information Center Resource Detail” and “Eastern Information Center Resource Spreadsheet”.

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): One property (p# 33-19877) is listed and is ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

There are no historic reference maps of this area on file.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,

Michael Amorelli
Information Officer

Enclosures

Report List

Reports

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02345	NADB-R - 1082808; Voided - MF-2550	1988	DROVER, C.E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED USDA SALINITY LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03605	NADB-R - 1084329; Voided - MF-3879	1993	WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	DRAFT REPORT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT DOCUMENTING THE EFFECTS OF THE RCIC I-215 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT IN MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, TO ORANGE SHOW ROAD IN THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	HISTORICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH TEAM, Calabasas, CA	33-003815, 33-004299, 33-004495, 33-004496, 33-004768, 33-004787, 33-004791
RI-03696	NADB-R - 1084477; Voided - MF-4008	1993	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 153+ ACRE PARCEL AS SHOWN ON TPM 27764 LOCATED IMMEDIATELY SOUTHWEST OF BURNT VALLEY, NEAR ANZA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
RI-04363	NADB-R - 1085673; Voided - MF-4860	1999	DUKE, CURT	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR SPRINT PCS FACILITY RV03XC086-A (CANYON CREST HEIGHTS), COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-04450	NADB-R - 1085795	1999	DUKE, CURT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES FACILITY CM 681-02, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-04997	NADB-R - 1086359; Submitter - 09-01-11-594	2001	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED CHILLER PLANT, TANK, AND PIPELINE SYSTEM ON THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE CAMPUS, RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	MCKENNA ET AL.	33-000495
RI-04998	NADB-R - 1086360; Submitter - 04-01-05-566	2001	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE ISLANDER PARK RETENTION BASINS AND CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT AREA, RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	MCKENNA ET AL.	33-000495, 33-002384

Report List

Reports

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06424	NADB-R - 1087787; Submitter - CONTRACT #1505	2005	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, MATTHEW WETHERBEE, and ROBERT PORTER	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES, HIGHLAND, HUNT, AND BRYANT PARKS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-07058		2002	Carolyn E. Kyle	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SB145-01 City of Riverside Riverside County, California	Kyle Consulting	
RI-07498		2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate IE25350A (UCR Sports Center), 1000 West Blaine Street, Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-07816	Submitter - RS0166-51 Cultural Rpt	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Facility Candidate RS0166-51 (UCR Watkins-Valencia), 3671 Valencia Hill Drive, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-07924	Other - RECON 4694A	2008	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen	Letter Report: Results of Cultural Resources Survey for the Expanded Gage Exchange Project (RECON No. 4694A)		33-009774
RI-08308		2009	Sarah A. Williams, Wayne H. Bonner, and Kathleen A, Crawford	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE05098A, (TM098 UCR Monopine) UC Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates, San Bernardino, CA	
RI-08577	Other - Project No. UCR1001; Submitter - Project No. UCR1001	2010	Casey Tibbet	Historic Resources Assessment: The Barn Group and University Cottage; University of California, Riverside City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	LSA	33-007877, 33-007878
RI-08620		2010	Shannon L. Loftus and Jessica J. Auck	REVISED: Historic Resources Evalutation: Assessor Parcel Numbers 251-18-005-6	Chambers Group, Inc	33-019877
RI-08771		2010	Bai 'Tom' Tang	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resourece Study Souther California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project	CRM TECH	

Report List

Reports

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08840		2012	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LCC Candidate IE25999A (UCR Parking Lot 1), 900 University Avenue, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	33-004768, 33-007375, 33-007877, 33-011475
RI-09143		2013	Gini Austerman	Cultural Resources Assessment West Campus Solar Farm UCR #950338 University of California, Riverside, Riverside County, California	LSA	

Resource List

Non-Confidential Reports

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007877		Other - The Barn Group; Other - The Barn, The Barn Theater, The Barn Stable		Historic		1993 (Bai Tom Tang, Archaeological Research Unit, UCR); 2010 (Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-05873, RI-08577, RI-08840
P-33-011475			District	Historic			RI-08840
P-33-019877		Other - apn 251-18-005-6		Historic		2010 (Jessica J. Auck and Shannon Loftus, Chambers Group)	RI-08620

