APPENDIX C

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Cultural Resources Technical Report

Riverside Alive Project, City of Riverside, California

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Executive Summary

South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources assessment for the Riverside Alive Project (project) located in the downtown area of the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. This analysis includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) records search of the project site and a one-quarter-mile radius from the Eastern Information Center (EIC); a California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search; an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the project site and surrounding areas by a qualified cultural resources specialist; and analysis of potential project-related indirect impacts to historical resources. This study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and all applicable City of Riverside codes, ordinances, and plans.

No historical resources were identified within the project site. Three historic districts (the Mission Inn Historic District, Heritage Square Historic District, and Miles Square Northwest Potential Historic District) were identified in proximity to the project site and are considered historical resources as defined by CEQA. Potential direct and indirect impacts resulting from construction of the proposed project were analyzed as part of this study. As presented in Section 6, review of the proposed project plans in consideration of existing conditions and viewsheds indicates that the proposed new construction will not adversely impact any of the districts or their historic settings/viewsheds. Therefore, the proposed project will result in a less than significant impact to historical resources under CEQA.

No archaeological resources were identified within the project site. Nonetheless, it is always possible to encounter resources during project-related ground disturbance. Implementation of standard recommendations for inadvertent discoveries will ensure that any cultural resources or human remains identified during construction are handled appropriately such that impacts to archaeological resources and human remains are less than significant.

1 Introduction

South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources assessment for the Riverside Alive Project (project) located in the downtown area of the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. This analysis includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) records search of the project site and a one-quarter-mile radius from the Eastern Information Center (EIC); a California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search; an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the project site and surrounding areas by a qualified cultural resources specialist; and analysis of potential project-related indirect impacts to historical resources. This study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and all applicable City of Riverside codes, ordinances, and plans.

The archaeological components of this report were prepared by South Environmental Archaeologist Samantha Jovanovic MA, MS, and Archaeological Principal Investigator Samantha Murray, MA, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology. The historic built environment components were prepared by Principal Architectural Historian Sarah Corder, MFA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History and Historic Preservation. Resumes for all staff are provided in Appendix D.

1.1 Project Location

The project site is located in the City of Riverside (City) on approximately 10.3 acres and consists of the following Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 213-111-011, 213-111-012, 213-111-014, 213-111-015, 213-111-016. The project site includes the Lot 33 parking lot, the Riverside Convention Center (Convention Center), and the Outdoor Plaza in front of the Convention Center. The Convention Center is located at 3637 5th Street and Lot 33 is the adjoining boundary on 3rd Street to the north. The project site is bounded by Market Street to the east, 3rd Street to the north, Orange Street to the west, and 5th Street to the south. The project site also falls within Township 02 South, Range 05 West, on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Riverside East*, *California* 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Project Description

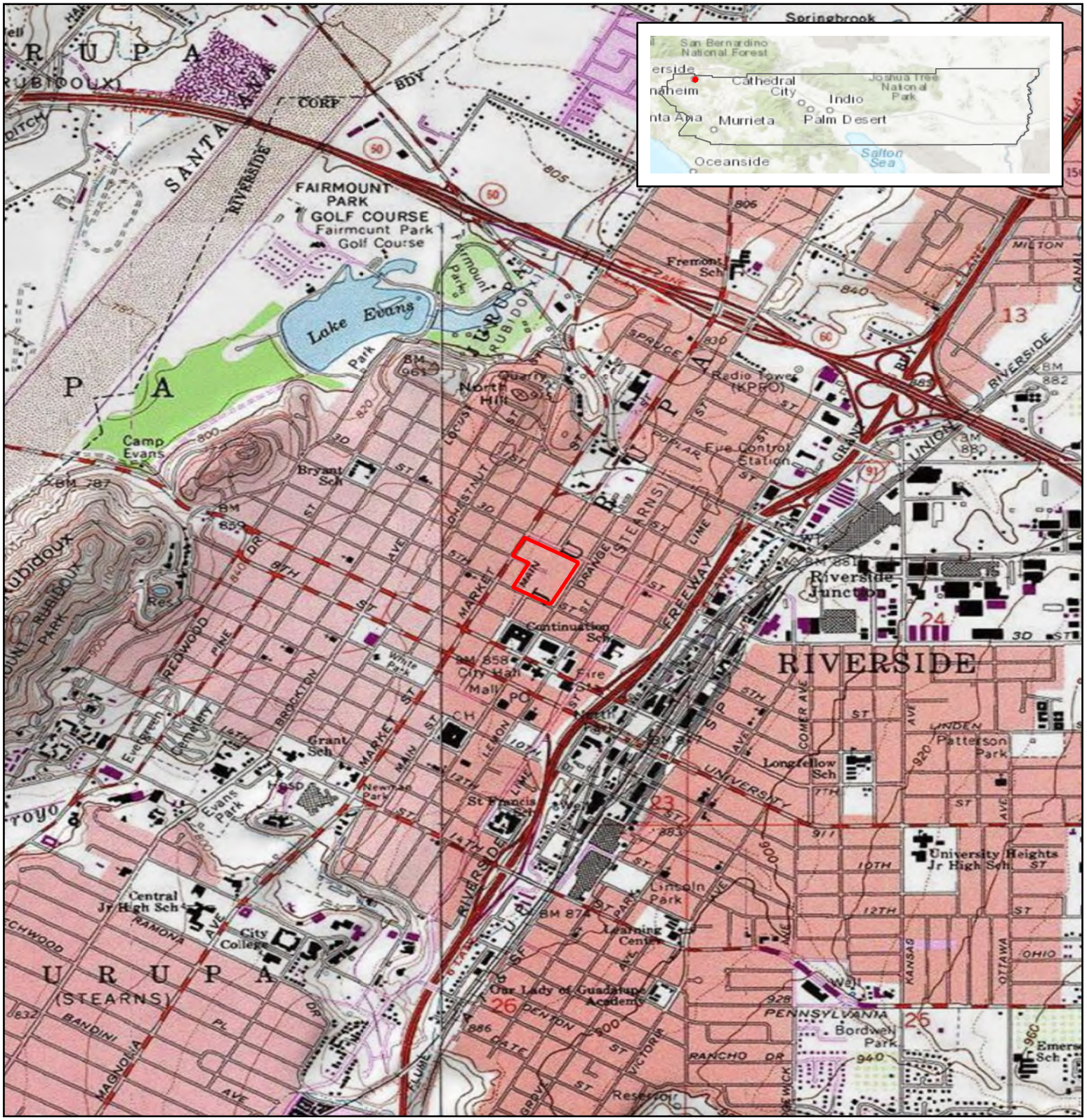
The existing Riverside Convention Center offers both indoor and outdoor meeting space. The existing Riverside Convention Center is a 108,000 square-foot building that offers approximately 50,000 square-feet in exhibit hall, ballroom, and meeting areas, and the remaining area is pre-function and concourse space. The building also includes storage space, service corridors, administration area, kitchen, and includes a loading dock. The Outdoor Plaza includes both outdoor meeting space and relaxation area.

The project proposes to include a combination of residential, office, retail, hotel, Convention Center expansion, and new parking facilities. No specific development application is currently under consideration. The project is being analyzed on the maximum areas or densities that could be placed with the project site. The analysis for the project described below is being conducted on "development envelopes" instead of on specific project details.

The proposed project would include the demolition of the existing surface parking lot (Lot 33) and Outdoor Plaza. The area being demolished would be fenced with windscreen material to obscure views of the site. The existing Riverside Convention Center building would not be demolished; instead, the expansion of the Convention Center is proposed in a new adjacent building that is approximately 189,000 gross square feet. The existing Convention Center building would be joined with the proposed building in a minimally invasive way so that the existing building could remain open during construction which would eliminate the need to cancel or reschedule events.

The project proposes a maximum development envelope consisting of residential and non-residential uses. Residential uses proposed are condominiums and a multi-family residential building which would not exceed 95-feet-tall. Non-residential uses proposed would include hotel, office, commercial retail uses, restaurant focused retail, underground parking facility and convention center expansion. Non-residential buildings would not exceed 155-feet tall, and the underground parking structure would not exceed a depth of 53-feet below ground surface.

As the project is an existing developed site, existing utilities are provided within and around the site. Existing utility facilities on-site may be removed, replaced or relocated to provide connection to existing facilities within the roadway rights-of-way. No new services are expected; rather, infrastructure improvements to existing facilities are expected and would be determined as specific buildings and facilities undergo specific entitlement and engineering processing in the future. At present, it is anticipated upgrades would be required to the existing water main (upsize to an 18-inch diameter pipeline) in Third Street between Orange Street and Market Street. Additionally, the sewer pipeline in Market Street may need to be upsized to a 15-inch diameter pipeline between Mission Inn Avenue and 11th Street.



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2024

Riverside Alive Project

Figure 1. Project Location Map

Project Site

Project Location is within Riverside, California, in Riverside County on the USGS Riverside East 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 23 of Township 02 South and Range 05 West

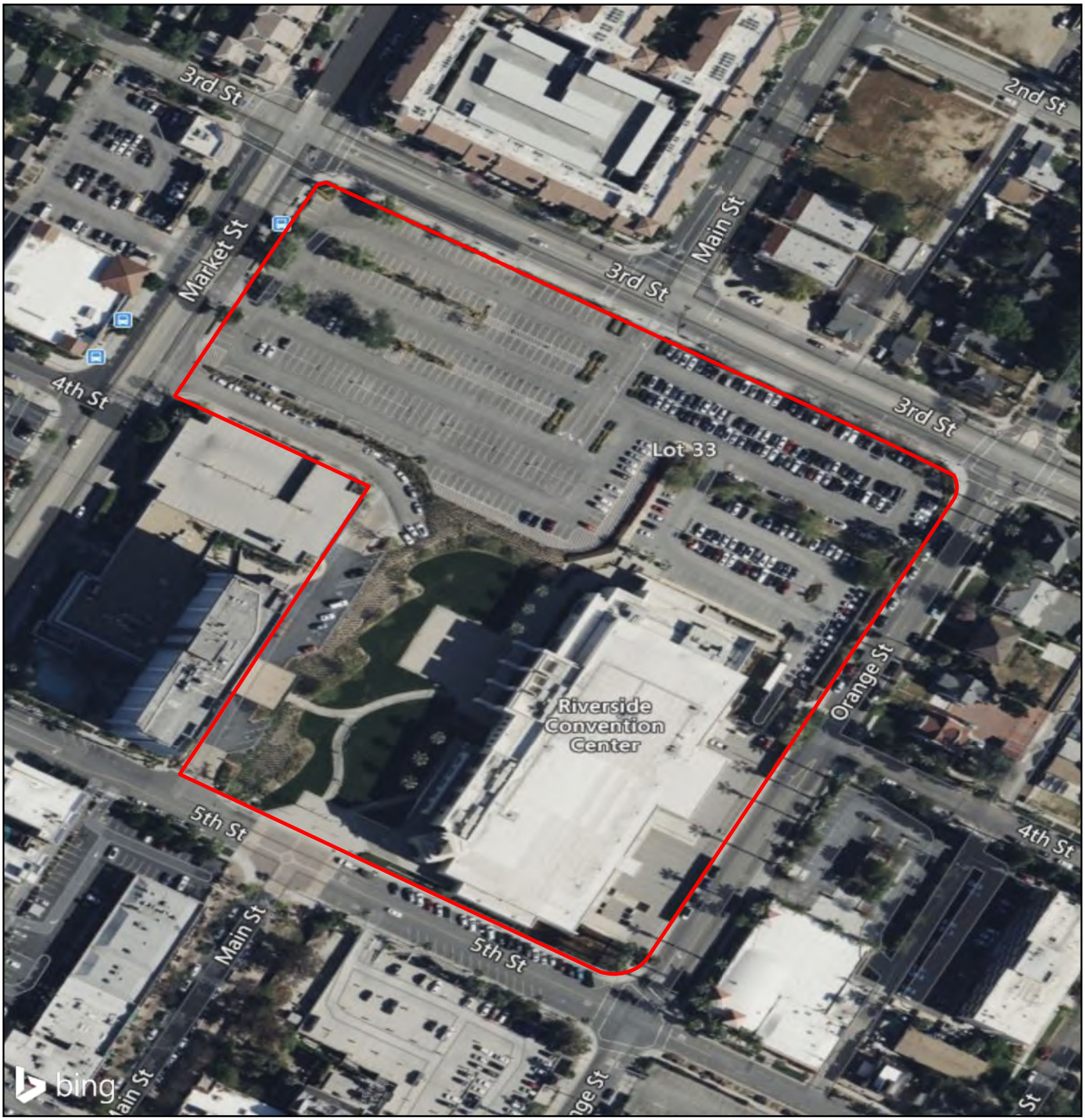
Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):
Latitude: 33.9862125N Longitude: -117.3716836W

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Scale: 1:24,000

N

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL



Source: Bing Aerial Imagery 2024

Riverside Alive Project

Figure 2. Project Site Detail

Project Site

0 100 200 Feet

N

Scale: 1:2,000

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

1.3 Regulatory Setting

1.3.1 State

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California PRC Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to California PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

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

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

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- California PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."
- California PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource." It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- California PRC Section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."
- California PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- California PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (California PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2) states the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (California PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

California PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California PRC section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California PRC Section 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used

when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California PRC Section 5097.98.