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

Primary # 33-11475
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

P1. Other Identifier: Canyon Crest Family Student Housing

*P2. Location: ___ Not for Publication √ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

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

T2S; R4W; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 and a portion of W 1/2 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 20 ; S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Ca. 1,030-1,100 feet above mean sea level

c. Address Various City Riverside Zip 92507

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; A: 469510 mE/ 3760110 mN
B: 469910 mE/ 3760110 mN
C: 470100 mE/ 3759900 mN
D: 470100 mE/ 3759730 mN
E: 469510 mE/ 3759730 mN

UTM Derivation: √ USGS Quad ___ GPS

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Located on the eastern side of Canyon Crest Drive between Blaine Street and Linden Street, approximately 1/4 mile north of the central campus of the University of California, Riverside (UCR)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The Canyon Crest Family Student Housing compound is owned and operated by the University of California, Riverside, to provide an on-campus residential alternative for, as its name suggests, students with families. Formerly a WWII-era military housing project, the compound consists of some 190 residential structures divided almost evenly between single-unit houses and duplexes (see photos on p. 5). Also located in the compound are three storage/utility buildings, a former day-care facility, and three former residential buildings that have been converted to other uses, including one that houses the KUCR radio station.

All of the houses in the compound are one-story wood-frame structures with stuccoed walls, and in most cases the top portion of the exterior wall surface is further clad with wide clapboards or flush boards. Typical of buildings erected by the U.S. military, their simple design demonstrates much more an emphasis on utilitarianism than the influence of any established architectural style. The rectangular ground plans are essentially identical among the two subtypes, although in a dozen or so duplexes the two units are slightly offset from each other to create a modest variation. The interior living quarters sit upon elevated footings, with the entrances accessed through small stoops built of wood or concrete and flanked by wooden handrails.

While shown to be flat-roofed in historic photographs, the majority of the houses today sport recently installed low-pitch gable roofs with wide eaves, and the remaining flat-roofed specimens have also received wood-framed roof overlays with projecting eaves (see photo on p. 5). Only three structures in the compound still retain the original "box-like" appearance (see photo on p. 5), including the KUCR radio station. The new roofs are covered with composition shingles.

(Continued on p. 2)

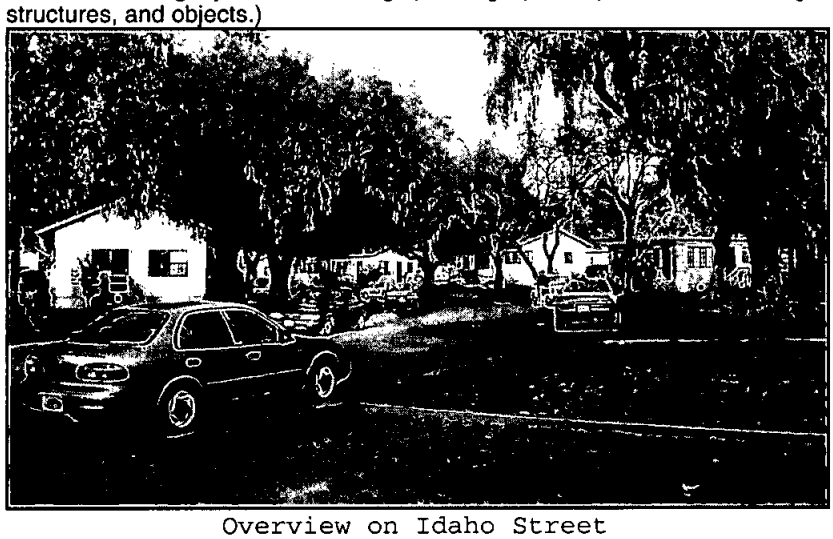
The KUCR radio station and an adjacent duplex, both in the southeastern corner of the compound, have also kept some of the steel-framed casement windows, as has the community center in the southwestern corner. In all other buildings throughout the compound, the windows have been replaced with aluminum-framed sliding sashes, with occasional double-hungs to accommodate window-mounted air conditioning units. The paneled and glazed front doors appear to be original, but are now obscured by steel-framed security doors.

The buildings in the compound are located in a spacious, lawn-covered area of approximately 55 acres. Most are placed along the narrow streets, except for 35 in the eastern portion of the compound that form small "courts" of three to six houses each. The streets are typically lined with mature landscaping trees, mostly pepper. A community park with modern picnic facilities and playground occupies approximately three acres in the west-central portion of the compound. Scattered storage sheds and clotheslines complete the picture of a modest and relaxed residential neighborhood of mid-20th century vintage.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2—single family property; HP3—multiple family property; HP34—(former) military property

***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.)



Overview on Idaho Street
(See p. 5 for additional photographs)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on February 13, 2002; view to the northwest

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:** √ Historic ___Prehistoric ___Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
University of California, Riverside
900 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92521

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH
2411 Sunset Drive
Riverside, CA 92506

***P9. Date Recorded:** February 2002

***P10. Survey Type:** Historical resources evaluation

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

***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): Continuation sheet (additional photographs)

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

Primary # 33-11475
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 6Z
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

D1. Historic Name: March Field, Riverside, California, Defense Housing Project
D2. Common Name: Canyon Crest Family Student Housing
*D3. **Detailed Description** (Describe overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.): See Item P3a on pp. 1-2.
*D4. **Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.): The compound is bounded on the north by Blaine Street, on the west by Canyon Crest Drive (formerly California Avenue), on the south by Linden Street, and on the east by UCR's corporate yard and a day care center on Watkins Drive.
*D5. **Boundary Justification:** The boundaries are established to encompass the physical area occupied by the buildings in the compound.
*D6. **Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

According to archival records maintained by the University of California, Riverside, and by the County of Riverside, the Canyon Crest Family Student Housing compound was built in 1941 by the U.S. government as a military housing project in association with March Field, now March Air Reserve Base in Moreno Valley (County Recorder 1955; UCR 2000). The army air base was originally established in 1918, and its operations were greatly expanded during WWII.

After the end of the war, like many other wartime military establishments around the country, the "March Field, Riverside, California, Defense Housing Project" was no longer needed by the military. In 1955, a year after the dedication of the University of California's College of Letters and Science in Riverside, regents of the university acquired the compound from the U.S. government (County Recorder 1955).

During its first few years under the university's ownership, prior to the completion of the dormitories, the Canyon Crest compound was used for general student housing (UCR 1958:30). The transition "from Crest to dorms" took place in 1959, after the completion of the nearby Aberdeen-Inverness Residential Hall, the first dormitory building on the UCR campus (UCR 1959:87). By 1960, the compound housed married students, instructors, and other employees (UCR 1960:112-113). Plans were reported in that year for the return of upper-division students to the compound (*ibid.*), but it is unclear whether these plans were ever carried out.

During recent decades, the university renovated almost all of the buildings in the compound. Many of the exterior features observed in the buildings today, including the new roofs, windows, and security doors, resulted from these renovations. Some of them, such as the aluminum-framed windows and steel-framed security doors, were installed some time since the early 1990s, based on photographs taken in that period.

In 1990, LSA Associates, Inc., of Irvine, California, evaluated the historic significance of the compound under the National Register criteria, and concluded that it did not appear eligible for listing in the National Register due to the lack of specific architectural merits and of historic integrity (LSA 1990:22). Since then, the buildings in this compound have been further altered. While the overall setting of the compound and the spatial

(Continued on p. 4)

relationships among the buildings apparently remain unchanged, none of the buildings retains sufficient elements from its original appearance to relate to the compound's early history as a military housing project and the first dormitories on the UCR campus.

Based on these considerations, the present study concurs with LSA Associates' 1990 conclusion that the Canyon Crest Family Student Housing compound is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, despite its association with the U.S. war efforts in the 1940s and the birth of UCR in the 1950s.