California State Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52)

AB 52 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074(a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

(A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
(B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource."

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c)). The NAHC will notify the "most likely descendant." With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by the

NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

1.3.2 Local

City of Riverside General Plan – Historic Preservation Element

Historic preservation plays a vital role in maintaining Riverside's character and identity. The purpose of this preservation element is to provide guidance in developing and implementing activities that ensure that the identification, designation and protection of cultural resources are part of the City's community planning, development and permitting processes. This document also defines the City's role in encouraging private sector activities that support historic preservation goals. As a community effort, the preservation of cultural resources is a responsibility of all, whether the interest is for economic, aesthetic, cultural or environmental reasons.

The State Office of Historic Preservation has recognized Riverside's historic preservation program with its designation as a Certified Local Government (CLG). This preservation element has been prepared, in part, to meet the requirements of the CLG program. More importantly, is has been prepared to meet the current and long-term goals of the City's historic preservation program.

Objectives and Policies for Historic Preservation in Riverside

- Objective HP-1: To use historic preservation principles as an equal component in the planning and development process.
- Objective HP-2: To continue an active program to identify, interpret and designate the City's cultural resources.
- Objective HP-3: To promote the City's cultural resources as a means to enhance the City's identity as an important center of Southern California history.
- Objective HP-4: To fully integrate the consideration of cultural resources as a major aspect of the City's planning, permitting and development activities.
- Objective HP-5: To ensure compatibility between new development and existing cultural resources.
- Objective HP-6: To actively pursue funding for a first-class historic preservation program, including money needed for educational materials, studies, surveys, staffing, and incentives for preservation by private property owners.
- Objective HP-7: To encourage both public and private stewardship of the City's cultural resources.

City of Riverside Code of Ordinances - Title 20: Cultural Resources

"The purpose of this title is to promote the public health, safety and general welfare by providing for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of improvements, buildings, structures, signs, objects, features, sites, places, areas, districts, neighborhoods, streets, works of art, natural features and significant permanent landscaping having special historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic value in the City (City of Riverside 2018)."

20.50.010 Definitions

Relevant Definitions: Historic District, Landmark, Neighborhood conservation area, Non-contributing feature and Non-contributing building, Point of Cultural Interest, Structure or Resource of Merit

These definitions expound upon the parameters of qualification, application process, and how it should be preserved. Common qualities include physical integrity, relationship to prominent persons or events, and representation of aesthetic or engineering qualities of a specific time period (City of Riverside 2018).

20.25.010 Certificates of Appropriateness

"In addition to any and all other City permit requirements a Certificate of Appropriateness is required before any person restores, rehabilitates, alters, develops, constructs, demolishes, removes, or changes the appearance of any:

1. Designated Cultural Resource;
2. Eligible Cultural Resource; or
3. Any element in a geographic Historic District (contributing and non-contributing) or contributor to Neighborhood Conservation Area (contributor)

No Certificate of Appropriateness is required for:

A. Dangerous Condition.
B. Structures found ineligible for historic designation in an adopted Cultural resource survey, Section 20.50.010, or a Cultural Resource Report, Section 20.26.010.
C. Non-contributors and features in Neighborhood Conservation Areas are not subject to the of Appropriateness requirements" (City of Riverside 2018).

2 Background Research

2.1 CHRIS Records Search

On March 7, 2024, South Environmental requested a CHRIS records search from the EIC. The EIC completed the records search on April 10, 2024. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built environment resources, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records (DPR forms), technical reports, archival resources, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources include historical maps of the study area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. A non-confidential summary of the records search results is presented in Appendix A. The confidential version of the records search results is on file with South Environmental and the City of Riverside.

2.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The EIC records search results indicate that 12 previously conducted cultural resource studies (RI-00026, RI-00535, RI-001312, RI-01955, RI-02050, RI-03490, RI-03604, RI-04762, RI-04813, RI-05088, RI-10691, and RI-11246) overlap with the project site and provide overview information of the area. An additional 13 studies were identified outside the project site within the one-quarter mile records search radius. A list of all previously conducted studies identified within the search radius is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.25-Mile of the Project Site

EIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
RI-00026	Akin, Margie	1971	A Survey of The Archaeological Resources of The Santa Ana and San Jacinto River Basins	Overview
RI-00535	Bean, Lowell John, Sylvia Brakke Vane, Matthew C. Hall, Harry Lawton, Richard Logan, Lee Gooding Massey, John Oxendine, Charles Rozaire, and David P. Whistler	1979	Cultural Resources and The Devers-Mira 500 Kv Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section)	Overview
RI-01312	Meighan, Clement W.	1975	Historical Resources in Three Southern California Counties	Overview
RI-01955	Heller, Rod, Tim Tetherow, and C. White	1977	An Overview of The Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource Investigation	Overview

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.25-Mile of the Project Site

EIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
RI-02050	Perault, Gordon	1985	Preliminary Historic Inventory - March Air Force Base, California	Overview
RI-03490	Mcintosh, Beverly Childs	1991	The Juan Bautista De Anza Trail Past, Present and Future, Baja to Riverside, California	Overview
RI-03604	Jones, Carleton S.	1992	The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno: A Thesis Presented to The Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree, Master Of Arts	Overview
RI-03605	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1993	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.	Outside to the east
RI-04212	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang	1999	Cultural Resources Report: Significance Evaluation of Two Historic Archaeological Sites, First and Market Streets, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Outside to the north
RI-04404	Jones And Stokes Associates, Inc.	2000	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-Iv.	Outside to the south
RI-04762	Barker, Leo R. And Ann E. Huston, Editors	1990	Death Valley To Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek. Proceedings Of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley National Monument	Overview
RI-04813	National Park Service, HAER	1993	California Citrus Heritage Recording Project: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Reduced Copies Of Measured Drawings For: Arlington Height Citrus Landscape, Gage Irrigation Canal, National Orange Company Packing House, Victoria Bridge, And Union Pacific Railroad Bridge	Overview
RI-05088	Cultural Systems Research, Inc.	2005	Ethnographic Overview Inland Feeder Pipeline Project	Overview
RI-05893	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Miriam Dahdul, and Teresa Woodard	2002	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Market Street Widening Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside to the north
RI-06088	Bricker, David	1998	First Supplemental Historic Architectural Survey Report for The Improvement of Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/State Route 60 Riverside, County, California	Outside to the east
RI-06414	Hogan, Michael and Bai "Tom" Tang	2005	Letter Report: Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 215-032-002 through -006, Downtown Area, City of Riverside, California	Outside to the south

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.25-Mile of the Project Site

EIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
RI-06421	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Casey Tibbet	2005	Historic Building Evaluation, Assessor's Parcel Numbers, 215-032-002 Through -006, in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside to the south
RI-07056	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	2007	Historic Building Evaluation: 3125-3127 and 3167 Main Street And 3741-3743 Second Street	Outside to the north
RI-08820	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	2012	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring at 2nd Street and Fairmount Blvd.	Outside to the north
RI-09135	Wilkman, Bill	2013	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation 3836-3844 Second Street	Outside to the north
RI-10278	Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith	2017	Cultural Resource Report and Historical Compatibility Assessment for the 4019 Mission Inn Avenue Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Outside to the west
RI-10652	N/A	2003	San Jacinto Branch Line Riverside County, California Determination of Eligibility and Effects Report	Outside to the south
RI-10691	Curl, Alan	1979	Phase I Survey of The City of Riverside Final Report	Overview
RI-11203a	Bricker, David and Stephen R. Hammond	2000	Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for The Improvement of Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/State Route 60, Riverside County, California	Outside to the east
RI-11203b	Richard V. Olson and Michael F. Rodarte	2000	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for the Improvement of Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/State Route 60, Riverside County, California	Outside to the east
RI-11203c	David Bricker, Christie Hammond, and Stephen R. Hammond	2000	Second Supplemental Historic Architectural Survey Report for the Improvement of Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/State Route 60, Riverside County, California	Outside to the east
RI-11246	Bean, Lowell John, Sylvia Brakke Vane, Mark Macarro, Jackson Young, Eric Elliot, William Mason, Daniel McCarthy, Stephan O'Neil, and Florence C. Shipek	2003	Eastside Reservoir Project Final Report Native American Ethnography and Ethnohistory	Overview

2.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The EIC records search results indicate 44 previously recorded cultural resources are located within the one-quarter-mile search radius (Table 2). None of the resources overlap the project site. There is one archaeological site and multiple historic built environment resources within the one-quarter-mile radius. A list of these previously recorded resources is presented below in Table 2.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.25-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	Resource Eligibility	Recorded by and Year	Proximity to Project Site
P-33-004791	CA-RIV-004791	Prehistoric stone isolate and scatter of historic glass bottles; irrigation canal	Not recommended for CRHR or NRHP	1992 (Robert Wlodarski, Historical Environmental Research Team); 2001 (Angie Gustafson, Mike McGrath, EDAW, Inc); 2002 (Evelyn N. Chandler, Valerie M. Van Henelryck, Chambers Group, Inc.); 2005 (Jeanette A. McKenna, et. al, McKenna et. al.); 2011 (David Brunzell, BCR Consulting)	Outside to the west
P-33-005791	N/A	Mission Inn	Listed on NRHP and CPHI	1977 (Carolyn Pitts, National Park Service)	Outside to the South
P-33-008153	N/A	Federal Post Office Building	Listed on NRHP		Outside to the South
P-33-008755	CA-RIV-006239H	Concrete structures for electrical transformer	6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or local designation	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA)	Outside to the north
P-33-008810	N/A	E. M. Bonnett Bldg.	Listed on NRHR	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the South
P-33-009257	N/A	Record Missing	Unavailable	Unavailable	Outside to the East

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	Resource Eligibility	Recorded by and Year	Proximity to Project Site
P-33-009465	N/A	All Souls Universalist Church	Listed on NRHP		Outside to the South
P-33-009525	N/A	First Church of Christ, Scientist	Listed on NRHR	1992 (Vicki L. Solheid, UCR)	Outside to the South
P-33-009526	N/A	First Congregational Church of Riverside	Listed on NRHP and CPHI	1997 (Janet Tearnen and Lauren Weiss Bricker, n/a)	Outside to the South
P-33-009679	N/A	Loring Opera House	Listed on NRHR and CPHI	1988 (Alan Curl, City of Riverside)	Outside to the South
P-33-009681	N/A	Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange	Listed on NRHP and CRHR	1979 (Dr. Juith S. Shaeffer and Denise Hammonds, Old Riverside Foundation); 1996 (Richard Starzak, Lora Zier, and Myra L., Frank & Assoc. In.)	Outside to the South
P-33-009682	N/A	Riverside Young Women's Christian Association	2S2: Listed on CRHR, eligible for NRHP.	1980 (Dr. Judith S. Schaeffer and Denise Hammonds, Old Riverside Foundation); 1988 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the Southeast
P-33-009686	N/A	Riverside Municipal Auditorium and Soldier's Memorial Building	2S2: Listed on CRHR, eligible for NRHP.	1977 (Mark H. Rawitsch, Riverside Cultural Heritage Board)	Outside to the South
P-33-011517	N/A	7th Street Historic District	2S2: Listed on CRHR, eligible for NRHP.	1996 (Richard Starzak, Lora Zier, and Myra L., Frank & Assoc., Inc.); 2003 (NA, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	Outside to the South
P-33-011521	N/A	Heritage Square Historic District	2S2: Listed on CRHR, eligible for NRHP.	1996 (Richard Starzak, Lora Zier, and Myra L., Frank & Assoc., Inc.)	Outside to the East
P-33-011756	N/A	Historic Residence: 3408 1st Street	2S2: Listed on CRHR, eligible for NRHP.	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the Northeast

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	Resource Eligibility	Recorded by and Year	Proximity to Project Site
P-33-011757	N/A	Mission Court Bungalows	Listed on NRHP and CRHR	1994 (n/a, n/a)	Outside to the East
P-33-011768	N/A	Historic Residence: 3923 5th Street	7N: Needs to be reevaluated - formerly coded as may become NR eligible with specific conditions.	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the West
P-33-011775	N/A	Historic Residence: 3381 7th Street	7N	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the South
P-33-011776	N/A	Stalder Building	2S2: Listed on CRHR, eligible for NRHP.	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the Southwest
P-33-011778	N/A	Historic Residence: 3901 7th Street	3S: Appears eligible for NR individually through survey evaluation	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the North
P-33-011847	N/A	Historic Residence: 3125-29 Lemon Street	2D2: Contributor to a multi-component resource determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the Northeast
P-33-011848	N/A	Historic Residence: 3190 Lemon Street	2D2	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the East
P-33-011849	N/A	Dennis Home	2D2	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the East
P-33-011850	N/A	S. H. Kress & Co.	2S2, 7N	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the East
P-33-011851	N/A	The Rouse Building	7J, 7N	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the South
P-33-011853	N/A	Loring Building	3S	1988 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the South
P-33-011854	N/A	De Anza Motel	5S2: Individually eligible for local listing or designation	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the East
P-33-011862	N/A	Historic Residences: 3205, 3207, 3209 Mulberry	2D2	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the East

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	Resource Eligibility	Recorded by and Year	Proximity to Project Site
P-33-011863	N/A	Historic Residence: 16030 Rancho Viejo Dr.	3S	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the East
P-33-011864	N/A	Church of Scientology; Riverside YMCA	3S	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the South
P-33-011865	N/A	The Morris Plan Company; Roach Building	4: Appears eligible for NRHP; 7N	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the South
P-33-012093	N/A	Historic Residence: 3259 Orange St.	3S	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	Outside to the Northeast
P-33-012102	N/A	Elmer A. Day House	Listed on Local Register	1997 (Anthea Hartig/Robert McCoy, City of Riverside Planning Dept.)	Outside to the West
P-33-013213	N/A	Historic Residence: 3011 Market St.	6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or local designation through survey evaluation.	2002 (Woodard, Teresa, CRM Tech)	Outside to the North
P-33-013214	N/A	Historic Residence: 3027 Market St.	6Z	2002 (Woodard, Teresa, CRM Tech)	Outside to the North
P-33-013215	N/A	Historic Residence: 3043 Market St.	6Z	2002 (Woodard, Teresa, CRM Tech)	Outside to the North
P-33-013216	N/A	Historic Residence: 3071 Market St.	6Z	2002 (Woodard, Teresa, CRM Tech)	Outside to the North
P-33-014717	N/A	Former Home Oil Company service station	5S: Eligible for local registry	2005 (Tibbet, Casey, CRM Tech)	Outside to the South
P-33-017345	N/A	Historic Residence: 3125-3127 Main St.	5S1: Individually listed or designated locally. Potentially eligible for CR	2007 (Jacquemain, Terri, CRM TECH)	Outside to the North
P-33-017346	N/A	Historic Residence: 3741-3734 2nd St.	5S3: Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation	2007 (Jacquemain, Terri, CRM TECH)	Outside to the North

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	Resource Eligibility	Recorded by and Year	Proximity to Project Site
P-33-017347	N/A	Historic Residence: 3167 Main Street	5S1	2003 (Rick Starzak, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.); 2003 (Feldman, Jessica B., Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.); 2007 (Jacquemain, Terri, CRM TECH)	Outside to the North
P-33-017720	N/A	Fire Station No. 1	3CS: Appears eligible for CR individually through survey evaluation.	2008 (Ranya Rathbun Sorrell, Modern Riverside.com, Riverside, CA)	Outside to the South
P-33-023968	N/A	Historic Residence: 3836-3844 Second Street	6Z	2013 (Bill Wilkman, Wilkman Historical Services)	Outside to the Southwest

2.2 City of Riverside Historic Sites Inventory & Studies

South Environmental reviewed the City of Riverside's Historic Resources Inventory Viewer, a web-based map application that identifies Historic Properties and provides data related to those properties. South Environmental also reviewed the City's existing historic context statements as relevant to the current project site. The following provides a summary of the three historic districts identified in proximity to the project site.

Mission Inn Historic District

The Mission Inn Historic District is one of the most recognizable districts in the City due to its namesake, the Mission Inn (P-33-005791). The district is bounded by 6th Street to the north, 11th Street to the south, Market Street to the west, and the 91 Riverside Freeway to the east. Along with The Mission Inn, the district includes other notable historic commercial and civic buildings such as Riverside County Courthouse, First Congregational Church, and Fox Theatre. The district predominantly features the architectural styles of Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Art Deco (City of Riverside 2024d: Old Riverside Foundation 2024b). Newer buildings such as the former De Anza Theatre and Goodyear Tire garage reflect the changing style aesthetics in the early- and mid-twentieth century towards Art Deco and Streamline Moderne (City of Riverside 2024d). During the 1950s and 1960s, many of the commercial buildings were faced with aluminum sheeting, windows were covered, and facades smoothed over. This remodeling technique often joined multiple structures and obscured original architectural features (City of Riverside 2024d). The period of significance for the district ranges

from circa 1889 to 1946 with many buildings designed by world-renounced architects like Arthur Benton, Julia Morgan, G. Stanley Wilson, and Myron Hunt (City of Riverside 2024d; Old Riverside Foundation 2024b). According to the City's Historic District Report, the district was last surveyed in 2004 and was assigned a status code of 5S1, Individually listed or designated locally (City of Riverside 2024d).

Heritage Square Historic District

The Heritage Square Historic District (P-33-011521) highlights one of Riverside's first residential sectors. The district is located north of the City's downtown area and is bounded by 1st Street to the north, 5th Street to the south, Orange Street and Lemon Street to the west, and Mulberry Street to the east. The district is comprised of residential buildings with large, landscaped yards and mature trees along the boulevards (City of Riverside 2024a). The majority of the residences are one or two-story single-family homes, with a few instances of multi-family residences (City of Riverside nd). The period of significance for the district ranges from 1880 to 1918 (City of Riverside 2024a; Old Riverside Foundation 2024a). Popular architectural styles in the district include Arts and Crafts/Craftsman, Classical Revival, Eastlake, French Second Empire, Mission Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Victorian Stick (Old Riverside Foundation 2024a). In addition to its significance for its collection of architectural styles (NRHP Criterion C), the district is also eligible under NRHP Criterion A for its representation of early residential development patterns in the City. Based on the City's Historic District Report, the district has a status code of 3S (appears eligible for the NRHP individually through survey evaluation), based on the last intensive level survey conducted in 1996. A review of the State Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) indicates the district has a status code of 2S2 (individually determined eligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR) (City of Riverside 2024a; BERD 2024).

Mile Square Northwest Potential Historic District

The Mile Square Northwest Potential Historic District is a residential area bounded by Houghton and Crescent Avenues to the north, 6th Street to the south, Market Street to the east, and Redwood Drive to the west. The district is comprised of 436 residences with a period of significance of circa 1880 to 1952. The area was surveyed intensively in 2003 and was determined eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. According to the City's Historic District Report the district was assigned a status code of 5S1 (individually listed or designated locally). (City of Riverside 2024c).

2.3 Native American Coordination

2.3.1 Sacred Lands File Search

South Environmental requested a search of the California Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File on March 5, 2024. The NAHC responded to the request on March 19, 2024, and reported negative results. The NAHC recommended contacting the several local Native American

tribes pursuant to AB 52 (Appendix B). No additional Native American outreach was completed by South Environmental.

2.3.2 Assembly Bill 52

The City of Riverside sent notification letters to tribes regarding the proposed project in accordance with AB 52. Letters were sent to tribes who requested notice of a project application within the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated. Tribes who received notification letters from the City included the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Pechanga Band of Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. All AB 52 correspondence is on file with the City of Riverside.

2.4 Review of Historic Aerial Photographs

A review of historical aerial photographs was conducted to better understand the history of the project site and any past disturbances. Aerial photographs were available from the following years: 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1990, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2024); and 1931, 1938, 1947, 1952, 1953, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1967, 1968, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1989, 1990, 1993, 1995, 1999, 2004, 2006, 2007 (University of California, Santa Barbra 2024).

In 1948, the block currently bound by 3rd Street to the north, Orange Street to the east, 5th Street to the south, and Market Street to the west was split into four equal blocks by Main Street running on a north-south and 4th Street running on an east-west. Residences lined of the west side of Orange Street and the east side of Main Street, near 4th Street. The blocks between Main Street and Market Street appeared to be developed with large commercial properties.

In 1978, Main Street and 4th Street were closed off and incorporated to create one large block and a large building (the old Convention Center) was constructed. This large block was bound by Market Street to the west, 3rd Street to the north, Orange Street to the west, and 5th Street to the south, thus creating the block containing the project site. Additionally, most of the buildings on the current project site were demolished. The northern end of the project site was a paved parking lot. By 1984, the western third of the block containing the project site was cleared of development and in 1985 three multi-story buildings appeared on the east side of Market Street. By 1994, the southwest section of the project site was comprised of one large building. There was little change to the project site between 1994 and 2002, but the areas around the project site appeared to have various building demolitions and new construction. By 2009 the parking lots in the northeast quadrant of the project site were reconfigured and expanded to cover the north side of the project site.

In 2014, the Convention Center was heavily remodeled with a central lawn located where a building once stood. The parking lots in the northern half of the site were reconfigured. There has been no discernable change to the site over the past 10 years (NETR 2024; UCSB 2024).

3 Environmental Setting

The project site is located northeast of 5th Street, southwest of 3rd Street, southeast of Market Street, and northwest of Orange Street. More broadly, the project site is northwest of State Highway (SH) 91 and is within the City of Riverside, California. The area within the project site includes recent developments and ornamental landscaping, and the surrounding area is a dense urban environment within downtown Riverside.

The topography within the study area is relatively flat. The highest elevation for the project site is approximately 860 ft above mean sea level (amsl) at the southeast corner. The lowest elevation for the project site is approximately 849 ft amsl at the northwest corner (USGS 2024).

The climate in the region is hot and dry, with average summer high temperatures in the low to mid-90s Fahrenheit (F) and average winter lows in the low 40s F. Average annual rainfall is approximately 10 inches, with most precipitation occurring during the months of December through March, and almost no precipitation from June to September (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2024).

The geology of the area is comprised of sand and gravel alluvium from the San Bernardino Mountain to the northeast (Morton and Miller 2006). These mountains are part of the Transverse Ranges that are built up by the convergence of the Pacific and North American plates along the San Andreas fault. The San Bernardino Mountains are comprised of igneous (i.e., granodiorite and monzodiorite) and metamorphic (i.e. schist and gneiss) rocks (Morton and Miller 2006).

Soils in the project site are predominantly (approximately 85%) comprised of Buren Series which form in alluvium (UCD and NRCS 2024). These soils have a higher sand content in upper layers and shifts to higher loam content in deeper layers. The color of the soils range from yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) at upper layers to a pale brown (10YR 6/3) and then to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) at deeper layers (National Cooperative Soil Survey 2006). Other soils series include Cajalco, Arlington, Wyman, and Hanford at minor levels (approximately 2%) (UCD and NRCS 2024).

4 Cultural Context

4.1 Prehistoric Context

The following chronology synthesizes the works of Warren (1967), Kowta (1969), True and Waugh (1982), Moratto (1984), Sutton et al. (2010), Sutton and Gardner (2010), Sutton (2011), and Sutton (2015) who have developed and refined prehistoric cultural sequences of Southern California. These interpretations facilitate an understanding of regional and temporal traditions and patterns which support meaningful contributions to the archaeological record. The Paleoindian Tradition, San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Palomar Tradition, and relevant patterns of these traditions are summarized here as prehistoric contexts for the northern inland region of Southern California.

4.1.1 Paleoindian Tradition (ca. 13,000 – 10,000 BP)

The timing and entry routes of America's first successful inhabitants is a topic of ongoing investigation. According to the archaeologic record, the earliest known peoples of Southern California migrated from the north, along the coast approximately 12,000 years before present (BP) during the terminal Pleistocene. These paleo coastal peoples had well-developed maritime technologies and their presence is evidenced by sites on the northern Channel Islands and the mainland coast of central California. Daisy Cave site on San Miguel Island has revealed human occupation dating to approximately 10,400 BP. Further supporting this timeline, reevaluations of human remains recovered from the Arlington Springs Site on Santa Rosa Island, have radiocarbon dated isolated bone proteins to approximately 11,000 BP (Erlandson 1991; Erlandson et al. 2007; Johnson et al. 2002; Sutton et al. 2010, Sutton and Gardner 2010).

4.1.2 San Dieguito Complex (ca. 10,000 – 7,500 BP)

In the northern interior valleys of Southern California, the San Dieguito Complex is the earliest cultural pattern that is supported by the archaeologic record, with sites dating as far back as 9,400 BP. The Holocene setting for these first peoples was one of extreme environmental change with the extinction of megafauna coinciding with continental warming, which resulted in vast expanses of shallow pluvial lakes surrounded by wetlands, a shift in tree lines and biotic zones to higher elevations, and a transformation of the geologic and floral landscape. Not much is known of the lifeways of these people, however sites are typically associated with lacustrine, marsh, and estuarine ecosystems with inland and coastal variants. Distinctions between these two expressions- such as settlement patterns, degree of sedentism, site stratification, and specific artifacts- appear to be related to regional/environmental settings rather than cultural differences. Subsistence strategies seem to depend on hunting and gathering vegetal sources related to these ecosystems. Resource exploitation was focused on small and large game, waterfowl, eggs, mollusks, and presumably vegetal foods. Toolkits are characterized by crescentics, percussion flaked foliate knives/points, large leaf-shaped points, engraving tools, choppers, core hammers, pebble hammerstones, and a variety of large ovoid, domed, or rectangular

scrapers, unknown perishable technologies, and an apparent absence of ground stone tools. (Warren 1967, Moriarty 1967, Moratto 1984, Koerper et al. 1991, Wallace 1955, Sutton and Gardner 2010).

4.1.3 Encinitas Tradition (9,400 – 1,000 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition encompassed the region of California extending from Santa Barbara to the Mexican border and is divided into four regional expressions including the Topanga Pattern (northern coastal/near-coastal groups), the Greven Knoll Pattern (northern inland groups), the La Jolla Pattern (southern coastal/near-coastal groups), and Pauma Pattern (southern inland groups). The project site is located within the prehistoric culture area of the Greven Knoll Pattern. The majority of Encinitas Tradition sites, especially along the coast, date between 7,000 and 3,000 BP. This Tradition roughly coincides with the Altithermal climactic trend which began in California and other areas between 8,000 and 7,500 years ago. This was an arid warming trend that affected both marine and terrestrial environments (Sutton and Gardner 2010, Carbone 1991). This Tradition is generally characterized by small, mobile groups with generalized, flexible subsistence strategies and a well-developed collecting economy that appears to be focused on plant resources, shellfish, and other resources depending on the environmental setting (coastal or inland) (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). The toolkit includes an abundance of manos and metates, crudely fashioned core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, and a paucity of projectile points and vertebrate remains. It has been commonly accepted that this tradition had a reduced emphasis on hunting, however this idea is generally founded on limited understanding of traditional usage of ground stone. There is also a need for a theoretical reconsideration of factors such as the impact of climate change on the preservation of the lithic record and possible shifts in subsistence practices, such as pulverizing long bones for maximized protein extraction (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

Greven Knoll Pattern (9,400 – 1,000 BP)

The Greven Knoll Pattern is divided into three phases and represents the Encinitas Tradition in the northern interior region of Southern California. It is essentially a regional configuration of the Millingstone paradigm. Greven Knoll sites are typically located in valley settings and are associated with milling stone tools, an apparent link with Mojave Desert groups, and a lack of contact with coastal peoples. Several Greven Knoll sites in the Lake Perris region have yielded artifacts such as Lake Mojave, Pinto, and Silver Lake projectile point styles as well as obsidian materials sourced from the Coso Volcanic Field which indicate contact with northern Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin Desert groups (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Sites in Riverside County (CA-RIV-6069/8712 and CA-RIV-2798) have been dated to Greven Knoll I and II chronologies and may date as far back as the Late Pleistocene (Grenda 1997, Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll, Phase I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) toolkits are characterized by an abundance of manos/metates, core tools, hammerstones, charmstones, occasional cogged stones and discoidals, and large dart points including Pinto points. During Phase II (4,000 to 3,000), settlement patterns and toolkit profiles remained relatively the same, with a prevailing absence of shell, scrapers, and mortars/pestles. Notable changes include the adoption of Elko points, a

significant increase in the percentage of manos, and a decreased percentage of points and bone tools. Contextually, it was during this phase, around 3,500 BP, that the Takic expansion into coastal areas of Southern California, brought drastic and abrupt cultural change reflective of population replacement and resulting in the isolation of Greven Knoll groups from the coast (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Distinguishing cultural traits of Phase III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) sites include mortuary practices using flexed inhumations under cairns with rare cremations, and an apparent shift in subsistence practices indicated by a paucity of hunting tools, the adoption of scraper planes, and the limited emergence of mortar/pestle technology (Kowta 1969 Sutten et al 2010). Toolkits are characterized by scraper planes as a cultural marker, an abundance of manos/metates, Elko points, (few) mortars/pestles, choppers, hammerstones, late discoidals, and a continued absence of shell artifacts (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

4.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 – 150 BP)

The Palomar Tradition represents a replacement of Encinitas Tradition groups beginning in southern Orange County and resulting in major shifts in technologies, artifact types, settlement patterns, economic systems, and possibly spiritual belief systems/practices. This Tradition can be conceived of as Late Prehistoric cultural patterns within a region generally bound on the northwest by the Santa Ana River, the northeast by the San Bernardino Mountain Range, and with a southern edge extending east-west from the southeast end of the San Bernardino Range (near the Chocolate Mountains), back to the coast. The appearance of bow and arrow technology as well as new rock art styles are cultural markers of this shift. This tradition was preceded by a significant shift in the exchange of obsidian, indicated by a dramatic decrease in favored materials sourced from the north, which were replaced with lower quality materials from Obsidian Butte in Imperial Valley (Sutton 2011). The Palomar Tradition is divided into cultural patterns and phases, with the San Luis Rey Pattern representing western groups extending east into interior valleys, and the Peninsular Pattern representing Palomar groups occupying regions further east and northeast. The project site is located at the eastern edge of San Luis Rey Pattern culture area (Sutton and Gardner 2010, Sutton 2011, 2015). This tradition overlaps with the Medieval Climactic Anomaly (MCA), which was a period of extreme fluctuations in weather that subjected populations to extended periods of notably warmer weather and intense drought. The MCA lasted for several centuries between 1,200BP and 650BP (Lamb 1965, Stine 1994, Jones et al. 1999, Gardner 2007, Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey Pattern (1,000 – 150 BP)

The San Luis Rey Pattern represents the Palomar Tradition in southern Orange County, northern San Diego County, and the northern interior valleys of Southern California and is represented by two phases (Sutton 2011, 2015). San Luis Rey Phase I (1,000 to 500 BP) sites represent a rapid diffusion/adoption of proto-Cupan language and material culture patterns beginning along the southern Orange County coast around 1,250BP and eventually reaching the northern inland valleys around 1,000BP. Settlement patterns are generally dispersed, however inland valley settlements demonstrated a dramatic increase in intensity, likely due to drought and population or resource

pressures. Significant changes in material culture suggest major subsistence shifts and include a notable decrease in scrapers, the adoption of Cottonwood triangular points and steatite shaft straighteners which likely indicates the adoption of bow and arrow technology, an increase in the use of bedrock milling features and pestles, and milling features that contain both slicks and (occasional) mortars. These groups likely had a subsistence focus on small game hunting and gathering of seeds and nuts. Toolkits include bone awls, ornaments (i.e., stone pendants and *Olivella* shell beads), dark greasy middens, the Rancho Bernardo style of rock art, ceramic and stone pipes, and an absence of ceramics (True and Waugh 1982).

Phase II (500 to 150 BP) sites represent distinct changes in settlement patterns, subsistence, toolkits, mortuary practices, and rock art. Settlement patterns are notably more sedentary with larger villages near permanent sources of water and smaller satellite sites that were likely seasonal camps related to special-use areas. In some areas a lowland winter/upland summer seasonal-round village settlement pattern was practiced. During this phase, interior valley groups experienced a loss of territory due to the migration of groups from the northern Coachella Valley. Later into Phase II, villages became increasingly consolidated, developing into complexes, likely as a result of Euro-American presence and resource scarcity. Cultural traits include the adoption of ceramics, an emphasis on collecting, increased reliance on acorns and large game resources, and mortuary practices in favor of pit cremations without formal cemeteries. Toolkits are characterized by deep concave base Cottonwood points, Tizon Brown pottery, limited Colorado Buff Ware, ceramic pipes, a significant increase in bedrock mortars and milling features containing multiple elements, the San Luis Rey style of rock art, and the appearance of European domestic animal species and material culture. Notably, cupule rocks and rock rings appear during this phase. This pattern closely resembles ethnohistoric/ethnographic Luiseño groups (Sutton 2011, 2015).

4.2 Ethnographic Context

The project site is located within the ancestral territory of Cahuilla, Gabrielino/Tongva and Luiseño tribes.

4.2.1 Cahuilla

The project site lies at the far western edge of the ethnographic boundaries of the Cahuilla tribes (Kroeber 1925, de Crinis 2021). The name "Cahuilla" is possibly derived from a native word meaning a "master, boss" (Bean and Smith 1978:575). 'Ivi'lyu'atam is the traditional term for the linguistically and culturally defined Cahuilla cultural nationality, and "refers to persons speaking the Cahuilla language and recognizing a commonly shared cultural heritage" (Bean and Saubel 1972:85). The Cahuilla, like neighboring groups to the west (Juaneño and Luiseño) and south (Cupeño), spoke dialects that are part of the Cupan group of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925; Mithun 2001, de Crinis 2021). It is thought that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California about 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from southern Sierra Nevada ranges of east-

central California with other related socio-linguistic groups (Takic speakers) (Moratto 1984:559). The Cahuilla settled in a territory that extended west to east from the present-day City of Riverside to the central portion of the Salton Sea in the Colorado Desert, and south to north from the San Jacinto Valley to the San Bernardino Mountains(de Crinis 2021). While 60% of Cahuilla territory was located in the Lower Sonoran Desert environment, 75% of their diet from plant resources was acquired in the Upper Sonoran and Transition environmental zones (Bean and Smith 1978:576).

Cahuilla socio-political organization included three primary levels (Bean and Smith 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. Next were two patrimoieties called the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*); every clan of the Cahuilla belonged to one or the other. The third basic level of socio-political organization was the many political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or patrilineal clans (Bean and Smith 1978:580). Anthropologists have designated groups of Cahuilla clans by their geographical location into Pass, Desert, and Mountain, which though implying dialectical and ceremonial differences, results from proximity rather than actual differences in social connections (Strong 1929). In reality, a continuum of minor differences existed between the clans. Lineages within a clan cooperated in many ways, including defense, communal subsistence activities, and religious ceremonies. While most lineages owned their own village site and particular resource area, much of the territory was open to all Cahuilla people.

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near accessible water such as springs or where large wells could be dug. Each family and lineage had houses (*kish*) and granaries for the storage of food, and ramadas for work and cooking. Sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music) were typically present within the villages, and each community constructed a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. Major religious ceremonies of the clan were held in a separate ceremonial house. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and villages typically spread over a mile or two.

The Cahuilla employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. Hunting was achieved using bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings, and blinds for land mammals and birds, and nets for fish when Lake Cahuilla was filled. Throwing sticks were used to procure individual rabbits and hares, whereas clubs and large nets were used during communal rabbit drives. Food processing was achieved using a variety of tools: portable and bedrock mortars, basket hopper mortars, pestles, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from woven, carved wood, and pottery vessels. Ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large, finely woven baskets, whereas unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven from willow branches and placed on raised platforms to protect them from vermin.

Ceramic vessels were produced by the Cahuilla and obtained via trade with Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south. Pottery was initially introduced to the Cahuilla during the

Late Prehistoric period, and the art of ceramic production was later adopted by the Cahuilla, who used the paddle and anvil technique. Typical culinary wares included jars, cooking vessels, and ladles. Ceramic pipes were also commonly manufactured. Ceramic ollas (large, round pots with small necks) were used for storing seeds, and sealed ollas with foodstuffs were sometimes cached in caves and rock shelters for consumption during hunting and gathering forays (Bean and Smith1978:578–579).

4.2.2 Gabrielino (Gabrieleño)/Tongva

The project area is in the far eastern edge of Gabrielino/Tongva territory (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57), who arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Gabrielino/Tongva lands encompass the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. Their mainland territory is bound on the west by the Chumash at Topanga Creek, the Tatavium to the north, the Serrano at the San Gabriel Mountains in the east, the Cahuilla to the east, and the Juaneño on the south at Aliso Creek (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

Archaeological, linguistic, and genetic evidence documents interaction between the Gabrielino and their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade. The term "Gabrielino" denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish at Mission San Gabriel, which included people from the traditional Gabrielino territory as well as other nearby groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people who lived within the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as Tongva (King 1994:12; Golla 2011). Though the names "Tongva" or "Gabrieleño" are the most common names used by Native American groups today, other groups identify themselves differently, such as the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation. The term "Tongva" is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the contact period indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands and their descendants.

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south of the Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño. Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages.

The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps in locations from the San Gabriel Mountains to the southern Channel Islands. Recent ethnohistoric work (O'Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, which is about twice that of earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540). As the population expanded, the larger permanent villages established satellite communities that stayed connected via economic, religious, and social ties. Structures within the village were typically large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule, fern, or carrizo. Other structures found in Gabrielino villages included sweathouses, menstrual huts, and a ceremonial enclosure (Bean and Smith 1978).

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Gabrielino/Tongva to gather and collect food resources. Fishing involved the use of lines and hooks, nets, basketry traps, spears, and bow and arrows. Mammal hunting was accomplished using bow and arrows, deadfalls, snares, traps, and throwing sticks (Bean and Smith 1978). Food was processed with a variety of tools, including portable and bedrock mortars, pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, hammerstones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was stored in large, finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed acorns were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms. Food was consumed from various woven and carved wood vessels (McCawley 1996).

4.2.3 Luiseño

The Luiseño are a Takic-speaking, Southern California Native American social group (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño language is derived from the Cupan segment of the Takic language branch, a part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family (Mithun 2001:539-540; Golla 2007).

Luiseño ancestral territory is situated in the northern half of San Diego County and the western edge of Riverside County. Their lands encompassed the southern Santa Margarita Mountains and the Palomar Mountains, and the foothills to the Pacific Ocean, extending eastward into the San Jacinto Valley and the western foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains. The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrielino/Tongva and Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast, and the Kumeyaay to the south (Ipai-Tipai) (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño occupied permanent villages and associated seasonal camps. Village population ranged from 50–400 with social structure based on lineages and clans. A single lineage was generally represented in smaller villages, while multiple lineages and a dominant clan presided in larger villages (Boscana 1934:32). Each clan/village owned a resource territory and was politically independent, yet maintained ties to others through economic, religious, and social networks in the immediate region. Place names were given to each territory, often associated with local animals, plants, physical landmarks, or cosmological elements that were known to be linked with a specific location (Sparkman 1908; Kroeber 1925).

Luiseño families resided in dome-shaped dwellings made of willow poles covered with interlaced tule reeds. The clan chief (*nó t*) residence was generally larger in order to accommodate his large family, ceremonial regalia, and ceremonial food processing. Other village structures included a centrally located ceremonial enclosure (*wámkiš*) and a round semi-subterranean sweat lodge. The ceremonial enclosure and the chief's home were generally located in the center of the village. The *nó t* was responsible for combining and controlling religious, economic, and warfare powers (Bean and Shipek 1978). The center of the Luiseño religious beliefs and rituals is *Chinigchinich*, the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Complex rituals included puberty initiation rites and mourning ceremonies.

Like other indigenous California groups, the primary food staple of the Luiseño was the acorn (Bean and Shipek 1978:552), supplemented by other plant resources, fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and marine and terrestrial mammals. Villages were situated near reliable sources of water, needed for the daily leaching of milled acorn flour. Acorn mush (*wíiwish*) was prepared in various ways and was eaten almost daily, along with a variety of fruits, vegetables, and seeds including pine nuts and the seeds from grass, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, wild rose, holly-leaf cherry, prickly pear, lamb's-quarter. Greens included thistle, white sage, and clover, among many others. Meat and seafood were also part of the daily diet, including deer, duck, goose, ground squirrels, quail, rabbit, bird, and woodrat. Fish and marine resources provided some portion of many tribal communities, though most notably those nearest the coast and included abalone, clams, mussels, lobster, and trout (Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians 2022a). Shellfish would have been procured and transported inland from three primary environments, including the sandy open coast, bay and lagoon, and rocky open coast.

4.3 Historic Context

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present).

4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Spanish explorer Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present-day Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Spain laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the start of California's Historic period. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles).

In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza lead an overland expedition northward from Sonora, Mexico to explore the inland areas of California and find an acceptable passage to Monterey in Alta California (National Park Service 1996). In 1775, de Anza lead a group of 240 immigrants along the same 1,200-mile route, crossing the Santa Ana River near modern Riverside, before continuing to Mission San Gabriel (Anza Trail Foundation 2024). The group successfully made it to Monterey with only one fatality. Some continued to San Francisco to establish the presidio and mission on the peninsula (NPS 1996).

4.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary Southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

4.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The Mexican–American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period. California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories.

The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005:102–103).

On January 5, 1852, leaders of the Cahuilla, Cupeño, Luiseño, and Serrano signed the Treaty of Temecula. Between March 1851 and January 1852, 18 treaties were produced with at least 139 tribes.

"Treaties were conducted with tribes under false pretense. It was not for peace as written, but instead to acquire title to the land by extinguishing the Aboriginal title" (Milanovich 2021:ix). In July 1852, the U.S. Senate rejected all treaties, and the land was never returned to the tribes. By 1875, the U.S. government allowed reservations to be established by the Luiseño in the region. However, that same year, the District Court of San Francisco ordered the eviction of the Temecula Indians from their ancestral village on the Little Temecula Rancho, displacing hundreds of people and stripping them of their homes and possessions. In 1882, an Executive Order signed by President MacArthur set aside land for the Pechanga Reservation after author Helen Hunt Jackson reported horrific living conditions to the U.S. Government, forcing Congress to act (Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians 2022b).

4.3.4 City of Riverside (1870 – Present)

During the Mexican Period, much of the City of Riverside was part of Rancho Rubidoux. In 1869, Thomas W. Cover purchased large amounts of Rancho Roubidoux with ambitions to establish a silk industry in California with silk expert Louis Prevost and even created the California Silk Center Association. In March of 1870, John Wesley North issued a circular entitled "A Colony for California" to promote the idea of founding an agriculture-based colony in California, which led to the formation of the Southern California Colony Association later that same year. In August of 1870, California Colony Association directors decided on the Jurupa Rancho along the banks of the Santa Ana River, purchased a section of the Jurupa Rancho from the California Silk Association. By the end of 1870, present-day Riverside was surveyed and platted as a townsite. Once platted, the colony focused on agriculture with a variety of crops ranging from citrus to nuts to sweet potatoes and sugar beets. Riverside quickly grew and reached over 1,000 residents by 1880, and by 1890, the population reached 4,600. During this period of growth, in 1883, the City of Riverside incorporated (Grimes and Chiang 2009; Howell-Ardila 2018; Stonehouse 1965; Patterson 1971, 1997).

The 1870s and 1880s were also a period of infrastructure development for Riverside. Reliable water supplies were crucial to the success of the areas agricultural based economic system. During these years the canals were constructed, and water companies were formed to manage this need. By 1895, the citrus industry was booming, which led to Riverside becoming the wealthiest city per capita in the United States. The success of the citrus industry also sparked railroad development in the area during this time starting with the California Southern Railroad in 1882 and continuing to the construction of the San Jacinto Valley Railroad in 1888 (City of Riverside 2024b; Patterson 1971).

After World War II, the City began to diversify its economic base and served as the county seat. During this time, the City had manufacturing facilities and a variety of professional services like architecture, accounting, banking, legal, and technology. The *Press Enterprise* reported in 1953 that Riverside was ranked number 14 among the fastest growing cities in the west. In addition, developments in advanced education came to Riverside in the 1950s with the establishment of the University of California Riverside campus opening in 1954. The postwar era also brought about the need for city limit expansions and annexation of new parts of the City began as early as 1954. This annexation also

allowed for suburban development throughout the area. Infrastructure improvements also dominated the postwar era in Riverside with the construction of major highways like Interstate 215 and SH 91 (Grimes and Chiang 2009).

In tandem with all of the developments occurring in Riverside, there was also significant growth and development of the City's built environment from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. The protection of these important buildings and structures was formalized in 1969, when the City Council established the Historic Preservation Program. As a result of this program, many important buildings have been saved such as the Mission Inn and the Catherin Bettner home. There have also been numerous historic districts established throughout the City to further protect and preserve the city's architectural and cultural history (City of Riverside 2024b).

In more recent years, the City has continued to diversify its economic base and support the population of 1.3 million people (2010 Census). Despite changes in the regional economic focus and the general shifts in social movements in California over the last decade, Riverside continues to be one of the fastest growing areas in the country (Grimes and Chiang 2009).

5 Cultural Resources Survey

5.1 Methods and Results

On June 4, 2024, South Environmental Cultural Resources Specialist Samantha Jovanovic, MA, MS, conducted an intensive-level archaeological and built environment survey of the project site. Fieldwork included taking field notes, photography, and examination of close-scale field maps. Photographs were taken with an iPhone 12 camera and Solocator Photography application.

During the archaeological survey, Ms. Jovanovic examined the all exposed ground surface for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ground stone artifacts tools), historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discolorations that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, depressions, and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations). No archaeological resources were identified as a result of the survey. The project site is completely developed and consists of modern buildings, parking lots, and planned landscaping. The landscaped areas included imported soils such as decomposed granite or was covered with imported wood chips. Plantings included native and non-native generally drought-resistant species such as Palo Verdes trees, California fan palms, Mexican feather grass, bougainvillea, and a variety of other grasses, trees, and bushes. There were also a few large areas of lawn grass (Photographs 1-4).

During the built environment survey, Ms. Jovanovic completed an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the project site and surrounding areas. The project site does not contain any buildings or structures of historic age, therefore the built environment survey focused on documenting viewsheds to and from the project site in consideration of the three adjacent historic districts (i.e., the Mission Inn Historic District to the southwest, the Heritage Square Historic District to the east, and the Mile Square Northwest Potential Historic District to the west) and the proposed new construction (see discussion in Section 6 – Impacts Assessment).

Photograph 1. Overview of landscaped area from 5th Street looking north with Marriot on the left and Convention Center on the right.

Photograph 2. Overview of landscaped area from the north parking lot looking south with Marriot on the right.

Photograph 3. Overview from the center of the landscaped area south toward 5th Street with the Convention Center on the left.

Photograph 4. Overview of landscaped area looking north towards the parking lots with the Convention Center on the right.

6 Impacts Assessment

No historical resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the proposed project site and the project has no potential to directly impact any historical resources. However, the project site is in proximity to three existing historic districts: the Mission Inn Historic District to the southwest, the Heritage Square Historic District to the east, and the Mile Square Northwest Potential Historic District to the west. Therefore, this impacts assessment considers the proposed project's potential to impact significant viewsheds of these historic districts in consideration of the proposed large-scale new construction.

6.1 Potential to Impact Historic Districts

6.1.1 Mission Inn Historic District

The northernmost portion of the Mission Inn Historic District is across the street from the southwestern boundary of the project site along 5th Street. The most prominent view of the Mission Inn Historic District from the project site is from 5th Street looking south down Main Street, where portions of the Mission Inn's elaborate roofline and tower elements can be seen rising above the lower scale commercial buildings in the foreground (Photograph 5). There are additional views of the Mission Inn when looking south across 5th Street directly in front of the Convention Center (Photograph 6). These two views can be seen from the public right-of-way (outside of the project site) and would remain unobstructed after project completion.

Photograph 5. View of the Mission Inn looking south down Main Street from the southern boundary of the project site (Google Street View)

Photograph 6. View of the Mission Inn looking south from the Convention Center across 5th Street

Views of the Mission Inn Historic District from 3rd Street (Photograph 7) would be compromised after construction of the proposed project, as there would no longer be a direct line of sight from 3rd Street looking south down Main Street through the existing plaza. However, views looking toward the Mission Inn have evolved outside the period of significance of the district. The Mission Inn Historic District's period of significance is circa 1889-1946. A 1948 historic aerial photograph of the project site shows that prior to the development of the project site as it exists today, the project site was comprised of homes and commercial buildings, with present-day Main Street continuing without interruption. However, between 1968 and 1978, the existing plaza containing the project site was constructed. This change interrupted the continuation of Main Street between 3rd and 5th Streets and altered the original street pattern and built environment looking toward the district. Still, views of the Mission Inn Historic District and other architecture within the downtown core remained visible from 3rd Street. While the proposed new development would eliminate most views of the Mission Inn Historic District and other downtown buildings from 3rd Street, it would establish a pedestrian axis between 3rd and 5th Streets by incorporating a raised building that allows pedestrian traffic to flow toward the Mission Inn Historic District and the downtown core. While the proposed project would impact this particular view of the district from 3rd Street, it would not have a significant impact on the district itself.

Photograph 7. View of Mission Inn Historic District and other downtown buildings looking south across project site from 3rd Street

6.1.2 Heritage Square Historic District

The Heritage Square Historic District is located to the north and east of the proposed project site. It is significant for its collection of residential buildings from the 1880s to the 1920s. The district is an NRHP-eligible historic district under Criterion A for its connection to the early development of Riverside and under Criterion C for its collection of period revival residences. While most of the district does not have a direct line of sight to the project site, there are a few homes along Orange Avenue and 3rd Street across the street from the project site with partial views. However, the existing Convention Center's construction in 2014 and the parking areas associated with it have already removed any historical viewsheds/adjacent historic setting that would have been associated with these early residential homes. The district would remain visible on approach from Orange Avenue or 3rd Street upon completion of construction. However, views of the Heritage Square Historic District from Market Street (Photograph 8) would be lost following completion of project construction. However, these are not historic viewsheds, because the open plaza and parking lot did not exist prior to the 1960s. Further, only a few homes are visible from these vantage points and views from Market Street do not represent significant or historical viewsheds of the district. Therefore, the proposed project would not have a significant impact on the district itself.

Photograph 8. View of Heritage Square Historic District from the project site looking east

6.1.3 Mile Square Northwest Potential Historic District

The Mile Square Northwest Potential Historic District is located west of the project site. It is significant for its collection of residential buildings from circa 1880 to 1952. The district is bound by Market Street (east), Houghton and Crescent Avenues (north), 6th Street (south), and Redwood Drive (west). Only buildings on the east side of the neighborhood (Photograph 9) have potential viewsheds that could be obscured by the height of the new development. However, there has already been significant development along Market Street that has created a visual barrier between the neighborhood and the project site. Such instances of this recent development include Starbucks, CVS, Marriott, and Hampton Inn. There are also multiple mixed-use buildings along the Market Street Corridor between 1st Street and 6th Street that create a visual barrier between the neighborhood and the subject property (Photograph 10). The only vantage point where the project site would be partially visible to the district is at the corner of 5th Street and Market Street, but it is only partially visible because of the current Marriott Hotel on the corner. Additionally, the line of sight is only from secondary elevations and not the primary elevations of the district buildings, as they are oriented to face 5th Street. As there are 436 residences within the district and approximately 5 buildings with any potential view of the proposed project site, there is no potential for impact to the historical integrity or significance of the district.

Photograph 9. Portion of the Mile Square Northwest Potential Historic District on 5th Street near the Corner of Market looking west

Photograph 10. Overview of existing development blocking views to the Mile Square North Historic District, looking west

6.2 Project Design Considerations

The proposed project is not within any existing historic districts and is in an area that has seen much of its historic setting altered by recent, large-scale construction as well as the interruption of Main Street which once continued through the project site. As illustrated in the project renderings and elevations (Appendix C), the proposed project has multiple components that are significantly taller than the adjacent buildings. However, the tallest project elements will be located in the center of the project site with shorter project elements creating approaches and setbacks that help to minimize the height difference. These approaches and setbacks work to minimize the significance of the taller sections of the project by generally retaining the relationship to the street.

In addition, the choice of a modern architectural form and design for the proposed project will ensure that there is no historical conjecture to detract from the surrounding historic districts. The design of the project will also utilize modern materials to distinguish it from historic buildings and structures that are nearby. In addition, the proposed project is separated from the historic districts by city streets, so there is no potential to impair other historical resources or properties.

In summary, the design of the proposed project and its utilization of modern materials, landscapes, and setbacks of taller project components will not inhibit any of the historic districts' ability to continue to convey their historical significance. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact on historical resources.

7 Findings and Recommendations

7.1 Findings

No historical resources were identified within the project site as a result of the CHRIS records search, pedestrian survey, or background research. Three historic districts (the Mission Inn Historic District, Heritage Square Historic District, and Miles Square Northwest Potential Historic District) were identified in proximity to the project site and are considered historical resources as defined by CEQA. Potential direct and indirect impacts resulting from construction of the proposed project were analyzed as part of this study. As presented in Section 6, review of the proposed project plans in consideration of existing conditions and viewsheds indicates that the proposed new construction will not adversely impact any of the districts or their historic settings/viewsheds. Therefore, the proposed project will result in a less than significant impact to historical resources under CEQA. No mitigation measures are recommended for historical resources.

No archaeological resources were identified within the project site as a result of the CHRIS records search, NAHC Sacred Lands File search, or pedestrian survey by a qualified archaeologist. Nonetheless, it is always possible to encounter resources during project-related ground disturbance. Implementation of the standard recommendations for inadvertent discoveries provided below will ensure that any cultural resources or human remains identified during construction are handled appropriately such that impacts to archaeological resources and human remains are less than significant.

7.2 Recommendations

The following standard regulatory measures shall be implemented in the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural resources or human remains during project construction.

7.2.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

Should archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) be exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall be halted until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find. Depending on the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. In the event that an identified cultural resource is of Native American origin, the qualified archaeologist will consult with the project applicant and the City of Riverside to implement Native American consultation procedures. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

7.2.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. 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, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California PRC, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

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Appendix A:
EIC Records Search Results Summary

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

April 10, 2024
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 633
ST-RIV-7436

Kevin Hunt
South Environmental
620 E Rio Grande Street
Pasadena CA, 91104

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Riverside Alive Project

Dear Kevin Hart:

We received your request on March 7, 2024, for a cultural resources records search for the Riverside Alive project located in T.2S, R.5W, SBBM in the Jurupa area in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 13 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a quarter -mile radius of your project area. None of these studies involved the project area. Twelve additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing" and "Eastern Information Center Report Spreadsheet" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour for hard and/or PDF copies.

Our records indicate that 44 cultural resources properties have been recorded within a quarter-mile radius of your project area. None 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" 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 Resources Directory (ARD): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

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

A copy of the relevant portions of the 1901 USGS Riverside 15' Minute Series, 1942 Riverside and Vicinity 7.5' Minute Series, 1956 USGS Santa Ana 30' Minute Series, and 1967 USGS Riverside East 7.5' Minute Series topographic maps are included for your reference.

As the Information Center for Riverside, Inyo, and Mono Counties, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to these counties 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,

Kenedy Jacome
Information Officer

Enclosures

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00026	NADB-R - 1080025; Voided - MF-0032	1971	Margie Akin	A Survey of the Archaeological Resources of the Santa Ana and San Jacinto River Basins	Department of Anthropology, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00535	NADB-R - 1080574; Voided - MF-0466	1979	Lowell John Bean., Sylvia Brakke Vane, Matthew C. Hall, Harry Lawton, Richard Logan, Lee Gooding Massey, John Oxendine, Charles Rozaire, and David P. Whistler	Cultural Resources and the Devers-Mira 500 kV Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section)	Cultural Systems Research, Incorporated, Menlo Park, CA	33-000114, 33-000630, 33-000714, 33-000807, 33-000984, 33-001078, 33-001241, 33-001442, 33-001448, 33-001449, 33-001450, 33-001649, 33-001651, 33-001652, 33-001653, 33-001654, 33-001656
RI-01312	NADB-R - 1081485; Voided - MF-1313	1975	Clement W. Meighan	Historical Resources in Three Southern California Counties	Department of Archaeological Survey, U.C. Los Angeles	
RI-01955	NADB-R - 1082349; Voided - MF-2124	1977	HELLER, ROD, TIM TETHEROW, and C. WHITE	AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUNDESERT NUCLEAR PROJECT TRANSMISSION SYSTEM CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION	WIRTH ASSOCIATES	
RI-02050	NADB-R - 1082479; Other - DAC05-85-0033; Voided - MF-2244	1985	PERAULT, GORDON	PRELIMINARY HISTORIC INVENTORY - MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA	FIELDS AND SILVERMAN ARCHITECTS	
RI-03490	NADB-R - 1084161; Voided - MF-3748	1991	MCINTOSH, BEVERLY CHILDS	The Juan Bautista De Anza Trail Past, Present and Future, Baja to Riverside, California	n/a	
RI-03604	NADB-R - 1084327; Voided - MF-3878	1992	Carleton S. Jones	The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno: A Thesis Presented to the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts	California State University, Long Beach	
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

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04212	NADB-R - 1085419; Submitter - 387; Voided - MF-4684	1999	Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resources Report: Significance Evaluation of Two Historic Archaeological Sites, First and Market Streets, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.	CRM TECH	33-008754, 33-008755
RI-04404	NADB-R - 1085736; Voided - MF-4913	2000	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE WILLIAMS COMMUNICATIONS, INC., FIBER OPTIC CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA VOL I-IV.	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-000816, 33-000817, 33-000862, 33-001845, 33-002970, 33-003081, 33-003839, 33-004202, 33-004624, 33-004744, 33-004768, 33-007587, 33-007601, 33-008105, 33-008172, 33-009772, 33-009773, 33-009774, 33-009775, 33-009776
RI-04762	NADB-R - 1083854; Voided - MF-3495	1990	BARKER, LEO R. and ANN E. HUSTON, EDITORS	DEATH VALLEY TO DEADWOOD; KENNECOTT TO CRIPPLE CREEK. PROCEEDINGS OF THE HISTORIC MINING CONFERENCE, JANUARY 23-27, 1989, DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT	Division of National Register Programs National Park Service	
RI-04813	NADB-R - 1086175; Other - 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123	1993	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, HAER	CALIFORNIA CITRUS HERITAGE RECORDING PROJECT: PHOTOGRAPHS, WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA, REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS FOR: ARLINGTON HEIGHT CITRUS LANDSCAPE, GAGE IRRIGATION CANAL, NATIONAL ORANGE COMPANY PACKING HOUSE, VICTORIA BRIDGE, AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD	33-003361, 33-004768, 33-009772
RI-05088	NADB-R - 1086450	2005	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW INLAND FEEDER PIPELINE PROJECT	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	33-001162, 33-004624, 33-004627, 33-004628, 33-004930
RI-05893	NADB-R - 1087256; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #909	2002	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Miriam Dahdul, and Teresa Woodard	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Market Street Widening Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-012094
RI-06088	Caltrans - 08230-466900; NADB-R - 1087451	1998	BRICKER, DAVID	FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF INTERSTATE ROUTE 215/STATE ROUTE 91/ STATE ROUTE 60, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CALTRANS- DISTRICT 8	33-004495, 33-009681, 33-011517, 33-011521, 33-011523, 33-011537, 33-011539, 33-011561, 33-012149, 33-012150, 33-012151, 33-012152, 33-012153, 33-012154, 33-012155, 33-012156, 33-012157, 33-012158, 33-012159, 33-012160, 33-012162, 33-012163, 33-012164, 33-012165, 33-012166, 33-012167, 33-012168, 33-012169, 33-012170, 33-012171

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06088		1998	David Bricker	First Supplemental Historic Architectural Survey Report for the Improvement of Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/State Route 60 Riverside, County, California	California Department of Transportation - District 8	
RI-06414	NADB-R - 1087777; Submitter - Contract #1546	2005	Michael Hogan and Bai "Tom" Tang	Letter Report: Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 215-032-002 through -006, Downtown Area, City of Riverside, California	CRM TECH	33-014716, 33-014717
RI-06421	NADB-R - 1087784; Submitter - CONTRACT #1546	2005	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, and CASEY TIBBET	HISTORIC BUILDING EVALUATION, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS, 215-032-002 THROUGH -006, IN THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-014716, 33-014717, 33-014718
RI-07056		2007	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Historic Building Evaluation: 3125-3127 and 3167 Main Street and 3741-3743 Second Street	CRM TECH	
RI-08820		2012	Jeanette A. McKenna	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring at 2nd Street and Fairmount Blvd.	McKenna et al.	
RI-09135		2013	Bill Wilkman	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation 3836-3844 Second Street	Wilkman Historical Services	33-023968
RI-10278	Other - P17-0128	2017	ANDREW J. GARRISON and BRIAN F. SMITH	CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT AND HISTORICAL COMPATIBILITY ASSESSMENT FOR THE 4019 MISSION INN AVENUE PROJECT, CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CITY OF RIVERSIDE PLANNING DIVISION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	
RI-10652		2003	NA	San Jacinto Branch Line Riverside County, California Determination of Eligibility and Effects Report	Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc	33-004495, 33-006963, 33-007645, 33-007666, 33-009498, 33-009678, 33-009687, 33-009689, 33-009776, 33-011517
RI-10691		1979	Alan Curl	Phase I Survey of the City of Riverside Final Report	Riverside Municiple Museum	
RI-11203	Caltrans - 08230-466900	2000	David Bricker and Stephen R. Hammond	Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Improvement of Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/State Route 60, Riverside County, California	California Department of Transportation, District 08	33-029858, 33-029859, 33-029860, 33-029861, 33-029862, 33-029863, 33-029864, 33-029865, 33-029866, 33-029867, 33-029868, 33-029869, 33-029870, 33-029871, 33-029872

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-11203		2000	Richard V. Olson and Michael F. Rodarte	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for the Improvement of Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/State Route 60, Riverside County, California	California Department of Transportation, District 08	
RI-11203		2000	David Bricker, Christie Hammond, and Stephen R. Hammond	Second Supplemental Historic Architecutal Survey Report for the Improvement of Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/State Route 60, Riverside County, California	California Department of Transportation, District 08	
RI-11246		2003	Lowell John Bean, Sylvia Brakke Vane, Mark Macarro, Jackson Young, Eric Elliot, William Mason, Daniel McCarthy, Stephan O'Neil, and Florence C. Shipek	Eastside Reservoir Project Final Report Native American Ethnography and Ethnohistory	Cultural Systems Research, Inc.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-004791	CA-RIV-004791	Other - Riverside Lower Canal; Other - P1074-115H; Other - MFA-4H; Other - P1074-116H; Other - MRC1101-H-1	Structure, Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH06; AP16; HP20	1992 (Robert Wlodarski, Historical Enviromental Research Team); 2001 (Angie Gustafson, Mike McGrath, EDAW, Inc); 2002 (Evelyn N. Chandler, Valerie M. Van Henelryck, Chambers Group, Inc.); 2005 (Jeanette A. McKenna, et. al, McKenna et. al.); 2011 (David Brunzell, BCR Consulting)	RI-03605, RI-04486, RI-05036, RI-05056, RI-05748, RI-05754, RI-05780, RI-06327, RI-06894, RI-07925, RI-07964, RI-08247, RI-10280
P-33-005791		Resource Name - Mission Inn; Other - State Historical Landmark #761	Building	Historic	HP05	1977 (Carolyn Pitts, National Park Service)	
P-33-008153		Other - Federal Post Office, Riverside		Historic			
P-33-008755	CA-RIV-006239H	Other - CRM TECH 387-2H	Site	Historic	AH02	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA)	RI-04212
P-33-008810		Other - E.M. Bonnett Bldg. / 3800-36 Orange St., Riverside, CA		Historic		1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	
P-33-009257			Building	Historic			
P-33-009465			Building, Structure	Historic			
P-33-009525		Resource Name - First Church of Christ, Scientist; Other - Cultural Heritage Board Landmark no. 7, City of Riverside	Building	Historic	HP16	1992 (Vicki L. Solheid, UCR)	
P-33-009526		Resource Name - First Congregational Chruch of Riverside	Building	Historic	HP16	1997 (Janet Tearnen and Lauren Weiss Bricker, n/a)	
P-33-009679		Other - Golden State Theater; Resource Name - Loring Opera House	Site	Historic	HP10	1988 (Alan Curl, City of Riverside)	
P-33-009681		Other - Riverside Arlington Heights Fueit Exchange; Other - Contributing Resource to the Seventh Street Historic Distric; Other - Sunskist Building or Citrus Exchange	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06	1979 (Dr. Juith S. Shaeffer and Denise Hammonds, Old Riverside Foundation); 1996 (Richard Starzak, Lora Zier, and Myra L., Frank & Assoc. In.)	RI-06088

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-009682		Other - Old YMCA Building; Other - Riverside Art Center and Museum; Resource Name - Riverside Young Women's Christian Association; Other - Riverside Art Museum	Building	Historic	HP15; HP39	1980 (Dr. Judith S. Schaeffer and Denise Hammonds, Old Riverside Foundation); 1988 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	
P-33-009686		Resource Name - Riverside Municipal Auditorium and Soldier's Memorial Building; Other - Riverside Municipal Auditorium	Building	Historic	HP10; HP34; HP39	1977 (Mark H. Rawitsch, Riverside Cultural Heritage Board)	
P-33-011517		Other - Seventh Street Historic District; Other - 7th Street Historic District-Riverside	District	Historic	HP05; HP06; HP10; HP14	1996 (Richard Starzak, Lora Zier, and Myra L., Frank & Assoc., Inc.); 2003 (NA, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	RI-06088, RI-10652
P-33-011521		Resource Name - Heritage Square Historic District	District	Historic	HP02	1996 (Richard Starzak, Lora Zier, and Myra L., Frank & Assoc., Inc.)	RI-06088
P-33-011756			Building	Historic	HP02	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	
P-33-011757		Other - Mission Court Bungalows; National Register - 33-0043	Building	Historic	HP02; HP03	1994 (n/a, n/a)	
P-33-011768			Building	Historic			
P-33-011775			Building	Historic		1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	
P-33-011776		Resource Name - Stalder Building	Building	Historic		1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	
P-33-011778			Building	Historic			
P-33-011847			Building	Historic			
P-33-011848			Building	Historic			
P-33-011849			Building	Historic			
P-33-011850			Building	Historic			
P-33-011851			Building	Historic			
P-33-011853		Resource Name - Loring Building	Building	Historic	HP10	1988 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	
P-33-011854			Building	Historic			

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-011862			Building	Historic			
P-33-011863			Building	Historic			
P-33-011864		Other - Church of Scientology	Building	Historic	HP16	1979 (Alan Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum)	
P-33-011865			Building	Historic			
P-33-012093			Building	Historic			
P-33-012102			Building	Historic			
P-33-013213			Building	Historic			
P-33-013214			Building	Historic			
P-33-013215			Building	Historic			
P-33-013216			Building	Historic			
P-33-014717				Historic		2005 (Tibbet, Casey, CRM Tech)	RI-06414, RI-06421
P-33-017345		Other - CRM TECH 2028-1	Building	Historic	HP03	2007 (Jacquemain, Terri, CRM TECH)	
P-33-017346		Other - CRM TECH 2028-3	Building	Historic	HP03	2007 (Jacquemain, Terri, CRM TECH)	
P-33-017347		Other - CRM TECH 2028-2	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Rick Starzak, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.); 2003 (Feldman, Jessica B., Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.); 2007 (Jacquemain, Terri, CRM TECH)	
P-33-017720		OHP Property Number - 115318; Other - Central Fire Station; Other - Fire Station No. 1	Building	Historic	HP09	2008 (Ranya Rathbun Sorrell, Modern Riverside.com, Riverside, CA)	
P-33-023968		Other - 3836-3844 Second Street	Building	Historic	HP03	2013 (Bill Wilkman, Wilkman Historical Services)	RI-09135

Appendix B:
NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

March 19, 2024

Kevin Hunt
South Environmental

Via Email to: khunt@southenvironmental.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Riverside Alive Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

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

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

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

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

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

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

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

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

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

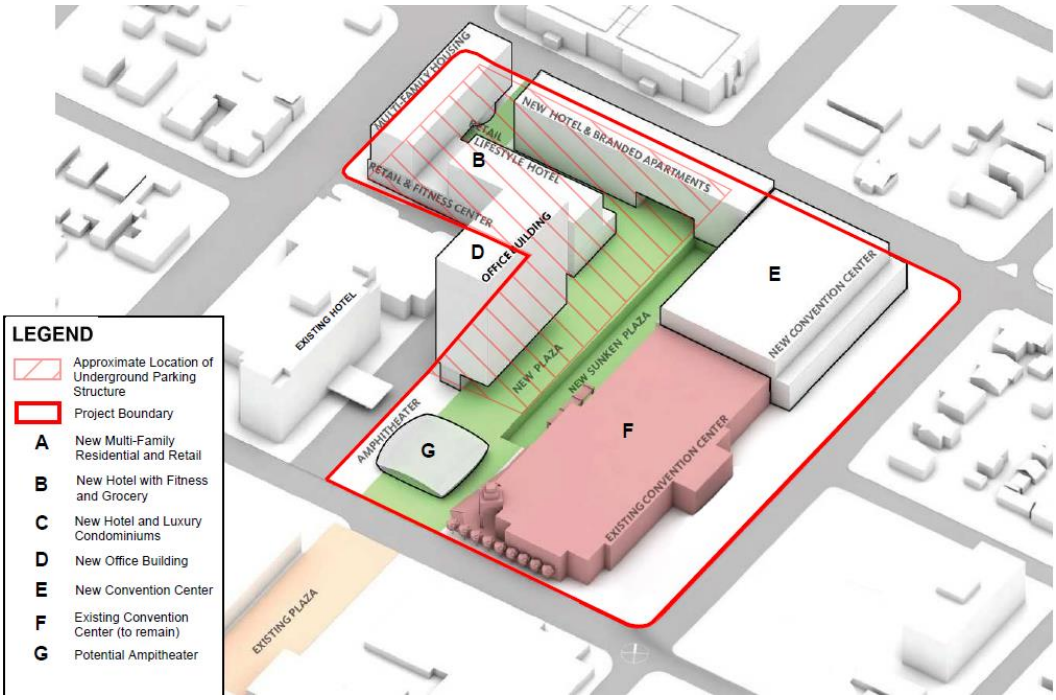
Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

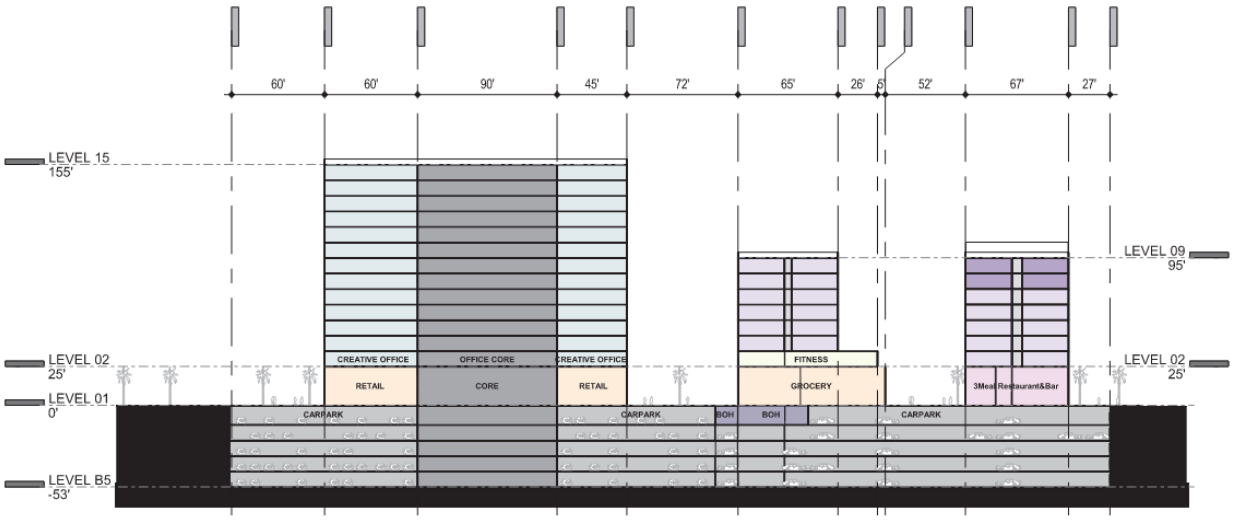
Attachment

Appendix C:
Proposed Project Renderings and Elevations

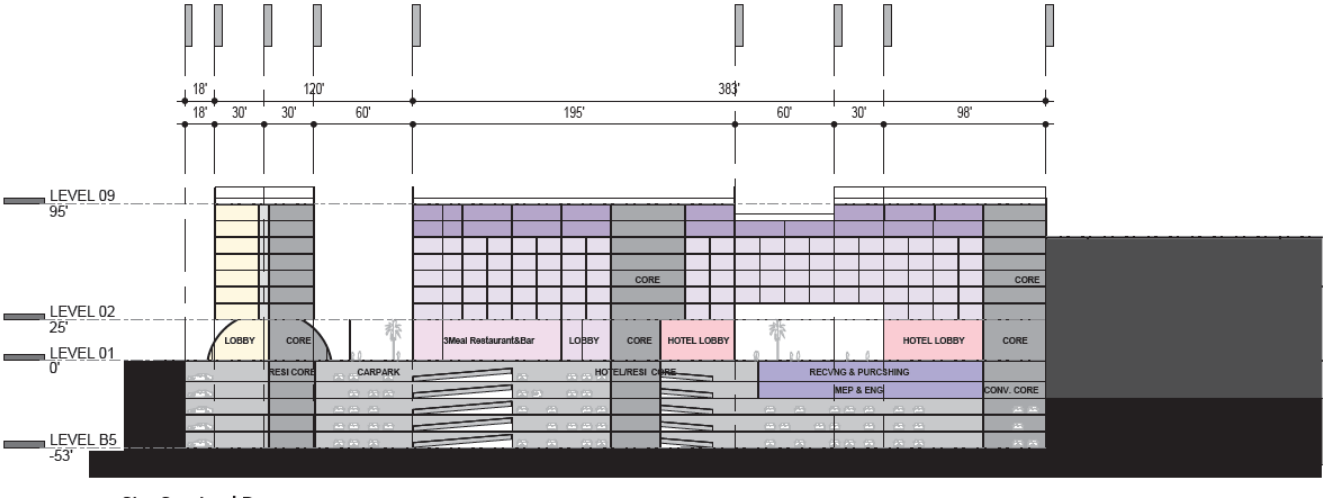
Rendering and Elevations



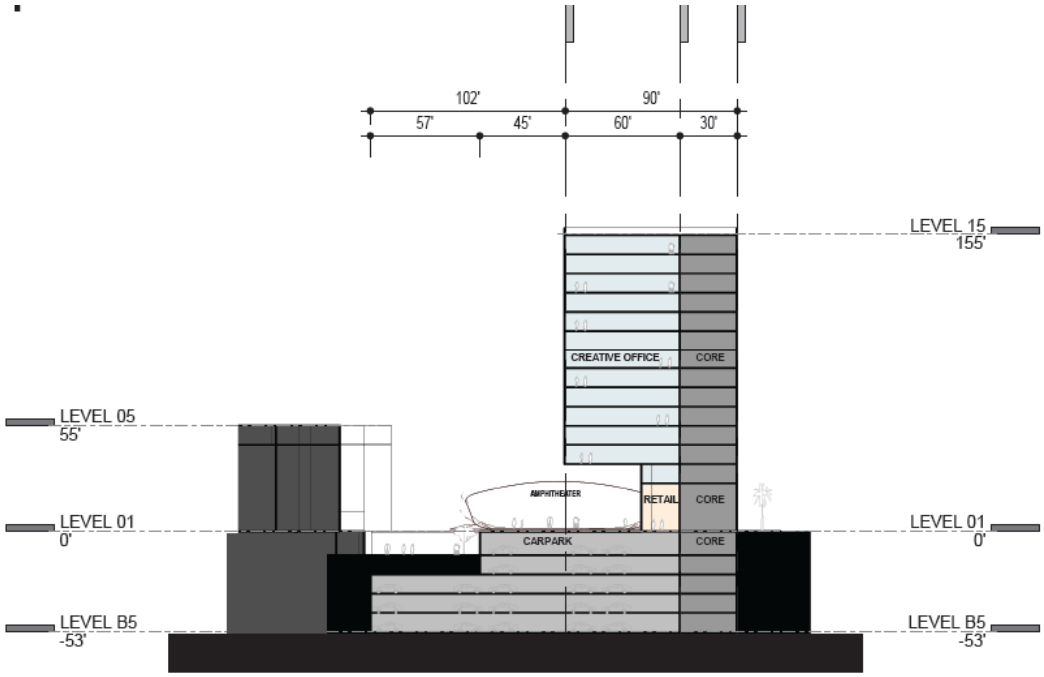
Graphic showing proposed project layout.



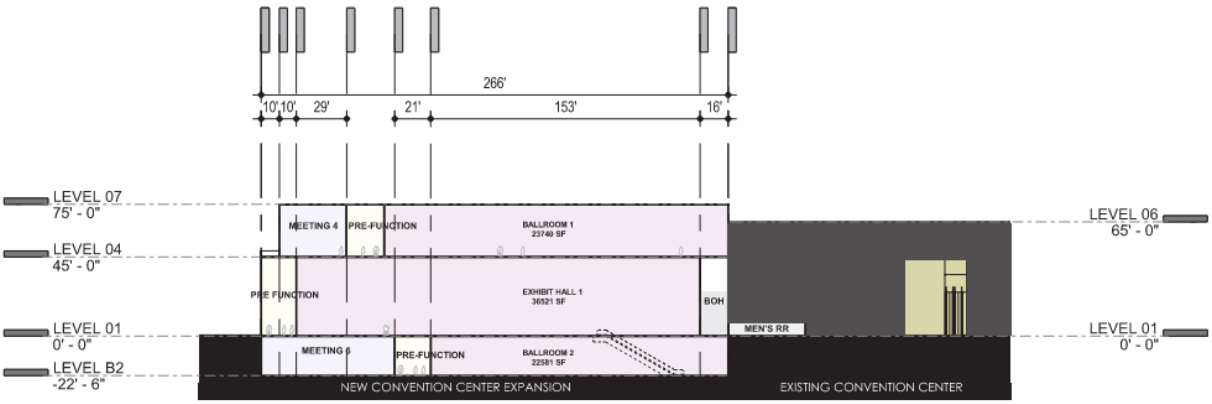
Site Cross-Section of the office and hotel buildings from Fifth Street to Third Street



Site Cross-Section of multi-family building and hotel building from Market Street towards Orange Street



Site Cross Section of the office building from the existing Convention Center building.



Site Cross Section of New Convention Center from Third Street towards Fifth Street

Site Elevation showing views from Fifth Street

Site Elevations showing views from Third Street

Rendering of Project site from Fifth Street.

Rendering of Project site looking southwest from the intersection of Orange Street and Third Street

Rendering of Project site looking southeast from the intersection of Market Street and Third Street.

Rendering of New Convention Center building looking southwest from the intersection of Orange Street and Third Street

Appendix D:
Resumes

Email: smurray@southenvironmental.com
Mobile: 818-458-1162

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, 2013

B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge, 2003

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation

National Trust for Historic Preservation

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist (2013)

Samantha Murray, MA, RPA

CULTURAL RESOURCES DIRECTOR

Samantha Murray is the cultural resources director and archaeological principal investigator at South Environmental with over 18 years' experience in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, archaeology and architectural history studies, and significance evaluations in consideration of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local-level designation criteria. Ms. Murray has conducted thousands of Phase I archaeological studies, historical resource evaluations, and has developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles. She has also provided expertise on numerous projects requiring conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Ms. Murray meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Archaeology and History. She is experienced managing multidisciplinary projects in the lines of private development, transportation, transmission and generation, federal land management, land development, and state and local government. She is an expert in preparation of cultural resources compliance documentation for projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Ms. Murray has also served as an expert witness in legal proceedings concerning historical resources under CEQA and local ordinance protection.

EXPERTISE

- CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA compliance documentation in consideration of impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources, and historic properties.
- Resource significance evaluations in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria.
- Project design review for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
- Assistance with complex mitigation including HABS/HAER/HALS, salvage, and interpretive displays.
- Peer review.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

EMWD Mead Valley Sewer Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California (2023). South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources assessment of Alignment 1 for the proposed project. The study included the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) records search of the project site and a one-mile radius from the Eastern Information Center (EIC); a NAHC Sacred Lands File search and informational scoping letters to local tribes; a paleontological resources records search; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site by a qualified archaeologist. Ms. Murray served as the Archaeological Principal Investigator and co-author of the technical report.

San Jacinto Avenue Connectivity Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California (2023). South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources technical report in compliance with CEQA for the proposed project located in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The study included the results of a CHRIS records search of the Project site and a one-mile radius; a California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search and informational letters to local tribes; a paleontological resources records search; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project site by a qualified archaeologist. Ms. Murray served as the Archaeological Principal Investigator and lead author of the technical report.

Chacon Farms Project, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California (2023). South Environmental was retained to prepare an historic built environment assessment report in support of the Chacon Farms Project in the City of San Jacinto, California. One built environment resource over 45 years old was identified within the project site: a residential farm located at 710 Cawston Avenue North comprising several buildings and structures. The property was recorded and evaluated for historical significance on the appropriate set of DPR Forms in consideration of CRHR and City designation criteria and integrity requirements. The property was found not eligible under all state and local designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations, a lack of architectural merit, and compromised integrity. Ms. Murray provided review of all final deliverables.

EVMWD Rice Canyon Reservoir Access Road and New Conduit Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (2022). South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources technical report for the proposed project located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The study included the results of a CHRIS records search of the project site and a one-mile radius with the EIC; a California NAHC Sacred Lands File search and informational scoping letters to local tribes; a paleontological resources records search; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor. This study was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. Ms. Murray served as the Archaeological Principal Investigator and lead author of the technical report.

O'Reilly Auto Parts Store Project located in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California (2022). South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources assessment in compliance with CEQA for the O'Reilly Auto Parts Store Project located in the City of Calimesa, California. The study included the results of a CHRIS records search of the project site; a NAHC Sacred Lands File search; building development and archival research; and recordation and evaluation of the existing commercial building (built in 1950) for historical significance and integrity in consideration of California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and City of Calimesa designation criteria. Ms. Murray served as the Archaeological Principal Investigator and lead author of the technical report.

Email: scorder@southenvironmental.com
Mobile: 760-334-3355

EDUCATION

M.F.A., Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art and Design, Savannah, Georgia, 2004

B.A., History, Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, 2002

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation

Los Angeles Conservancy

Society of Architectural Historians

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Sarah Corder, MFA

PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Sarah Corder is the Principal Architectural Historian at South Environmental with 20 years' experience in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, historic preservation planning, rehabilitation of historic buildings, community engagement, intensive-level field investigations, citywide surveys, architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the NRHP, CRHR, and local-level evaluation criteria. Sarah has conducted thousands of historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles, including private residential, commercial, military, industrial, educational, recreational, civic, and agricultural properties. Sarah has also worked closely with design teams, property owners, and agencies on numerous projects that required conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards) and local design guidelines.

Sarah exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and History. She has extensive experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the CEQA/NEPA, and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Sarah also has extensive experience consulting with lead agencies and managing large scale projects for municipalities like the City of Coronado, the City of San Diego, and the County of Los Angeles.

EXPERTISE

- CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA compliance documentation in consideration of impacts to historical resources, and historic properties.
- Large scale historic resources survey management and execution.
- Large scale historic context statement development.
- Community engagement.
- Resource significance evaluations in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria.
- Project design review for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Historical Resources Research Report for 2125 5th Avenue, City of San Diego, California (2023-2024). South Environmental was retained by the owner of 2125 5th Avenue to prepare a Historical Resources Research Report for a 1920s apartment building located at 2125 5th Avenue. This report included an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the building, site development and archival research, and recordation and evaluation of the building for historical significance in consideration of the NRHP, CRHR and the City of San Diego designation criteria and integrity requirements. As a result of the significance evaluation, 2125 5th Avenue was found eligible under City of San Diego Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics and being an excellent example of the Mission Revival style with a period of significance from 1924-1928. In addition, the building also represents the early twentieth century apartment building property type in the Uptown planning area of San Diego. The property was also found significant under City of San Diego Criterion D for being designed by Master Architect Louis J. Gill during the early years of his solo career. The building was found to be representative of Gill's work in San Diego and an excellent example of his design style. For these reasons, the property is also eligible under NRHP and CRHR Criteria C/3. Ms. Corder served as the principal architectural historian for the project and provided QA/QC for the project deliverables.

Historic Built Environment Assessment for the Chacon Farms Project, City of San Jacinto, California (2023). South Environmental was retained by Psomas to prepare a historic built environment assessment report in support of the Chacon Farms Project located in the City of San Jacinto. This study included the results of a records search, intensive-level survey of the project site by a qualified architectural historian; building development and archival research; and an assessment of potential impacts to historic built environment resources under CEQA. The property was evaluated for historical significance in consideration of CRHR and local designation criteria and integrity requirements. The property was found not eligible due to a lack of important historical associations and architectural merit. Ms. Corder served as the principal architectural historian and project manager for the project, co-authored the technical report, and provided QA/QC on all project deliverables.

Historical Resources Avoidance and Protection Plan for Upper and Lower Arroyo Trail Improvements, City of Pasadena, California (2023). South Environmental was retained to prepare a Historical Resources Avoidance and Protection Plan for the One Arroyo Trail Demonstration Project located in the City of Pasadena, California. The project proposes to make improvements to existing trails, walls, bridges, and related elements that fall within the NRHP Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District, which includes the Lower Arroyo and Central Arroyo as well as numerous contributing elements comprising buildings, sites, landscape elements, and structures throughout. This project included a review of all proposed plans for SOIS conformance and conformance with the Arroyo Seco Design Guidelines and development of an Avoidance and Protection Plan to mitigate any significant impacts to the historic district. Ms. Corder serves as the principal architectural historian for the project.

Historic Resources Technical Report for the 5261 Arlington Avenue Project, City of Riverside, California (2022). While working at a previous firm, Ms. Corder prepared a historic resources technical report for a Sears department store designed by Charles Luckman and Associates in 1964. The project included an intensive-level, pedestrian survey of the project site; building development and archival research; and recordation and evaluation of one commercial property for historical significance in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local criteria and integrity requirements. As a result of the property significance evaluation, the property was recommended eligible for NRHP, CRHR, and local designation. Ms. Corder served as the principal architectural historian for the project, co-authored the technical report, and provided QA/QC on all project deliverables.

Email: SJovanovic@SouthEnvironmental.com
Mobile: 562-900-8816

Samantha Jovanovic, MS

ARCHAEOLOGIST

Samantha Jovanovic is an archaeologist with over six years of professional experience in archaeology and museums, and supporting various cultural resources projects. Ms. Jovanovic currently works as an archaeologist and cultural resource technician at South Environmental LLC writing reports, performing pedestrian surveys, and monitoring in both urban and undeveloped contexts, and assessing artifacts and buildings for historical significance based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local-level designation criteria. Ms. Jovanovic has analyzed hundreds of artifacts in several museum institutions ranging from several thousand years to less than a decade old.

EXPERTISE

- CEQA, NAGPRA, and Section 106 of the NHPA compliance documentation in consideration of impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources, and historic properties.
- Resource significance evaluations in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, NAGPRA, ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) and local designation criteria.
- Object conservation, stabilization, handling, and storage according to American Institute of Conservation (AIC) standards.

EDUCATION

M.S., Conservation for Archaeology & Museums, University College London, 2018

M.A., Principles of Conservation, University College London, 2016

B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, 2013

B.A., Art History, University of California, Riverside, 2013

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology

Assoc. for Environmental Archaeology

Assoc. for Environmental Professionals.

Geological Society of America

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Google Project Management Professional Certification, Coursera, (2021)

Relevant Project Experience

Metro Link Union Station (Link US) Utilities Project, Los Angeles, California (2024-ongoing). South Environmental is a subconsultant to HDR Engineering, Inc. providing cultural resources services to the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). Ms. Jovanovic serves as the lead archaeological monitor ensuring compliance with state and local codes for cultural protection. To this end, Ms. Jovanovic coordinated with LADWP and Rasic Construction field representatives, provides WEAP training, ensures HASP compliance of cultural resource monitors, monitors soil disturbing activities, and writes daily reports. Ms. Jovanovic collaborates with local tribal monitors on the identification and significance of artifacts found in the field.

Avalon South Beach Restoration Project (2024). South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources study for this project to replace the old seawall on South Beach in Avalon. Ms. Jovanovic served as field archaeologist, performing pedestrian survey, conducted cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, and was primary author of the comprehensive cultural resources technical report.

Vallarta Palmdale Supermarket Project (2024). South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources study for this project to refurbish the existing grocery store and build a new one. Ms. Jovanovic served as field archaeologist, performing pedestrian survey, conducted cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, and was primary author of the comprehensive cultural resources technical report.

Southern California Edison (SCE) Pole Upgrade Projects (2023). Under Rincon Consultants, Ms. Jovanovic performed intensive-level archaeological surveys, historic built environment surveys, and evaluations around SCE power poles in various locations in Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside Counties. These surveys seek to identify the presence of archaeological/historical resources.

On-Call Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) Support (2023). South Environmental is a sub-consultant to Rincon Consultants, Inc. on SoCalGas's on-call services contract and provides cultural resources services throughout SoCalGas's service territory. Ms. Jovanovic performs intensive-level pedestrian surveys of areas along gas lines in urban and undeveloped areas.

Sequoia National Forest (SQNF) Survey of Windy and Castle Burn Zones (2023). Under Rincon Consultants, Ms. Jovanovic performed intensive-level pedestrian surveys of the Castle Fire (2020) and Windy Fire (2021) burn zones within Sequoia National Forest.

Southern California Edison (SCE) Subconsultant Agreement for Capital Projects (2021-2022). South Environmental is a sub-consultant to Rincon Consultants, Inc. on SCE's Environmental Clearance contract and provides cultural resources services throughout SCE's service territory in Southern California. 2021-2022, Ms. Jovanovic performed a pedestrian survey along the SCE power lines near California City for the Cal City 115kV Upgrade project.

Athos I & II Solar Project in Desert Center, California (2021). Under Rincon Consultants, Ms. Jovanovic performed intensive-level pedestrian surveys and test pits of zones before construction, followed by archaeological monitoring and completion of cultural resources assessment reports in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.