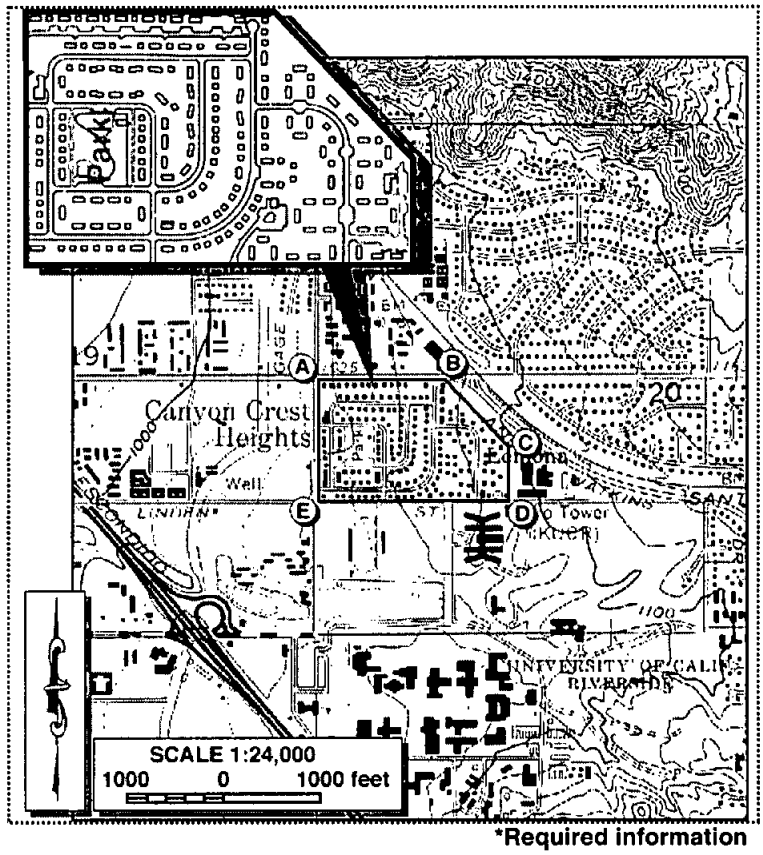
***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible):

County Recorder, Riverside
1955 Quitclaim Deed: the United States of America to the Regents of the University of California. Microfilm on file, Riverside County Recorder's Office (Book 1760, Page 13), Riverside.

LSA (LSA Associates, Inc.)
1990 An Inventory and Assessment of Cultural Resources on the Campus of UC Riverside. Appendix D to Environmental Impact Report: Long Range Development Plan, University of California, Riverside. On file, Office of Design and Construction, University of California, Riverside.

UCR (University of California, Riverside)
1958-1960 *Tartan*. The University of California, Riverside, yearbook.
2000 Riverside Facilities Management Buildings Biographical Listing. On file, Office of Academic Planning and Budget, University of California, Riverside.

***D8. Evaluator:** Bai "Tom" Tang
Date: February 2002
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 2411 Sunset Drive, Riverside, CA 92506



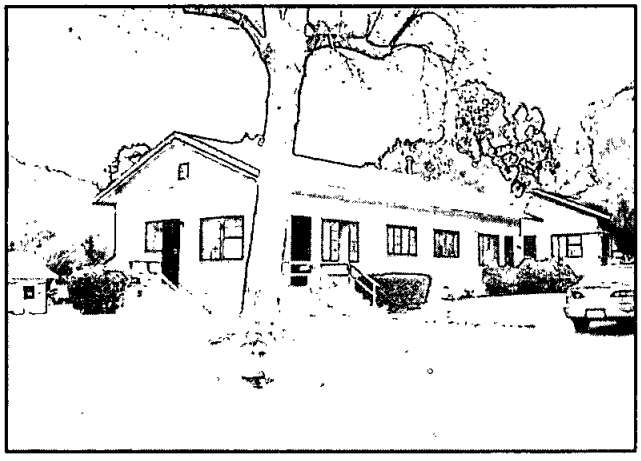
(This space reserved for official comments.)

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

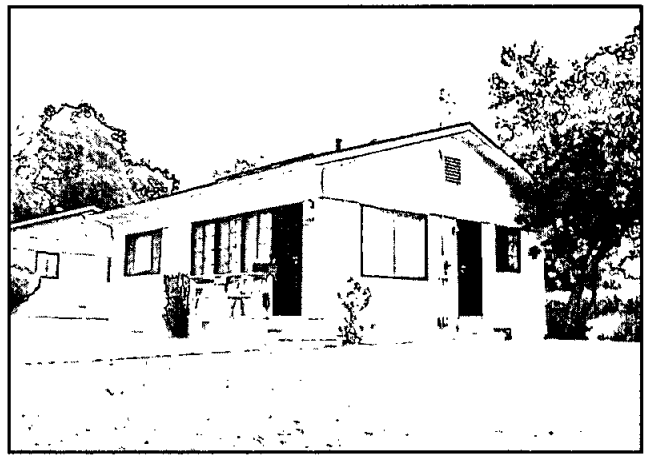
Primary # 33-11475
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

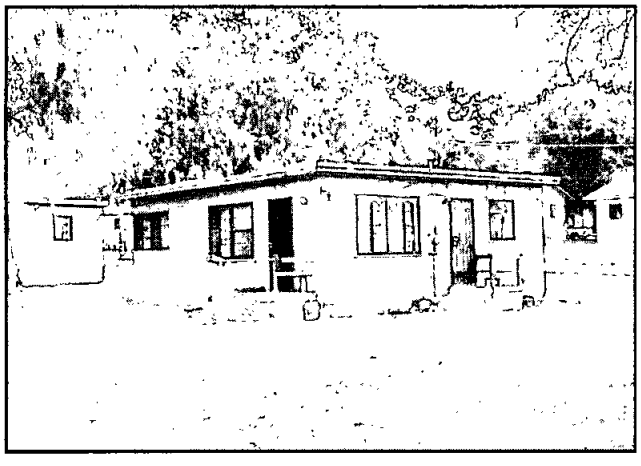
Recorded by Bai "Tom" Tang *Date February 2002 √ Continuation ____ Update



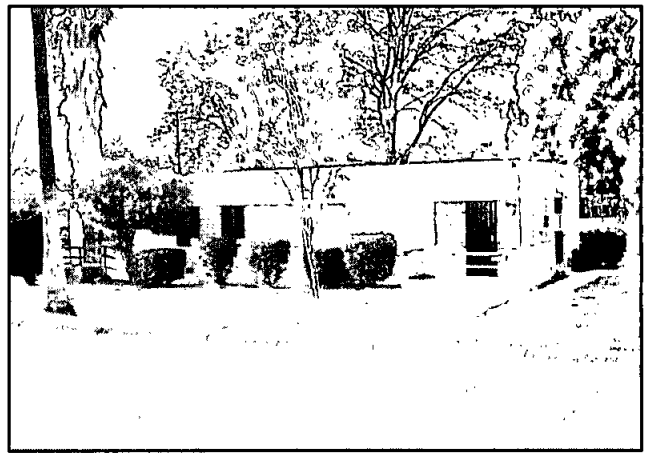
Typical duplex



Typical single-unit house



Flat-roofed specimen



One of the few relatively unaltered buildings in the compound

*Required information

ATTACHMENT B

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

19 January 2017

Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

Attn: Ashley McCoy, Environmental Planner

re: Paleontological Resources for the proposed UCR North District Project, in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, project area

Dear Ashley:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed UCR North District Project, in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Riverside East USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 5 January 2017. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have a vertebrate fossil locality somewhat in the general vicinity from sedimentary deposits similar to those that occur in the proposed project area.

The entire proposed project area has surface deposits composed of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Box Springs Mountains to the northeast These deposits, close to the source area of igneous rocks, typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, and we have no vertebrate fossil localities nearby from these deposits. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7811, almost due west of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma along Sumner Avenue north of Cloverdale Road, that produced a fossil specimen of whipsnake, *Masticophis*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Additionally, our locality LACM 1207, west-southwest of the proposed project area between Corona and Norco, produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*.

Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the older Quaternary deposits exposed in the proposed project area may not uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into finer-grained older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally recover any potential vertebrate fossils without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice