APPENDIX C

Cultural Resources Report

Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Mikasa Luxury Villas Residential Development Project, Riverside, Riverside County, California

October 20223

Prepared for:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY iv

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION 1
1.2 PROJECT API 2
1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK 3
1.3.1 California Register of Historical Resources Significance Criteria 3
1.3.2 City of Riverside Historic Designation 7
1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria 9
1.3.4 Historic Context Framework for Riverside 10
1.4 KEY PERSONNEL 11
1.5 REPORT ORGANIZATION 12

2.0 METHODOLOGY 13
2.1 FIELD METHODS 13
2.2 RESEARCH METHODS 13
2.3 RECORDS SEARCH 13
2.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION 13

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT AND OVERVIEW 15
3.1 PREHISTORIC AND ETHNOHISTORIC CONTEXT 15
3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000-8000 B.P.) 15
3.1.2 Archaic Period (8000-2000 B.P.) 15
3.1.3 Late Prehistoric / Protohistoric Period (1500-250 B.P.) 16
3.1.4 Ethnohistoric Period 16
3.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT 17
3.3.1 Spanish and Mexican Periods 17
3.3.2 Alessandro Valley and Moreno Valley 17
3.3.3 Brief History of Riverside 18
3.3.5 Brief History of La Sierra Community 20
3.3.6 Historic Aerials 21
3.4 SITE-SPECIFIC HISTORY 25
3.4.1 4705 Hedrick Avenue (Smith Farm) 25
3.4.2 4618 Jones Avenue 26
3.4.3 4663 Hedrick Avenue 27

4.0 STUDY FINDINGS 29
4.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS 29
4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS 31
4.3 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY SURVEY RESULTS 34
4.3.1 4705 Hedrick Avenue 34
4.3.2 4618 Jones Avenue 36
4.3.3 4663 Hedrick Avenue 39

5.0 EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY 45
5.1 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION 45

5.1.1 4705 Hedrick Avenue (Smith Farm) 45
5.1.2 4618 Jones Avenue 47
5.1.3 4663 Hedrick Avenue....48
5.2 CITY OF RIVERSIDE EVALUATION....49
5.2.1 4705 Hedrick Avenue (Smith Farm) 49
5.2.2 4618 Jones Avenue 50
5.2.3 4663 Hedrick Avenue....50
5.3 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT HISTORICAL RESOURCE .51

6.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS 53
6.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES 53
6.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS 53

REFERENCES 55

APPENDICES 59
APPENDIX A 61
Records Search Result Tables 61
APPENDIX B 63
NAHC and Native American Correspondence 63
APPENDIX C 65
DPR 523 Form 65
APPENDIX D 67
Selected Building Permits....67

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

Figure 1. Project vicinity map. 4
Figure 2. Project location map. 5
Figure 3. Project API for Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development at 4618 Jones Avenue and 4705 and 4663 Hedrick Avenue. 6
Figure 4. Aerial overview of 4705 Hedrick Avenue taken in 1948. The residence of 4705 Hedrick Avenue is highlighted within the red square. 22
Figure 5. Aerial overview of 4705 Hedrick Avenue taken in 1959. The residence of 4705 Hedrick Avenue is highlighted within the red square. 23
Figure 6. 1966 Aerial of 4705 Hedrick Avenue. The residence of 4705 Hedrick Avenue is highlighted within the red square. 24
Figure 7. Open space on 4618 Jones Avenue parcel, view toward northwest. 32
Figure 8. Open space on 4663 Hedrick Avenue parcel, view toward northwest. 33
Figure 9. Division between maintained and unmaintained open space on 4663 Hedrick Avenue parcel, view toward north. 34
Figure 10. View of 4705 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward north. 35
Figure 11. View of 4705 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward north. 35
Figure 12. View of 4618 Jones Avenue, looking toward northwest. 36
Figure 13. View of 4618 Jones Avenue, looking toward northwest. 37
Figure 14. View of 4618 Jones Avenue, looking toward west. 38
Figure 15. View of 4618 Jones Avenue, looking toward northwest. 38
Figure 16. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward southeast. 39
Figure 17. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward east. 40
Figure 18. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward northeast. 40

Figure 19. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward east..... 41
Figure 20. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward northeast..... 41
Figure 21. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward north. 42
Figure 22. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward north. 42

LIST OF TABLES

Page

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Projects Conducted within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius..... 29
Table 2. Resources Previously Recorded within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius..... 31

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) is an identification of historical resources within the Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project (Project) at 4618 Jones Avenue and 4705 and 4663 Hedrick Avenue, in the La Sierra Community of the city of Riverside, Riverside County, California. This CRTR was prepared to meet the requirements set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 *et seq.*) and the State CEQA guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15000 *et seq.*) and the Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances (Ord. 2015-0033 § 3, 2015). The City of Riverside (City) is the lead agency for complying with CEQA.

ASM Affiliates (ASM) was contracted by Impact Sciences to prepare this CRTR. ASM conducted an archaeological and architectural survey to identify any historical resources and assess impacts. The following addresses were identified within the Area of Potential Impacts (API), which is defined by the boundaries of the proposed Project: 4705 Hedrick Avenue, 4618 Jones Avenue, and 4663 Hedrick Avenue. All three residential properties were evaluated as potential historical resources under California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and City of Riverside Landmark or Structure of Merit criteria. ASM recommends the properties of 4705 Hedrick Avenue, 4618 Jones Avenue, and 4663 Hedrick Avenue as not eligible for the CRHR or the local register under any criteria. No historical resources as defined by CEQA (neither archaeological nor built environment) are located within the API.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASM Affiliates (ASM) was contracted by Impact Sciences to prepare this Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) to identify historical resources and assess potential impacts from the Mikasa Housing Development (Project). The Project is at 4618 Jones Avenue and 4705 and 4663 Hedrick Avenue, in the La Sierra Community of the City of Riverside in Riverside County, California. This report was prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as requested by the City of Riverside (City). The City is the lead agency for CEQA; this technical report supports the environmental documentation for CEQA compliance.

This study was performed to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant prehistoric and/or historical resources within the area of potential impact (API). ASM conducted a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at University of California, Riverside addressing the API and a 1-mile radius around it to locate all relevant site records and reports it may have on file. ASM also obtained a search of the Sacred Lands File held by the California Native American Heritage Commission. A pedestrian archaeological survey and an intensive-level architectural survey were conducted as well as site-specific and contextual archival research to be able to evaluate the buildings in the API.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is within APN 143-040-010 (4705 Hedrick Avenue), APN 143-040-011 (4663 Hedrick Avenue), and APN 143-040-012 (4618 Jones Avenue), in the La Sierra Community of the City of Riverside in Riverside County, California (Figures 1 and 2). Currently, the Project site is largely undeveloped but contains three single-family residences, two mobile homes, and four storage sheds. It is surrounded by two-story multifamily residences to the south and one-story, single-family residences to the west, north, and east. Parcels 143-040-010 and 143-040-011 are zoned Single Family Residential (R-1-7000) while 143-040-012 is zoned Multifamily Residential (R-3-1500). The Project includes the demolition of all existing structures on site at the addresses listed above, and the construction of approximately 193,421 square feet of new development. In addition, the Project would include approximately 80,803 square feet of open space (common, private, and public). The Project would include 15 multi-family buildings, containing 117 dwelling units, a community hall, gym, pool, spa, and tot lot/play area. The dwelling units would range from studios to two bedrooms.

The Project would provide 10 buildings with a maximum height of 29 feet, and five buildings with a maximum height of 40 feet. Architectural features would include balconies/patios, smooth finish stucco, accent stone laminate, wood siding, metal guardrails, and flat roofs. Courtyards would be between buildings J, K, M, and N, and the tot lot between buildings L and M. The pool, spa, gym, and clubhouse are to be located between buildings K and L. The Project would include a total of 215 parking spaces (203 standard and 12 handicap). The Project site contains nine trees that would be removed, none of which are protected; the Project site also contains some bushes that would be removed. The Project development would include landscaping comprised of shrub planting, natural turf, and trees.

Of the 215 parking spaces, 40 would be uncovered open parking and the remaining 175 parking spaces would be incorporated into the first floor of each building. The 175 covered parking spaces would have an EV connection. One driveway entrance would be provided by Hedrick Avenue, and two driveway entrances would be provided by Jones Avenue. The Project would include a 6-foot iron fence along the perimeter of the Project site and the driveways would be accessible to residents through an electronic gate.

Construction activities associated with the Project would be undertaken in three main steps: (1) demolition and removal of existing residences and debris, (2) grading/foundation preparation, and (3) building construction. Demolition and removal of existing debris would occur for approximately one month. This phase would include the demolition of the three existing buildings (approximately 4,287 square feet of demolition). Grading and foundation preparation would occur for approximately 3.5 months and this analysis assumes cut/fill operations would balance soil on site, and no soil import or export would be required. Building construction would occur for approximately 13.5 months and would include the construction of the proposed structures, connection of utilities, laying irrigation for landscaping, architectural coatings, paving and landscaping the Project site. Paving and architectural coatings would take place concurrently during the final month of building construction. Conventional construction equipment would be used, such as excavators, backhoes, and both light- and heavy-duty trucks. Truck trips are expected to reach the Project site from State Route (SR-) 91 and La Sierra Avenue. Truck trips are expected to travel along these same routes and arterials to dispose of construction and demolition debris.

1.2 PROJECT API

A project's API is defined as the geographic area or areas, regardless of land ownership, within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The API for the current Project is limited to the parcel boundaries of APN 143-040-010 (4705 Hedrick Avenue), APN 143-040-011 (4663 Hedrick Avenue), and APN 143-040-012 (4618 Jones Avenue) in Riverside, California (Figure 3).

1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1.3.1 California Register of Historical Resources Significance Criteria

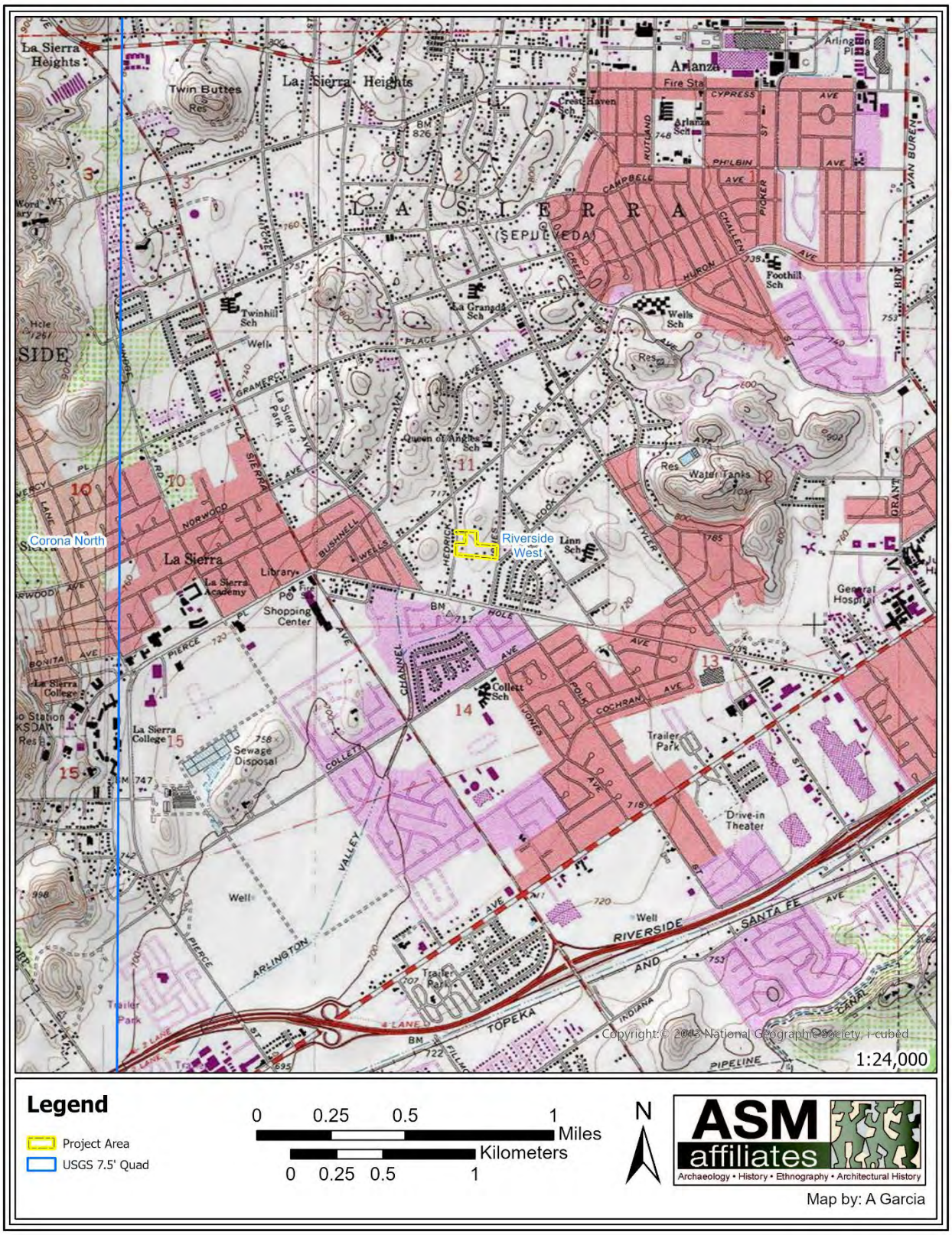
The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a building must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must also retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This general definition is generally strengthened by the more specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines upon which the CRHR criteria and guidelines are based.

Figure 1. Project vicinity map.



Legend

Project Area

USGS 7.5' Quad

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N

ASM affiliates

Archaeology • History • Ethnography • Architectural History

Map by: A Garcia

Figure 2. Project location map.

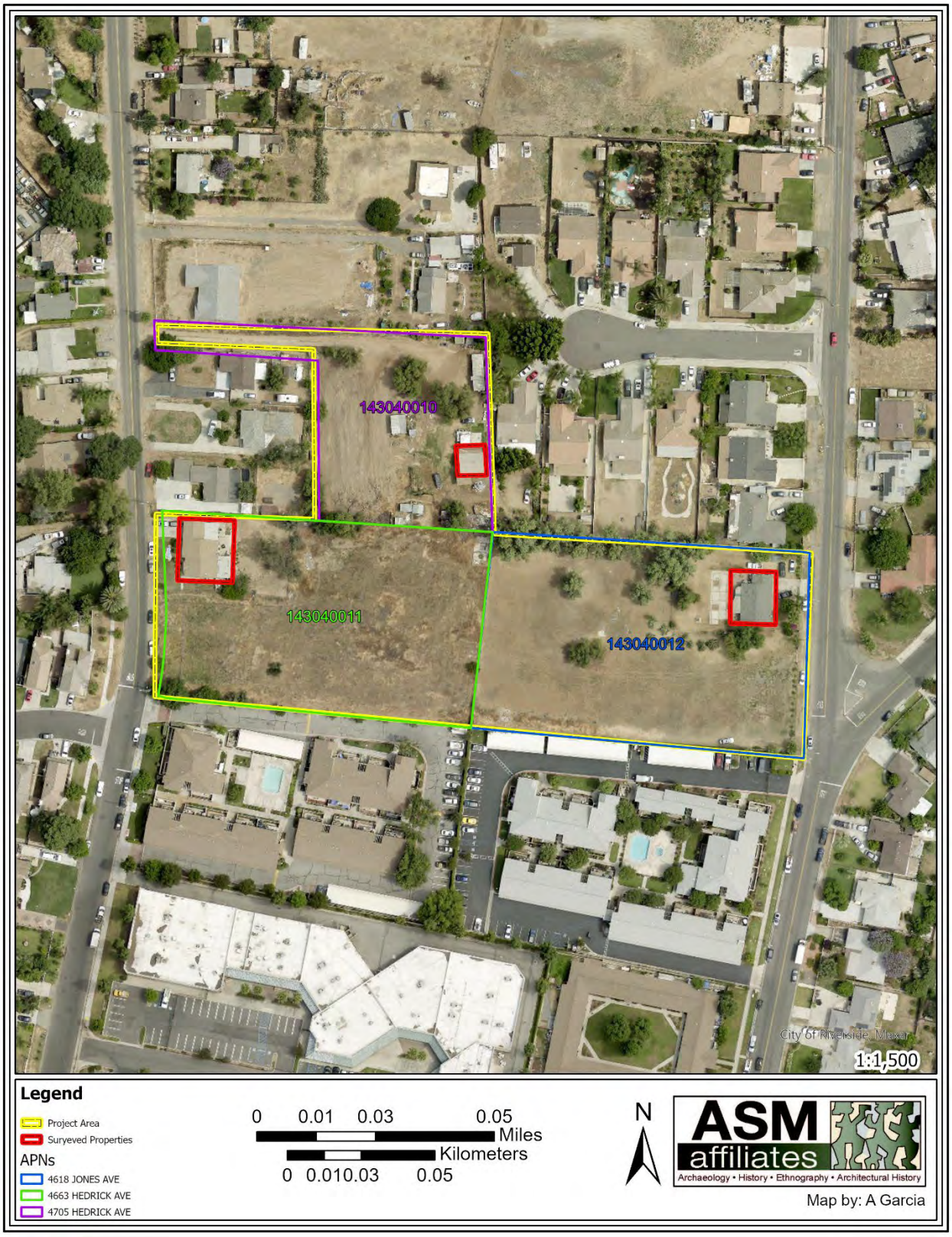


Figure 3. Project API for Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development at 4618 Jones Avenue and 4705 and 4663 Hedrick Avenue.

Integrity

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP publication *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, NRHP Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance" (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1997). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.
4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

1.3.2 City of Riverside Historic Designation

The City of Riverside maintains an active program to designate historic resources, stipulated in Title 20 (Cultural Resources Ordinance) of the Riverside Municipal Code.

Title 20 of the Riverside Municipal Code establishes the authority for preservation, the composition and administrative requirements of the Cultural Heritage Board, criteria for evaluating projects affecting cultural resources, and procedures for protecting and designating significant cultural resources. Under Title 20, city approval is required to alter, demolish, or relocate historic resources.

Under Title 20, four types of local designation are recognized:

City Landmark: A City Landmark is a cultural resource of the highest order of importance. A resource that is qualifiable as a landmark is one that retains a high degree of integrity, and retains one or more of the following criteria:

- Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;

- Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual;
- Embodies elements that possess high artistic values or represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning, or cultural landscape;
- Is one of the last remaining examples in the City, region, state or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type of specimen; or
- Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

Structure of Merit: A Structure of Merit is a cultural resource that is important, but of a lesser level of significance or integrity than a City Landmark. A resource that is qualifiable as a Structure of Merit is one that contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural community, aesthetic, or artistic heritage of the City, retains sufficient integrity, and:

- Has unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City;
- Is an example of a type of building which was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community, or area;
- Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare;
- A cultural resource that could be eligible under landmark criteria no longer exhibiting a high level of integrity, however, retaining sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the landmark criteria;
- Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important to prehistory; or
- A resource that no longer exhibits the high degree of integrity sufficient for landmark designation, yet still retains sufficient integrity under one or more of the landmark criteria to convey cultural resources significance as a structure or resource of merit.

Historic District: A Historic District is a geographically defined area within the City that has a significant concentration of cultural resources that represent themes important in local history. A historic district must contain either:

- A concentration, linkage, or continuity of cultural resources, where at least 50 percent of the structures or elements retain significant historic integrity (a “geographic Historic District”), or
- A thematically related grouping of cultural resources which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development, and which have been designated or determined eligible for designation as a Historic District by the Historic Preservation Officer or Qualified Designee, Board, or City Council or is listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Places or is a California Historical Landmark or a California Point of Historical Interest (a “thematic Historic District”).

In addition to either of the above, the area also:

- Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City’s cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- Is identified with persons or events significant in local, State, or national history;

- Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- Represents the work of notable builders, designs, or architects;
- Embodies a collection of elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning;
- Conveys a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness through its design, setting, materials, workmanship or association; or
- Has yielded or may likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Neighborhood Conservation Area (NCA): An NCA is a geographically defined area within the City that may have a lesser concentration of resources with somewhat lesser significance compared to a Historic District. As of May 2006, designation of NCAs is no longer allowed; however, NCAs designated prior to this date remain in effect.

The City of Riverside maintains a Historic Sites Inventory, where City Landmarks, Structures of Merit, Historic Districts, and NCAs are listed.

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria

CEQA requires state and local public agencies to identify the environmental impacts of proposed discretionary activities or projects, determine if the impacts will be significant, and identify alternatives and mitigation measures that will substantially reduce or eliminate significant impacts to the environment.

Historical resources are considered part of the environment, and a project that may cause a substantial adverse effect to the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. “Historical resource” applies to a building and/or structure that:

1) is listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code, § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.); or
2) is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or
3) is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource’s significance.

1.3.4 Historic Context Framework for Riverside

ASM primarily relied on an existing historic context statement for the evaluation of buildings included in this report, the *City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement* (Modernism HCS) prepared by the City of Riverside in 2009 through a State of California Certified Local Government grant.

This context statement identified several themes under which historic resources could be evaluated, including:

- Modern Architecture 1935-1969
- Post-War Industrial Development 1945-1965
- Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House 1945-1965

Of these themes, only the Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House 1945-1965 theme applies to the potential historic resources evaluated within this report.

Within the Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House 1945-1965 theme, several sub-themes and property types are identified. The sub-themes and property types relevant to the potential historic resources evaluated within this report are detailed below.

Sub-Theme: California Ranch[1]

The underlying philosophy of the Ranch house was informality, outdoor living, gracious entertaining, and natural materials. The most common style of Ranch house is the California Ranch. Features were single stories, asymmetrical massing in L- or U-shaped plans, low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs, wide eave overhangs, a variety of materials for exterior cladding, windows with multiple lights and diamond panes, and large picture windows. Decorative details commonly seen in California Ranch homes include scalloped bargeboards, false cupolas and dovecotes, shutters, and iron or wood porch supports. The California Ranch house accommodated America's adoption of the automobile as the primary means of transportation with a two-car garage and sprawling layout on a large lot.

Ranch houses, in one style or another, are the single most prevalent form of residential architecture in Riverside. Tracts or Ranch houses were developed throughout Riverside for various income levels. One of the best collections of Ranch houses in Riverside is the Cliffside neighborhood in the Wood Streets and Grand areas. The outer backbone of the neighborhood comprises the roads that stand against the cliff overlooking the Tesquesquito Arroyo and Mount Rubidoux Parks. Unlike the Mountain Streets and Cowboy Streets that were developed by a single homebuilder, the Cliffside neighborhood was developed by several builders and consists of several tracts subdivided between 1950 and 1957. As such, the 177 houses in the neighborhood represent numerous variations of the Ranch type.

Character-defining features of California Ranch:

- Horizontal rambling layouts
- Stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging eaves
- Wood shakes and dovecotes
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone and brick used for accent on walls and planters
- Diamond paned windows, shutters

[1] The text in this section is excerpted and adapted from *City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement* (City of Riverside 2009).

Associated property types were identified that could be evaluated under the Theme of Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House 1945-1965 and Sub-Theme of California Ranch. The associated property type relevant to the potential historic resources evaluated within this report is detailed below.

Associated Property Type: Residential – Single-family Tract Houses

Most single-family residences from the period are in the California and Modern Ranch styles and are part of a subdivision. These subdivisions represent a major building boom in residential development after World War II and reflect modern community planning principles that grew out of the Progressive Era. These principles were best articulated in 1929 by Clarence Perry's neighborhood unit theory, which proposed a self-contained residential development bounded by major arterial streets to accommodate through traffic, while curvilinear internal streets offered residential access only. These self-contained communities often included shopping centers, schools, churches, and other facilities to directly service the community. It was in these large-scale developments that the Ranch house reached its apex, cementing its popularity with mainstream America. The best examples in Riverside include the Cliffside tracts in the Wood Streets and Grand areas and the Victoria Groves tracts in the Victoria area.

Resources identified under this property type can be evaluated under Criteria A/1 and/or C/3. Individual resources do not qualify for individual listing.

Historic districts comprised of this Associated Property Type are significant under the theme of Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House if they played an important role in the post-war suburbanization of Riverside or if they collectively represent post-war planning and design principles.

To be eligible, a historic district must:

- Reflect post-war planning and design principles; or
- Play and important role in the post-war suburbanization; and
- Retain a substantial majority of building dating from the period of significance; and
- Convey the original layout and street plan of the subdivision plat; and
- Retain the essential factors of integrity (location, setting, design, materials).

1.4 KEY PERSONNEL

All individuals that worked on this project did so under the direction of personnel who meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* for Archaeology and Architectural History (48 FR 44716). Given these criteria, Ms. Shannon Davis, M.A., RPH, served as Project Manager; Ms. Madeline Gonzalez, M.A., served as Architectural Historian; and Ms. Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA, served as the Lead Archeologist. Ms. Davis and Ms. Gonzalez meet the *Professional Qualification Standard* for Architectural Historian, and Ms. Davis additionally meets the *Professional Qualification Standard* for Historian. Both have extensive experience evaluating properties in southern California. Ms. Andrews exceeds the *Professional Qualification Standard* for Archeology and has extensive experience in Riverside County.

1.5 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is divided into six chapters. Following this introduction, Chapter 2 provides a Methodology. Historical context and the site-specific history of the Project area is presented in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 identifies the resources surveyed. Chapter 5 provides the evaluation of historical significance for the property surveyed. Chapter 6 provides a summary and management recommendations. Appendix A provides the records search summary tables. Appendix B contains Native American correspondence. Appendix C contains the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. Relevant Building Permits on file with the City of Blythe Planning Department can be found in Appendix D.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 FIELD METHODS

A pedestrian survey within the API was completed on July 13, 2023, by architectural historians Madeline Gonzalez, M.A., and Shannon Davis, M.A, and Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA, who served as the Project Archaeologist for this study. During the survey, multiple photographs were taken of the property and the building. Architectural and landscape features and their condition were noted. The archaeologist intensively inspected all areas of exposed ground surface.

2.2 RESEARCH METHODS

ASM conducted archival research to develop a general historic context for Riverside County, the City of Riverside, the La Sierra area, and site-specific information. Building permits were reviewed through the Building and Safety Division of the City of Riverside. Because the addresses within the API were constructed before incorporation into Riverside, limited original building permits exist. Local newspapers and ancestry resources were used to search for any possible significant individuals or events associated with the properties. ASM also consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to further understand the development of the area over time (Historicaerials.com; aerial images for 1948, 1959, 1966).

2.3 RECORDS SEARCH

A search of the maps and records on file with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, was conducted on October 9, 2023; the records search summary is presented in Chapter 4 and summary tables from the EIC are provided in Appendix A.

2.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

ASM requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and a list of Native American contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 17, 2023. The NAHC responded on August 14, 2023, indicating that the search of the SLF was negative. The NAHC provided a list of 19 Native American individuals or organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. Inquiry letters were sent to each of the contacts provided by the NAHC on September 1, 2023. To date, three responses have been received. The Pechanga Band of Indians have requested government-to-government consultation and an archaeological and tribal monitor during construction. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians requested to be contacted only in the case of unanticipated discoveries. Agua Caliente had no comments or requests. Correspondence with the NAHC, a sample query letter, and responses to date are contained in Appendix B.

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3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT AND OVERVIEW

3.1 PREHISTORIC AND ETHNOHISTORIC CONTEXT

The Project area is in a region intermediate between the desert regions to the east and the coastal region to the west. As such, it is likely to have been affected by population movements from both the coastal and desert regions. No geographically specific chronology or reconstruction of past lifeways has been developed for the local area, so the larger regional culture history will be applied. Various approaches to the regional cultural history can be found in Moratto (1984), Warren (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Fagan (2003). The largest body of archaeological investigations near the Project area comes from the Colorado Desert and the Coachella Valley (Bean et al. 1995; Schaefer 1994). Studies for the Eastside Reservoir Project (Goldberg 2001) have provided a baseline cultural chronology with applications to the western slopes of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains. These sources can be applied for the purposes of a general cultural history, especially for the Late Prehistoric period, if we can assume that Native American mobility and resource use practices extended across the environmental zones from the desert to the mountains, as we know from ethnohistoric sources. What cannot be assumed, however, is that patterns of social organization, settlement, territoriality, and seasonality were the same in the deep past. It is very likely they have changed over time with changing environmental conditions, resident tribal affiliation, and demographics.

The prehistoric chronology is divided into three periods, each characterized by differing patterns of socio-political organization, technology, resource focus, and land use. They include the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric periods.

3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000-8000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian period is represented by several archaeological complexes, including what are referred to as the related Fluted-Point and Western Pluvial Lakes traditions in the Mojave Desert, and the Paleo-Coastal tradition on the Pacific coastal plane. Among the best-known archaeological complexes of tool types and settlement distributions in the desert is the Lake Mojave complex, while the coastal plain and Imperial Valley were host to the San Dieguito complex.

Small, highly mobile bands of hunters and gatherers depended on various game animals and an extensive rather than intensive pattern of plant exploitation. Sites tend to occur along former pluvial lakes and desert pavements, or along major stream channels. Milling tools are absent in the desert and rare on the coast, suggesting minimal use of hard seeds. The stone tool kit included foliate points or knives, long-stemmed points, lanceolate bifaces, discoidals, burins, crescents, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, cores, drills, gravers, and casual flake tools.

3.1.2 Archaic Period (8000-2000 B.P.)

Over the long duration of the Archaic period, there was a gradual shift from small, highly mobile hunters and gatherers practicing a forager pattern to larger groups with a diversity of settlement types involving residential bases, temporary camps, strategically located cache sites, and specialized resource collecting localities. This pattern reflects increasing intensification and a shift from foragers to collectors who practiced logistical patterns of mobility to accommodate seasonally available resources. Coincident with these changes were the diversification of food resources and new specialized technologies with which to exploit them. Projectile points reflect the shift to the use of atlatl and dart. Milling tools become ubiquitous and reflect increased exploitation of seeds and nuts. Larger residential base sites tend to occur at reliable

water sources such as springs or tanks, with temporary camps near seasonal stream channels, extinct rivers, playas, high terraces above sinks, and rockshelters.

Some late Archaic sites are known, however, from the Colorado Desert that indicate occupations along the boundary between the low desert and Peninsular Ranges and at more favored habitats at springs and tanks. The most substantial Colorado Desert site is Indian Hill Rockshelter in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park where 1.5 meters of Archaic period deposits were excavated below a Late Prehistoric component (McDonald 1992). Most significant were 11 rock-lined cache pits and numerous hearths indicative of either a residential base or a temporary camp in which food and tool storage was integral to the hunting and gathering settlement-subsistence strategy. Also recovered were numerous Elko-eared dart points, flaked and milling stone tools, and three inhumations, one of which was radiocarbon dated to 4070 ±100 years before present (B.P.). Two similar rock-lined pits were excavated at a small rockshelter in Tahquitz Canyon near Palm Springs (Bean et al. 1995). The small quantity of artifacts at that site suggested strategically stored food and seed processing equipment of small mobile groups.

3.1.3 Late Prehistoric / Protohistoric Period (1500-250 B.P.)

The major archaeologically visible technological and cultural innovations of this period are the introduction of pottery making by the paddle-and-anvil technique, bow-and-arrow technology around 1200 B.P., a shift from inhumation to creation burial, and the introduction of floodplain agriculture on the Colorado River about the same time (Rogers 1945), although exact dating of early domesticates is lacking (Schroeder 1979). This was also the period when obsidian trade relations shifted from the Coso sources in the Mohave Desert to the Obsidian Butte source in the Salton Trough, when Lake Cahuilla did not submerge it. Ceramics and cultigens were introduced from either Mexico or through the Hohokam culture of the Gila River (McGuire and Schiffer 1982; Rogers 1945; Schroeder 1975, 1979).

The ancestral Cahuilla were certainly exposed to domesticates at an early time, although opinions differ on when they adopted horticulture as a substantial part of their economy. It may have been a secondary pursuit for the production of specialty foods and fibers or gourds in the prehistoric period, although that has not been established archaeologically, as yet. Agricultural intensification and ditch irrigation techniques may not have occurred until after exposure to the mission system in historic times (Schaefer 1995).

Bow-and-arrow technology, seed-beaters, and other sophisticated hunting and gathering technology may also be related to the spread of Numic and Takic peoples from the southern Great Basin. Late Holocene flooding of Lake Cahuilla may have accelerated contacts between people of the ancestral Yumans of the Colorado River and the ancestors of the Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley and Peninsular Ranges. Such contacts through ceremonial and economic exchange may have resulted in a cultural dynamic that formed the Patayan Pattern and the resulting cultures of the ethnohistoric period. Long-range travel to special resource collecting zones and ceremonial locales, trading expeditions, and possibly some warfare are reflected by the numerous trail systems throughout the Colorado Desert. Pot drops, trailside shrines, and other evidence of transitory activities are associated with these trails (McCarthy 1982, 1993). Many of the pictographs, petroglyphs, and bedrock grinding surfaces in the Colorado Desert have also been associated with the Patayan pattern, although direct dating and cultural affiliation of such features is often difficult.

3.1.4 Ethnohistoric Period

The Project area is within the territorial boundaries of several Native American tribal groups. Ethnographic sources have indicated that these groups may have included the Luiseño of the Perris-Elsinore region, the Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains, and the Gabrielino of the San Gabriel Valley. Additionally, a late influx of Cahuilla occurred during the nineteenth century. Boundaries between the tribes were fluid and changed somewhat over time. The Gabrielino name derived from their association with the San Gabriel

Valley and the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, while the Luiseño were named for their proximity to the Mission de San Luís Rey de Francia (Bean and Smith 1978a, 1978b).

These groups shared similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups, and the home sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During seasonal rounds to exploit available resources, small groups often ranged some distances in search of specific plants and animals. The gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

Numerous plants and animals were utilized for food, shelter, and medicines (Kroeber 1976). Seeds were most often used followed by foliage, shoots, fruits, and berries. Mountain shrubs, ash, elder, and willow were used for shelters and tool materials such as bows. Fauna used as food sources included deer, rabbits, wood rats, squirrels, quail, and ducks. Animals specifically not used were dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1976). Various styles of bows, bedrock mortars, portable mortars, pipes, chisels, metates, manos, and various forms of chipped stone tools were utilized as well. Prior to the establishment of the Mission system, Native Americans lived in larger villages, associated with smaller villages with limited activity areas and smaller populations. Seasonal migration was practiced across the area for both the exploitation of resources and based on seasonal weather conditions.

3.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.3.1 Spanish and Mexican Periods

Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo first landed California in 1542, claiming it for the King of Spain. However, Spanish contact within the vicinity of the Project area did not take place until the 1770s when Father Garcés traveled across the Mojave Desert and entered coastal southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1986). The Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was established in 1771 and claimed what are now the San Gabriel and San Bernardino valleys. In 1819, a mission outpost, or asistencia, was established in the area of present-day Redlands (Dumke 1944; Hanna 1951; McWilliams 1973; Scott 1977). This outpost, part of Mission San Gabriel's Rancho San Bernardino, was established to expand the agricultural holdings of the mission. The asistencia was later moved to its current location, where construction began in 1830; it was abandoned soon after in 1834 (Lugo 1950). Although no missions were ever located in present-day Riverside County, Mission San Gabriel had far-reaching influence over the area that would become Riverside County.

The Mexican War of Independence ended in 1821, severing the Spanish hold on the Californias and secularizing former mission lands. A series of ranchos was granted throughout what is now Riverside County and much of the land was used for ranching activities. Although some land had been granted to Native Americans, most of the land went to military men or merchants. Granting large ranch lands or ranchos remained as both a Spanish and a Mexican legacy in California. Land granted to Mexicans between 1833 and 1846 amounted to 500 ranchos primarily granted near the coast from San Francisco to San Diego. Mexican Governor Pío Pico granted a great number of those ranchos prior to 1846, quickly carving up Alta California to ensure Mexican land titles survived a United States (U.S.) victory in the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) (Christenson and Sweet 2008:7; Engstrand 2005:64-66; Robinson 1948:23-72).

3.3.2 Alessandro Valley and Moreno Valley

In the 1840s, the Project location was part of the vast Rancho San Jacinto, which extended from Box Springs to the San Jacinto Mountains, and from the Badlands to Temecula. The land was used as pasture for cattle and sheep (Hamner 2003:5). In 1883, the California Southern Railroad's line between National City (near San Diego) and San Bernardino was built through the valley; this line later became part of the Santa Fe

Railroad. During the Southern California real estate boom of the 1880s, the Project location was part of the large Alessandro Tract recorded in 1887. The town of Alessandro was established near present-day Van Buren Boulevard at the road to Temecula (now Interstate 215) and extended east at the present location of the north end of the March Air Reserve Base (ARB) runways (Moreno Valley Historical Society n.d.). The surrounding area became known as Alessandro Valley (Hamner 2003:5).

In 1890, the Bear Valley and Alessandro Valley Company purchased substantial acreage in the area, including land on both sides of the Santa Fe rail line, and began ambitious land and water development projects in the area. The entire valley was platted in 10-acre parcels for the production of citrus, grapes, and other fruit (Hamner 2003:6). The town of Moreno was founded approximately 5 miles to the east-northeast of Alessandro in 1893, and Riverside County was formed from San Bernardino and San Diego counties and included both Alessandro and Moreno. However, during a drought in the 1890s, the wells in Alessandro ran dry and resulted in the departure of most of the residents, with many of the buildings being moved to Riverside or demolished. By the early 1900s, there remained a small number of dry farms producing wheat, oats, and barley (Moreno Valley Historical Society n.d.).

Eli E. Hendrick, a civil engineer, manufacturer, and oil refiner in Pennsylvania, began making annual visits to southern California in the late 1880s and acquiring property in Los Angeles. In 1903, he also began buying land in Moreno Valley for a large orange grove and new wells. The extant buildings in Alessandro were used for the Hendrick Ranches, with its hotel serving as a bunkhouse for ranch hands. After Hendrick's death in 1909, the property passed to his heirs. Dry land grain was the main crop on the western portion of the estate, with citrus, alfalfa, and other irrigated crops on the other acreage (Hamner 2003:124-126).

3.3.3 Brief History of Riverside

The city of Riverside is located approximately 50 miles east of Los Angeles and lies on a plain by the Santa Ana River that consists of a system of arroyos. The city was founded in September of 1870 by the Southern California Colony Association, led by John W. North, on lands purchased from the Jurupa Rancho that were previously owned by the California Silk Center Association (JM Research and Consulting 2005).

The emphasis on agriculture in early southern California history is reflected in the importance that the construction of an irrigation canal held to the development of the Riverside area around the time of the founding of the city. The introduction of the canal spurred development of 10-acre parcels to the north and south of the original 1-square-mile town site (City of Riverside 1870). In addition to these developments, a 13-square-mile area to the southwest of the founding site of Riverside purchased by Benjamin Hartshorn became known as the Hartshorn tract and was bought and sold by various individuals during this time. Eventually, it was fully purchased by banker Samuel E. Evans who established the town of Arlington in 1877 (LSA Associates 2008). At the time of its founding, southwest of the town of Riverside, it was considered a separate town, and experienced separate development from Riverside.

During these early years, Riverside was largely agricultural and supported the growth of crops such as grapes, alfalfa, hay, and stone fruits. The arrival of the Washington Naval Orange revealed how suitable the climate and soil of Riverside were for citrus production, and other types of crops soon fell to the wayside as citrus production took over. Because the land of Riverside was ideal for citrus growth, the completion of the canal system and the beginnings of railroad infrastructure led Riverside to become an economic boomtown of the late nineteenth century (LSA Associates 2008).

However, while Riverside experienced this economic boom, the community of Arlington fell behind due to problems with irrigation. Without easy access to a canal and without necessary railroad infrastructure, Arlington remained largely rural during this time (LSA Associates 2008).

The City of Riverside was officially incorporated in 1883, including the Arlington area. The heart of commercial business of the city was located within the main Riverside townsite, and other areas of the town were divided into small farm lots (Patterson 1996). At this time, Riverside was geographically the largest city in Southern California but, because of its rural agricultural nature, only had 3,000 residents. Connecting various parts of this expansive city together were streetcars, operated by several different streetcar companies offering lines from the heart of Riverside to Arlington and beyond. By 1893, the city of Riverside became the county seat of Riverside County, which formed in that year from portions of San Bernadino and San Diego counties.

As Riverside approached the turn of the twentieth century, the city's economy was still driven largely by the agricultural industry, particularly citrus growth and production. Riverside played a pivotal role to the citrus boom of the Southern California region thanks to the experiment station operated by the University of California, Riverside. This experiment station tested the growth and viability of various citrus, shared the information gathered to other Southern California regions, and promoted the use of citrus groves in farmlands as the ideal crop for the Southern California weather and soil. By 1925, the first year the City of Riverside published a crop report, 22,838 acres of land were used for citrus production (Tibbet 2005).

Like other Southern California regions, Riverside experienced a significant population increase during the first decades of the twentieth century. Between 1920 and 1930, the population of Riverside rose from 19,341 residents to 29,696 residents. Due to the sudden increase in population, residential development increasingly took over formerly agricultural land and communities began to spread further north and east of the original townsite (Tibbet 2005).

The Great Depression era of the 1930s impacted the local economy of Riverside, as many residents were out of work during this period and new construction slowed. This led to an enactment of multiple public works programs, resulting primarily in many improvements to the city including the paving of city streets that would contribute to the suburban development of once rural areas (Tibbet 2005).

As the U.S. entered World War II, the areas surrounding Riverside would host both temporary and permanent military bases. The nearby March Field, a World War I-era military base, was reactivated in 1927 and served as an aircraft repair and training base during World War II (Patterson 1996). After the post-war reorganization of the military and establishment of the U.S. Air Force, the base was renamed March Air Force Base and is presently a permanent Air Force facility.

Another nearby base, Camp Haan, supported what would be a total of 80,000 troops in temporary barracks throughout World War II. Also in close proximity to the city of Riverside was Camp Anza, which supported over 600,000 military personnel throughout World War II. This camp primarily provided final administrative aid for soldiers about to be sent to the Pacific Theater, like immunizations, instructions on foreign customs, and aid in drafting wills. After the end of the war in 1946, the base was decommissioned and the land was sold for redevelopment (Galvin Preservation Associates 2006).

In addition to the economic boost that came from nearby military facilities, Riverside also benefitted from World War II-era manufacturing and development. Particularly important to the history of Riverside is the Hunter Engineering Company, ran by Edwin Joseph Hunter, which became the largest and most important company in the area. The Hunter Engineering Company manufactured venetian blinds and invented a finishing technique that revolutionized the aluminum industry. This company gained prominence during the war as it ceased the manufacturing of blinds and instead made tools for the military utilizing the same revolutionary technique (Patterson 1996).

In the post-World War II period, Riverside experienced an economic shift and population growth that reflects the trend of the broader Southern California region. The wartime industries in Riverside attracted

the attention of other business owners who began to relocate to the area in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Big industries such as Rohr Aircraft Company, Bourns Incorporated, and Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation soon established themselves in Riverside and became Riverside's biggest employers. Simultaneously, Riverside began to annex more areas of the surrounding Riverside County into the city, including the University of California, Riverside campus in 1961, Arlanza (formerly Camp Anza) in 1961, and the La Sierra neighborhood in 1964 (Patterson 1996).

As Riverside grew through annexation and economic development, there was a lesser dependency on local agriculture and the production of crops, and a pressing need for housing. This pushed residential development to the forefront of Riverside's history during this time, which was primarily uniformly constructed tract homes made possible by the Federal Housing Administration. During this era, Sun Gold Incorporated, one of the largest post-war construction companies, was responsible for the largest subdivisions of Riverside including Victoria Groves and Sun Gold Terrace (Patterson 1996).

As tract housing began to take the place of agricultural fields and as most Americans in this period owned automobiles that could keep them connected to a city center while living in the suburbs, Riverside evolved from a primarily rural agricultural community to an expansive suburban community with multiple commercial centers and residential neighborhoods. Fire stations, libraries, and schools were constructed during the 1950s and the 1960s to accommodate the growth of the city and its newly expanded areas. (Patterson 1996).

3.3.5 Brief History of La Sierra Community

The community of La Sierra is presently found southwest of the original townsite of Riverside and is named after the 17,500-acre La Sierra Rancho that comprised the land that is now the community of La Sierra (Gunther 1984). La Sierra, during its early years, was an unincorporated community in Riverside County, close in proximity to the community of Arlington.

Willits J. Hole is an important figure in the history of the area. A developer and one of the founders of La Habra in 1896, Hole relocated to the area in the early 1900s and acquired 20,000 acres of Riverside County, including the La Sierra Rancho area. Hole improved 11,550 acres of land for agriculture and established Hole Ranch, composed of four specialized farms (Pruett 1973). Working with William E. Pedley, Hole constructed a dam and a reservoir connected to the West Riverside Canal and created proper irrigation and drainage channels to grow fruit, vegetables, alfalfa, walnuts, and citrus fruits. Over time, portions of the ranch were sold by Hole for agricultural and residential development, leading to the beginning of the community's history of residential development (Gunther 1984).

As La Sierra approached the turn of the twentieth century, its potential for residential development and growth largely benefitted from its proximity to the community of Arlington and the main roads and railroads that connected the community to the main townsite of Riverside. For example, Arlington Avenue was extended into the La Sierra community and became a main artery to the east/west. The Pacific Electric Railroad connected Arlington and Riverside in 1888, and by 1915 connected the area to the city of Corona. The first railroad constructed through the La Sierra community was the Santa Fe, providing through service between San Bernadino and Los Angeles counties (Patterson 1996).

Despite these connections to the other communities, La Sierra featured only six residences in 1916. The community began to expand after the opening of La Sierra College in 1922, of which faculty, students, and staff became a major component of the local neighborhood. La Sierra continued to expand after Hole's death in 1936 and most of his ranch property was sold (Patterson 1996).

Hole's death also coincided with the general trend of post-World War II development in Southern California, and the community of La Sierra experienced a boom in residential and commercial development. After World War II, local military facilities like Camp Anza were no longer needed and the land was sold or repurposed. Camp Anza became Arlanza, a residential community, and would later be incorporated into the city of Riverside. The neighborhood of Arlanza grew and other local industries established stores and offices along La Sierra Avenue, Pierce Street, and Hole Avenue, setting up what would become known as the "Five Points" intersection, where all these streets intersect at Bushnell Avenue (*Riverside Press* 1953a).

As the community of La Sierra grew in this way, Riverside County Supervisors began to develop a new zoning plan that passed in 1953 and allowed the first Federal Housing Administration-approved subdivisions in unincorporated Riverside County (*Arlington Times* 1953). During the first year, Riverside County approved permits for 67 new single-family homes in the La Sierra area (*Riverside Press* 1953a).

After La Sierra's residential and economic developments, the community began to explore options that would allow for a more sophisticated form of government. In 1964, the community of La Sierra was annexed into the City of Riverside. As a response, the City developed a master plan for the Arlanza/La Sierra area which maintained the "Five Points" intersection as the center of commercial and office development with multiple-family and single-family housing the surrounding areas (La Sierra Land Use Maps 1964).

After the neighborhood of La Sierra was incorporated into the city of Riverside, several studies were conducted, and estimates were undergone that concluded that there were three areas in the La Sierra neighborhood that were seen as "dilapidated" and "deteriorating" and that 70 percent of the community was undeveloped or underdeveloped (*Riverside Press-Enterprise* 1974). At this time, longtime residents of the La Sierra neighborhood expressed regrets at the changing landscape and loss of a rural atmosphere.

The "Five Points" area of the La Sierra community has been at the center of various city plans and projects for general improvement of the area. In 2005, the area was designated as a high priority redevelopment opportunity, envisioned as a mixed-use village of up to 30 acres (Riverside Redevelopment Agency 2005). Presently, the "Five Points" area remains the commercial and residential center of the community.

3.3.6 Historic Aerials

ASM reviewed historic aerials of the API taken in 1948, 1959, and 1966 made available from *Historicaerials.com* (Figures 4-6). Due to the rapid development of the La Sierra community and the eventual annexation of the community into the City of Riverside during the time in which these aerial photographs were taken, they portray a unique view into the suburbanization of a once rural area. For a point of reference, the residence of the address of 4705 Hedrick Avenue remains highlighted in red throughout each aerial example.

4705 Hedrick Avenue was described as a 2-acre farm in a 1950 newspaper advertisement (*Riverside Enterprise* 1950), meaning that in the 1948 aerial, the residence was still within a 2-acre lot. The agricultural nature of the 2-acre lot and the surrounding properties are still evident within this aerial. What are likely fruit trees are seen to be growing in the northwest section of the acreage, which is supported by newspaper advertisements portraying this lot as containing a lawn, shade trees, and fruit trees. Many of the driveways and roads that connect into these lots appear to be dirt roads, and none are extant in the present day. Surrounding the highlighted residence of 4705 Hedrick Avenue appears to be ancillary agricultural buildings, particularly the complex of buildings to the south of the residence.

Figure 4. Aerial overview of 4705 Hedrick Avenue taken in 1948. The residence of 4705 Hedrick Avenue is highlighted within the red square.

Figure 5. Aerial overview of 4705 Hedrick Avenue taken in 1959. The residence of 4705 Hedrick Avenue is highlighted within the red square.

Figure 6. 1966 Aerial of 4705 Hedrick Avenue. The residence of 4705 Hedrick Avenue is highlighted within the red square.

In the 1959 historic aerial, the complex of buildings to the south of the residence have disappeared with the exception of one building. By this time, the farm parcel has been subdivided into its present configuration of three smaller lots with single-family residences facing Hedrick and Jones avenues. The farmland that was visibly prominent to the north of the 4705 Hedrick Avenue residence has also disappeared in this aerial, and the land redeveloped as a single-family residence. Although there are empty areas of land, there does not appear to be any agricultural work occurring on any of the nearby properties at this time.

Although there is little difference between the 1959 aerial and the 1966 aerial, the appearance of more single-family residences continues and points to a general trend of the suburbanization of the area and the abandonment of agricultural work.

3.4 SITE-SPECIFIC HISTORY

3.4.1 4705 Hedrick Avenue (Smith Farm)

The land associated with the address of 4705 Hedrick Avenue was originally a 2-acre lot, likely subdivided as agricultural land in the first decades of the twentieth century. The first visible evidence of the subdivision is seen in a 1938 aerial of the general area. Although it is difficult to discern whether there was an active farm or any farm buildings constructed at this time, what is visible are two roads that connect between Hedrick Avenue and Jones Avenue. The area between these two roads is visually differentiated from the surrounding land, indicating some agriculture uses occurring in the space or at least improvements made to the land. These roads are no longer extant in the present day, apart from the cul-de-sac of Jeri Drive, which would have been the northeastern corner of this subdivision.

The residence at 4705 Hedrick Avenue was constructed c.1944. This construction date is supported by the archival newspaper record, as the address began to appear in newspapers in early 1945, advertising the various products that could be purchased at the farm (*Riverside Daily Press* 1945). The owner of the farm was Guy N. Smith.

By 1948, the next available historic aerial reveals further agricultural development on the lot. The residence is present in the center of the lot and is surrounded by what are likely various agricultural structures intended to support the cultivation of the crops grown on the lot. Visible on the aerial are paths that show the division of the land, and the presence of a driveway from Hedrick Avenue to the residence. This driveway circulation area is still extant.

By 1950, a description of the residence was placed in a for-sale advertisement of the property. It was described as a three-room house with one bedroom attached to 2 acres of land, with fruit trees, shade, and a lawn (*Riverside Enterprise* 1950). During this decade, newspaper advertisements reveal the various items that were sold from this farm, including grapes, strawberries, rabbits, goats, geese, and tree fruit (the specific type of fruit was unspecified) (*Riverside Press* 1953b, 1955). A tractor was also sold from this property in 1954 (*Riverside Daily Press* 1955).

Simultaneously, as Riverside became more residential in the post-World War II era and the Arlington/La Sierra neighborhood began to shed its rural character, the 2-acre farm was subdivided as well. An advertisement for the property in 1957 describes the property as a 60’ x 18’ lot, approximately a quarter of an acre (*The Riverside Enterprise* 1957). This subdivision of the original 2-acre lot into quarters is supported by the next available historic aerial from 1959, in which the corners of the property are already subdivided and feature newly constructed residences.

By the next available historic aerial in 1966, there are no longer any visible references to agriculture or farmland. The lot of 4705 Hedrick Avenue was further subdivided at this time, as residences were

constructed on the area of land that is closer to Hedrick Avenue, with the 4705 address retaining only the driveway and the immediate vicinity of the 1944 residence.

The farm was sold in 1957 to Joseph and Mary Skok (*The Riverside Press-Enterprise* 1959). Joseph Skok only lived at the property for two years until his death in 1959, after which Mary Skok retained primary ownership until 1971. This event may have been the catalyst for the further subdivision of the property. Newspaper obituaries and census information did not reveal the occupation of Joseph Skok.

The first and only permit available for this residence from the City of Riverside is a 1971 plumbing permit concerning the installation of a septic tank (City of Riverside 1971). Due to a rough sketch of the property present on the permit, some alterations and additions present on the property appear to have occurred prior to 1971. This single-family residence appears to have originally been constructed as a standard, utilitarian farmhouse in a rectangular form; the 1971 drawing indicates an addition, extending north. Visual observation during the survey noted physical evidence that indicates a covered area on this extension. and stairs leading into the residence are located. This was likely the original entrance of the residence and is on the opposite side of the current primary entrance.

ASM reviewed historic aerials of the property and its development over time, beginning in 1948 (*Historicaerials.com* 1948). This first historic aerial reveals that the residence is extant at this time and is surrounded by agricultural land. There appears to be some groves of trees, a collection of buildings and structures related to agriculture, and some access roads that connect both Hedrick and Jones avenues to the center residence and agricultural area. The present driveway that would bring one from Hedrick Avenue to the residence is extant in this image; it appears to be a dirt road.

The residence is seen to be in the same location, and without the additions that would be seen on the residence on a later date. By the 1959 aerial, it is clear that the original parcel of land had already been subdivided, and residences had already been constructed within the new subdivisions facing Hedrick Avenue (*Historicaerials.com* 1959). Trees and shrubs demarking property lines had been planted around the border of the new parcel.

3.4.2 4618 Jones Avenue

The plot of land that is associated with the address 4618 Jones Avenue was subdivided from the original farmland associated with the address of 4705 Hedrick between 1948 and 1959 and converted from an agricultural to residential property (*Historicaerials* 1948, 1959).

There appear to have been some structures, likely related to the agricultural function of the original parcel, on the area that is presently the 4618 Jones Avenue property. These structures disappeared by the 1959 historic aerial, likely when the property was subdivided, and the residence now associated with the address was constructed.

The residence at the 4618 Jones Avenue address was constructed c.1955. Available permits from the City of Riverside reveal that at the time of construction, the address was considered to be associated with the community of La Sierra, as it was built before this section of Riverside County was annexed into the city (La Sierra Community Services District 1958).

The owner of the residence in 1958, and likely the original owner, was a man named H. C. Blackford. Blackford worked as a radio technician for the local police department (U.S. Census 1950). His wife and son received recognition in the local community and were featured in community newspapers at various times; Mrs. Blackford was recognized for her community service, and son Gerald O. Blackford served

aboard the *USS Wilsie* destroyer in the Western Pacific in the late 1950s (*Riverside Press* 1953a, *Riverside Daily Press* 1960). The Blackfords were still residing at the address in 1963 (City of Riverside 1963).

ASM reviewed historic aerials of the property and its development over time, beginning with the 1948 aerial and including the 1959 aerial (*Historicaerials.com* 1948, 1959). The 1948 aerial reveals that the property later subdivided as 4618 Jones Avenue was originally part of the agricultural complex at 4705 Hedrick Avenue. In 1948, multiple buildings and structures were in the center of the parcel that is presently 4618 Jones Avenue; additional buildings and structures were on the current property line between 4618 Jones Avenue and 4663 Hedrick Avenue.

By the 1959 aerial, many of these buildings and structures had disappeared. A new property line was drawn down the center, and many buildings were demolished at that time. Of the complex of buildings that were once in the center of the contemporary 4618 Jones Avenue parcel, it appears that only two remain. Trees were planted to mark the property line on the northern side of the property. The residence was also constructed by the time this aerial was taken and is presently in the same location with no visual indication of additions.

3.4.3 4663 Hedrick Avenue

The plot of land that is associated with the address 4663 Hedrick Avenue was subdivided from the original farmland associated with the address of 4705 Hedrick between 1948 and 1959 and converted from an agricultural to a residential property.

The 1948 aerial photograph reveals that there were agricultural structures on the eastern side of the property before the lot was further subdivided for residential development. By the 1966 historic aerial, only three structures from this era appear to have been extant with the residence.

The residence at the 4663 Hedrick Avenue address was constructed c.1960. At the time of construction, permits reveal that the address was within the community of Arlington and was owned by Gerald Garner, a construction company (City of Riverside n.d.). Minor alterations have occurred to the residence since its construction, in particular the enclosure of the patio.

The occupants of the residence throughout the 1960s and 1970s were Donald E. Hibbard and Ida M. Hibbard (City of Riverside 1963). Mr. Hibbard worked as a floor manager at a local company, Warran-Anderson, and Mrs. Hibbard was a nurse (U.S. Census 1950).

ASM reviewed historic aerials of the property and its development over time, beginning with a 1948 historic aerial, and including a 1959 and 1966 historic aerial. The 1948 historic aerial reveals that the property initially was used for agricultural purposes, as there are structures and improvements on the land that would indicate that purpose. A complex of buildings and structures can be seen on the eastern side of the present parcel boundary. By the 1959 aerial, many of these buildings and structures had been deconstructed, with the exception of what may have been a shed building. The land of the parcel is vacant by this time.

By the 1966 historic aerial, the residence had been constructed. There were three remaining buildings or structures on the eastern parcel boundary from its previous use as an agricultural lot. Trees had been planted to mark the boundary of the northern side of the parcel. The residence is visible for the first time in this aerial and is presently in the same location with the same footprint, suggesting limited additions.

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4.0 STUDY FINDINGS

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

The EIC records search was conducted on October 9, 2023, to determine whether the Project area has been previously subject to systematic survey as well as the presence or absence of cultural resources previously documented within the Project area. The search results included all records and documents on file with the EIC, as well as the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory. The EIC summary lists are provided with this report as Attachment A.

A total of 29 previous reports were identified as a result of the records search (Table 1). One report, RI-05965, provides an overview of the area, but not specific study of the Project site itself.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Projects Conducted within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Report No. (RI-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
03863	1994	McLean, Deborah / LSA Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment - La Sierra University Specific Plan
04122	1998	Mason, Roger D., Philippe Lapin, and Wayne H. Bonner / Chambers Group, Inc.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CN192-18, City Of Riverside, California
04488	2001	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen / Archaeological Consulting Services	An Historical Resources Identification Investigation, 10465 Gramercy Place, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California
05162	2005	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester / CRM TECH	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel Numbers 146-050-004, -021, And -026
05455	2005	McKenna, Jeannette / McKenna et al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed La Granada Elementary School Expansion for the Alvord Unified School District, Riverside County, CA
05691	2003	Lumpp, Heinz / EarthTouch, Inc.	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-8550C / Lea Wilkens
05874	2000	Love, Bruce, Bai Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Mariam Dahdul / CRM TECH	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 30255, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA
05965	2003	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, and Casey Tibbet / CRM TECH	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, La Sierra/Arlanza Redevelopment Project, in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California
06156	2005	Marnie Aislin-Kay / Michael Brandman Associates	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Telecommunications Facility Candidate 950-003-023D (La Sierra Park), 10934 Gramercy Place, Riverside, Riverside County, California
06602	2006	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood / CRM TECH	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor’s Parcel Number 146-050-023, La Sierra Area, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California
06646	2006	Allred, Carla / EarthTouch, Inc.	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-0810A/ Riverside Fire Station #8 TCNS#16819

Report No. (RI-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
06662	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom," Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester / CRM TECH	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 145-030-006 and -007, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California
06873	2003	Hanna, David C., Jr. / SWCA, Inc.	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Lea Wilkins Cellular Site, FCC CA-8550C, at 10785 Hole Avenue, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California
07243	2003	Duke, Curt, and Caprice D. Harper / LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 254-02 City and County of Riverside, California
07377	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom," and Michael Hogan / CRM TECH	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 149-320-007 City of Riverside, Riverside County, California
07961	2009	Wlodarski, Robert J. / Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluation (C.A.R.E.)	Letter Report: Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site RS0064 [Tyler & Wells]
08832	2012	Wilkman, Bill / Wilkman Historical Survey	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation: 5211 Golden Ave., Riverside, CA
08833	2012	Wilkman, Bill / Wilkman Historical Survey	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation 5578 Norwood Ave.
09187	2013	Puckett, Heather R. / Tetra Tech	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Rooster Site, 4889 Tyler Avenue, (La Sierra) Riverside, Riverside County, California 92503
09743	2014	Puckett, Heather R. / Tetra Tech	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless Inc., Property at the East Site, 10815 Gramercy Place, Riverside, Riverside County, California 92505
09752	2016	Polanco, Julianna / State Historic Preservation Officer	Determinations of Eligibility for the Proposed Norte Vista Sidewalk Improvement Project, San Bernardino County, CA
09864	2016	Hicok, Hannah, Wendy Blumel, and Evelyn Chandler / ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Cultural Resources Investigation of the 12.5-Acre Cook Avenue Development Project in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California
09925	2006	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay / Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0035-04 (La Sierra Church), 11585 Pierce Street, Riverside, Riverside County, California
10002	1999	Frank, Myra L. / Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.	Final Preliminary Cultural Resources Report for the Arlington Redevelopment Plan Amendment No. 2 Environmental Impact Report
10218	2015	Puckett, Heather R. / Tetra Tech	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Hole Site, 4350 La Sierra Avenue, Riverside, Riverside County, California 92505
10595	2006	Bonner, Wayne H. / Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunication Facility Candidate RS-0064-01(Tyler & Wells), 4850 Tyler Street, Riverside, Riverside County, California
10964	2019	Brunzell, David / BCR Consulting, LLC	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Tentative Tract Map 37740 Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California
11161	2018	Andre Simmons and Molly Valasik / Cogstone	Archaeological Survey Report for the Magnolia Avenue Improvements from Buchanan Street to Banbury Drive Project, Riverside County, California

Report No. (RI-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
11162	2017	Valasik, Molly / Caltrans	Historic Property Survey Report

A total of five resources have been previously documented within the 1-mi. records search radius, none of which appear within the Project area (Table 2). Two of the resources include prehistoric bedrock milling features, with the remaining made up of historic period refuse and a church.

Table 2. Resources Previously Recorded within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-33-)	Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	Date Recorded (Recorded by)	Description	Attribute Codes*
017523	9101	2009 (J. Sanka, MBA)	milling features on bedrock outcrops; historic refuse	AH4; AP4
024120	-	2014 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	La Sierra Southern Baptist Church, 10815 Gramercy Place	HP16
026885	-	2016 (Hannah Hicok and Wendy Blumel, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	1940s glass fragment	AH16
026886	12625	2016 (Hannah Hicok and Wendy Blumel, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	late nineteenth/early twentieth century glass scatter	AH4
029194	13040	2022 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	milling features on bedrock outcrops	AP4

*AP4. BRM/milling feature; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH16. Other – isolate; HP16. Religious building

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

A pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews on July 18 and September 27, 2023. All accessible areas of exposed ground surface within the Project parcels were intensively inspected for the presence of previously undocumented archaeological resources. All ground surface within the Project parcels has been disturbed and modified over time during its previous use as a farm. Currently, much of the open space within the Project site is within the two southern parcels and is overgrown with dense non-native vegetation except for the areas in proximity to the extant structures that are cleared and scraped (Figures 7-9). A substantial concrete and cement block foundation is in the northeast corner of APN 143-040-011, with a degrading, flat, partially buried concrete foundation along the parcel's eastern fenceline. A concrete standpipe is in the northwest corner of APN 143-040-012, with another rectangular, partially buried concrete feature with a wooden cover is near the center of this parcel. Various piles of concrete and wood debris also appear along the north or south edges of these two parcels. These items appear to be associated with no longer extant structures and features related to the prior use of the parcels as a farm and are documented in the DPR created for 4705 Hedrick Avenue (APN 143-040-010). No artifacts were present on the ground surface and no indication was seen of the potential for buried subsurface deposits.

Figure 7. Open space on 4618 Jones Avenue parcel, view toward northwest.

Figure 8. Open space on 4663 Hedrick Avenue parcel, view toward northwest.

Figure 9. Division between maintained and unmaintained open space on 4663 Hedrick Avenue parcel, view toward north.

4.3 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY SURVEY RESULTS

4.3.1 4705 Hedrick Avenue

In recent years, a large amount of refuse has been gathered around the main residence of 4705 Hedrick Avenue, obscuring visibility of the property (Figure 10).

What can be seen, however, is that the building at 4705 Hedrick Avenue is a one-story single-family residence, constructed without reference to any specific architectural style. The residence is deeply set back from Hedrick Avenue and was once the central residence of a much larger farm. A 1971 sketch of the layout of the property reveals that the primary façade was likely the west-facing façade of the property, as it is indicated by the presence of steps.

The building appears to rest on a concrete foundation and is primarily clad in stucco. A driveway connects the property to Hedrick Avenue, but the property is not visible from Hedrick Avenue due to subdivisions and residential development (Figure 11).

Figure 10. View of 4705 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward north.

Figure 11. View of 4705 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward north.

The residence is horizontally oriented. It features a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. Beneath the center of the gable on either side of the residence are attic vents. Surrounding the windows that are visible are thick, wood window surrounds. The steps that are noted in the 1971 plumbing permit are concrete block steps that lead into what appears to be an addition to the original footprint of the residence. The sides of the addition are wood plank and appear to have been constructed at the same time as the extending shed addition of the north-facing side due to similar materials and a similar level of wear.

The window that is visible has been replaced and is now a horizontally sliding vinyl window. The window has retained the exterior wood window surrounds that are likely original to the construction of the residence.

4.3.2 4618 Jones Avenue

The building at 4618 Jones Avenue is a California Ranch style one-story single-family residence with a primary façade facing east (Figure 12). The residence faces Jones Avenue and retains a standard set-back from the road despite the deep lot. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is primarily clad in replacement, rough-texture, stucco. No sidewalks were constructed on the roadside, and a metal gate marks the boundary between the road and the property. The driveway begins at Jones Avenue and leads directly to the attached garage.

Figure 12. View of 4618 Jones Avenue, looking toward northwest.

The form of the residence is horizontally oriented. It features a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof, with medium-width eaves that extend past the roof line. The eastern/primary façade of the house is composed of three sections – a section with a window, the recessed front porch area, and the attached garage. The section with the window is the southernmost section of the primary façade and features only one replaced window (Figure 13). This window is a horizontally sliding, simple-profile, vinyl window. There are no other

architectural features to note in this section of the primary façade. The middle section features a recessed front porch area with a larger picture window and a primary entrance (Figure 14). The window is a replaced, horizontally sliding, vinyl picture window. The right side of this window presently features a window air conditioner unit. The primary entrance door is obscured by a metal gate door. A light fixture is present on the top left of the door. The recessed porch area features concrete flooring. It is painted the same color as the residence, and is stepped, featuring a single step down toward the front lawn area. A walkway composed of brick and concrete materials connects the gate along the property line to the front door of the recessed porch. The final section of the primary façade is the attached garage, the northernmost section of the primary façade. The garage features a white, fiberglass, rolling garage door. In front of the garage door is a concrete driveway. The concrete driveway reaches Jones Avenue and features a rolling gate that allows for the vehicular access.

Figure 13. View of 4618 Jones Avenue, looking toward northwest.

The northern-facing side of the residence exhibits no notable architectural features (Figure 15). There are garbage cans and refuse found along the wall of this façade. Visible from this façade is the complex form of the gable roof over the attached garage; as the form of the garage is not as deep as the house, while the plane roof on the primary façade is continuous, on the rear of the house it is in two, separate planes or segments.

The southern façade and the western, rear façade are obscured by vegetation and were not accessible. Surrounding the residence are some elements of landscaping that are primarily characterized by palm trees of varying species and maturities. There are some sections of grass in the front yard area as well. The metal fence that marks the property line of the residence features columns of concrete block and brick.

Figure 14. View of 4618 Jones Avenue, looking toward west.

Figure 15. View of 4618 Jones Avenue, looking toward northwest.

4.3.3 4663 Hedrick Avenue

4663 Hedrick Avenue is a California Ranch style, one-story single-family residence with a primary façade facing west (Figure 16). The residence faces Hedrick Avenue and retains a standard set-back from the road despite its deep lot. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is primarily clad in replacement stucco with exposed brick accent. No sidewalks were constructed on the roadside, and a metal gate marks the boundary between the road and the property. The driveway leads directly to the attached garage.

Figure 16. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward southeast.

The form of the residence is rectangular and horizontally oriented. It features a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof, with medium-width eaves that extend past the roof line. The western/primary façade of the residence is composed of three sections – the attached garage, the main entry area, and a picture window area. The section featuring the attached garage is the northernmost section of the property (Figure 17). The garage features a white, fiberglass, rolling garage door. There is a concrete slab placed in front of the garage door; however, it does not extend toward Hedrick Avenue. The slab ends at the gate, and a gravel/dirt section connects the end of the concrete slab toward the road. The middle section of the primary façade is the entrance area, featuring low-height brick walls that separates the front entry area from the landscaped garden (Figure 18). This area is a recessed section, and the overhanging porch is supported by a decorative wood beam in characteristic California Ranch style (Figure 19). The primary entrance is obscured by a metal screen door. There is a replacement horizontal-sliding, vinyl window in this section as well. The final section along the primary façade is composed of a large, replaced, vinyl picture window (Figure 20). A gable with decorative trim is the only notable architectural feature of this section of the primary façade (Figure 21). This gable and decorative trim match the wooden support porch by the primary entrance and were executed in standard California Ranch style. The main division of these three sections of the primary façade is seen in the varying roof lines.

Figure 17. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward east.

Figure 18. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward northeast.

Figure 19. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward east.

Figure 20. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward northeast.

Figure 21. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward north.

Figure 22. View of 4663 Hedrick Avenue, looking toward north.

The southern-facing façade reveals some alterations to the residence (Figure 22). A single replaced, horizontal-sliding window is present in the center of this façade. The only other notable architectural feature is the attic vents present under the center of the gable. Along this section, the medium-width extending gables are more visible, revealing wood planking. This section also reveals that there were three large windows along this façade at one point in time, two larger rectangular windows on the sides and a larger square window in the center. The center window present on the façade is in the same place as where the larger square window once was, and the two large rectangular windows that were once on either side have not been replaced, only visible through the alterations to the exterior stucco.

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5.0 EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

To interpret a resource's importance, a comprehensive assessment must be conducted, including measuring the resource against the guidelines and criteria established by the CRHR, City, and CEQA, as identified in Section 1.3, as well as assessing the integrity of the resource. To minimize the subjectivity of the interpretive process, it is important to utilize a standard assessment approach for that evaluation. ASM's approach to determining the historic significance of the resources in the API was also based on guidance in the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Technical Assistance Series #6*. ASM also referred to guidance from the NRHP—specifically to *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, NRHP Bulletin 15 (NPS, NRHP 1997). Bulletin 15 establishes the nationally accepted professional protocols to be followed in determining eligibility:

1. Categorize the property. Determine whether the property is a district, site, building, structure, or object.
2. Determine which prehistoric or historic context(s) the property represents. A property must possess significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture when evaluated within the historic context of a relevant geographic area.
3. Determine whether the property is significant under the NRHP criteria. This is done by identifying the links to important events or persons, design or construction features, or information potential that make the property important.
4. Determine if the property represents a type usually excluded from the NRHP. If so, determine if it meets any of the Criteria Considerations.
5. Determine whether the property retains integrity. Evaluate the aspects of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association that the property must retain to convey its historic significance.

5.1 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

5.1.1 4705 Hedrick Avenue (Smith Farm)

ASM considered whether the residential property at 4705 Hedrick Avenue is individually eligible under any CRHR criteria.

Criterion 1: 4705 Hedrick Avenue was evaluated under CRHR Criterion 1 for its potential association to a specific historic event or a pattern of events that made a significant contribution to the surrounding community, the state of California, or the nation. The building was constructed in 1944 to support what was once a 2-acre parcel in use as a farm. Because it was not constructed as part of the development of tract housing in Riverside, it does not apply as a single-family tract house property type under the Modernism HCS prepared by the City of Riverside. The building is related to the agricultural development of Riverside County, particularly the La Sierra neighborhood, before its post-World War II residential development. Noted in various historic contexts for the city of Riverside as well as listed sites in the NRHP, early citrus farming played an important role in the agricultural development of Riverside County and Southern California. Large areas of land were in use by various ranchers and farmers to grow citrus, which was then processed at packing centers, and then shipped across the country. Other crops were noted to have been important to the early development of Riverside and Riverside County when it was still largely agricultural, including grapes, alfalfa, hay, and stone fruits. Newspaper advertisements from the 1940s through the 1950s reveal that the farm associated with 4705 Hedrick Avenue did grow fruit trees (type of fruit was unspecified) and grapes; however, it also grew other fruits such as strawberries and regularly sold farm animals presumably for butchering. The amount of advertisements in local newspapers offering fruit for sale as well as farm animals points to a reliance on the local economy for profit from the farm, not a large operation

that would send fruit to other parts of the country. Additionally, the changing character of the La Sierra neighborhood from rural to residential is reflected in the subdivisions enacted to the property, where the 2-acre farm was subdivided to about a quarter-acre for residential development. The present iteration of the parcel associated with 4705 Hedrick is no longer representative of a farm or an agricultural landscape as its land has been subdivided for residential housing, and the areas of land that once made up the farm are no longer associated with the parcel. Additionally, it appears that the farm associated with the residence began operations close to the date of construction of the residence, 1944, as newspaper advertisements begin in 1945. While the community of La Sierra was still very agricultural at this time, the end of World War II, the growing need for housing for World War II veterans in the area, and the Riverside County approval of Federal Housing Authority tract housing quickly changed the nature of the community in the post-war era beginning around 1946. The La Sierra community of Riverside became increasingly residential and suburban during the late 1940s and early 1950s. Thus, the establishment of this farm occurred at the very end of the agricultural and rural era of La Sierra and is therefore not representative of events related to the community's early growth and development. Finally, research did not reveal that 4705 Hedrick is associated with any specific events that contribute to the history of the community, state, or nation. As such, while 4705 Hedrick Avenue was constructed as a part of agricultural development in the County of Riverside and the community of La Sierra during the 1940s, it did not make a significant impact to national or state history as the farm sold locally and was not involved in the larger network of the agricultural business. The farm is not a good example of local agricultural practices as it was not specifically a citrus farm, has no significant local history attached to the farm, and was later subdivided for residential development. Thus, ASM recommends 4705 Hedrick Avenue is not eligible under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: None of the known occupants or owners of 4705 Hedrick Avenue appear to be historically significant individuals. There is little information regarding the life of the first owner of the property, Guy N. Smith, beyond that he held the occupation of paper hanger and is listed in the U.S. Census and the Riverside City Directory at another address during the 1940s and 1950s. As his name is not noted in local newspapers, he does not appear to be a historically significant individual to the community, state, or nation. The next owners of the property were Joseph and Mary Skok, both of whom were retired at the time of purchase of the property. There is little mention of the Skoks in local newspapers, and the couple do not appear to be a historically significant individuals to the community, state, or nation. As such, ASM recommends the residence at 4705 Hedrick Avenue as not eligible under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: To evaluate the property under Criterion 3, ASM carefully considered whether the residence located at 4705 Hedrick Avenue embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, whether it represents the work of a master, or whether it possesses high artistic values. The residence of 4705 Hedrick Avenue was constructed in 1944 without reference to a specific architectural style to support the 2-acre farm on the plot of land. It is described in newspaper advertisements as a one-bedroom home, with three rooms in total. With very few architectural features, none of which support a specific style, 4705 Hedrick Avenue is of a standard construction, does not embody particular characteristics of a specific type or period, and therefore retains no high artistic values. Research has not revealed that a master architect or a master builder was associated with the construction of 4705 Hedrick Avenue. As such, ASM recommends the residence at 4705 Hedrick Avenue as not eligible under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: The residence at 4705 Hedrick Avenue is recommended not eligible for Criterion 4. The house is a common property type that does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

Lastly, the residence at 4705 Hedrick Avenue does not appear eligible as a contributor to a historic district as it is not located within the bounds of an identified historic district in the City of Riverside and a potential historic district was not identified during the survey effort.

5.1.2 4618 Jones Avenue

ASM considered whether the residence at 4618 Jones Avenue is individually eligible under any CRHR criteria.

Criterion 1: The residence at 4618 Jones Avenue was built in 1955 as one of many single-family residences constructed in the La Sierra/Arlington neighborhood of Riverside, then Riverside County, and therefore falls under the theme of Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House, 1945-1965 as defined by the Modernism HCS prepared by the City of Riverside in 2009. The Modernism HCS identifies single-family tract houses (residential) as an associated property type to this theme. Because of the history of subdivisions of this property, and the fact that it was subdivided for housing in the 1950s in a uniform tract akin to other subdivisions in the immediate vicinity, it can be defined as tract housing during this period. The Modernism HCS states that tract houses do not qualify for individual eligibility under Criterion 1 and cannot individually convey the theme of Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House. Research did not reveal that any significant events related to other aspects of Riverside's history occurred on the property during the potential period of significance. As such, ASM recommends the residence at 4618 Jones Avenue is not eligible under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: None of the known occupants or owners of 4618 Jones Avenue appear to be historically significant individuals. H. C. Blackford, owner of the property from the 1950s to at least the late 1960s, and his family were intertwined with the local community and at various times were featured in local newspapers. However, research did not reveal them to be historically significant individuals on the local, state, or national level. As such, ASM recommends the residence at 4618 Jones Avenue is not eligible under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: To evaluate the property under Criterion 3, ASM carefully considered whether the residence located at 4618 Jones Avenue embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, whether it represents the work of a master, or whether it possesses high artistic values. The residence was built in the California Ranch style in 1955, and as such, falls under the theme of Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House, the sub-theme of California Ranch, and is represented by the associated property type of Single-Family Tract Houses (residential). Under this theme and as defined by this associated property type, the Modernism HCS states that individual resources of this property type do not qualify for individual listing under Criterion C. ASM then assessed whether this property is eligible as an excellent embodiment of the California Ranch style. The Modernism HCS identifies character-defining features of the California Ranch style, of which the property retains: horizontal rambling layout, low pitched roof, and an attached garage. It does not retain many of the character-defining features of this style. Therefore, it cannot be considered a good example of the California Ranch style, as there are other better examples of the style that can be found in Riverside as identified in the Modernism HCS. Because it is a standard construction, with no distinctive elements of style that can differentiate it from other low-form California Ranch residences in the Riverside area, it does not possess high artistic values. Finally, research did not reveal that a master architect or builder was associated with the construction of the property. As such, ASM recommends this property is not eligible under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: The residence at 4618 Jones Avenue is recommended not eligible for Criterion 4. The house is a common property type that does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

Lastly, the residence at 4618 Jones Avenue does not appear eligible as a contributor to a historic district as it is not within the bounds of an identified historic district in the City of Riverside and a potential historic district was not identified during the survey effort.

5.1.3 4663 Hedrick Avenue

ASM carefully considered whether the residence at 4663 Hedrick Avenue is individually eligible under any CRHR criteria.

Criterion 1: The residence at 4663 Hedrick Avenue was built in 1960 as one of many single-family residences constructed in the La Sierra/Arlington neighborhood of Riverside, then Riverside County, and therefore falls under the theme of Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House, 1945-1965 as defined by the *City of Riverside Modernism Historic Context Statement* (Modernism HCS), prepared by the City of Riverside in 2009. The Modernism HCS identifies single-family tract houses (residential) as an associated property type to this theme. Because of the history of subdivisions of this property, and the fact that it was subdivided for housing in the 1950s in a uniform tract akin to other subdivisions in the immediate vicinity, it can be defined as tract housing during this period. The Modernism HCS states that tract houses do not qualify for individual eligibility under Criterion 1 and cannot individually convey the theme of Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House. Research did not reveal that any significant events related to other aspects of Riverside's history occurred on the property during the potential period of significance. As such, ASM recommends the residence at 4663 Hedrick Avenue as not eligible under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: None of the known occupants or owners of 4663 Hedrick Avenue appear to be historically significant individuals. Donald E. Hibbard, owner of the property from 1960 to at least the late 1970s, was a floor manager and his wife, Ida M. Hibbard, was a nurse. Research did not reveal them to be historically significant individuals on the local, state, or national level. As such, ASM recommends the residence at 4663 Hedrick Avenue as not eligible under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: To evaluate the property under Criterion 3, ASM considered whether the residence at 4663 Hedrick Avenue embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, whether it represents the work of a master, or whether it possesses high artistic values. The residence was built in the California Ranch style in 1960, and as such, falls under the theme of Post-War Suburbia and the Ranch House, the sub-theme of California Ranch, and is represented by the associated property type of Single-Family Tract Houses (residential). Under this theme and as defined by this associated property type, the Modernism HCS states that individual resources of this property type do not qualify for individual listing under Criterion C. ASM then assessed whether this property is eligible as an excellent embodiment of the California Ranch style. The Modernism HCS identifies character-defining features of the California Ranch style, of which the property retains: horizontal rambling layout, low pitched gabled roof, an attached garage, and a brick accent. It does not retain many of the character-defining features of this style. Therefore, it cannot be considered a good example of the California Ranch style, as there are other better examples of the style that can be found in Riverside as identified in the Modernism HCS. Because it is a standard construction, with no distinctive or unique elements of style that can differentiate it from other California Ranch residences in the Riverside area, it does not possess high artistic values. Finally, research did not reveal that a master architect or builder was associated with the construction of the property. As such, ASM recommends this property is not eligible under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: The residence at 4663 Hedrick Avenue is recommended not eligible for Criterion 4. The house is a common property type that does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

Lastly, the residence at 4663 Hedrick Avenue does not appear eligible as a contributor to a historic district as it is not located within the bounds of an identified historic district in the city of Riverside and a potential historic district was not identified during the survey effort.

5.2 CITY OF RIVERSIDE EVALUATION

ASM considered whether the addresses of 4705 Hedrick Avenue, 4618 Jones Avenue, and 4663 Hedrick Avenue individually qualify as City Landmarks or Structures of Merit under the criteria stipulated in the City's Title 20 Cultural Resources Ordinance within the Riverside Municipal Code.

5.2.1 4705 Hedrick Avenue (Smith Farm)

ASM carefully considered whether the residence at 4705 Hedrick Avenue meets the criteria to individually qualify as a City Landmark. The criteria for the local designation of City Landmark closely follow the criteria of the CRHR. Because 4705 Hedrick Avenue was found not eligible under any CRHR criteria, the residence is recommended as not eligible as a City Landmark.

ASM then carefully considered whether the residence of 4705 Hedrick Avenue meets the criteria to individually qualify as a Structure of Merit.

- 4705 Hedrick Avenue is not located at a unique location, does not retain singular physical characteristics, and is not a view that represents an established and familiar visual feature of the La Seirra Community or the City.
- As a single-story residence, constructed without reference to a specific architectural style, located in a suburban area, 4705 Hedrick Avenue is not a good example of a type of building that was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood.
- 4705 Hedrick Avenue was once connected to a 2-acre agricultural farm, and thus is connected with a business and use that was once common but is now rare.
- 4705 Hedrick Avenue has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory.

Because 4705 Hedrick Avenue meets one of the criteria to qualify as a Structure of Merit, an assessment of integrity is warranted to its period of significance of 1944-1957 when the property served as an agricultural farm.

Location: The residence has not been moved, although all ancillary agricultural buildings that originally comprised the agricultural complex have been demolished, and the property therefore retains low integrity of location.

Setting: The setting of the residence and farm has changed drastically since its period of significance. The 2-acre farm was later subdivided and what remains is approximately an eighth of its original size. There are no longer any elements of agricultural work on the present parcel, and the area is now suburban. Therefore, the residence retains low integrity of setting.

Design: The residence was constructed without reference to architectural style as a three-room house in the center of an agricultural lot. It has experienced additions and alterations that diminish its ability to convey its original design. Additionally, all ancillary agricultural buildings that originally comprised the agricultural complex have been demolished. As such, its design of the property does not convey its connection to agriculture, and therefore it retains low integrity of design.

Materials: There are no longer any extant materials that could convey the property's original use as an agricultural farm. Therefore, the residence retains low integrity of materials.

Workmanship: There are no longer an extant example of workmanship that could convey the property's original use as an agricultural farm. Therefore, the residence retains low integrity of workmanship.

Feeling: There are no longer any elements that can provide a feeling of an agricultural landscape or of a farm on the present parcel, nor in the surrounding parcels that comprised the 2-acre farm. As such, the residence retains low integrity of feeling.

Association: The property was once a 2-acre farm associated with the agricultural history of Riverside, a use of the land and an agricultural business type that is now rare within the City. However, the farm was subdivided about 10 years after the construction of the residence into suburban tract housing development. As such, the property retains low integrity of association.

Thus, 4705 Hedrick Avenue does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historical association. Because sufficient integrity is necessary to qualify the residence as a Structure of Merit, ASM recommends 4705 Hedrick Avenue is not eligible as a Structure of Merit in the City of Riverside.

5.2.2 4618 Jones Avenue

ASM considered whether the residence of 4618 Jones Avenue meets the criteria to individually qualify as a City Landmark. The criteria for the local designation of City Landmark closely follow the criteria of the CRHR. Because 4618 Jones Avenue was found not eligible under any CRHR criteria, the residence is recommended as not eligible as a City Landmark.

ASM then considered whether the residence of 4618 Jones Avenue meets the criteria to individually qualify as a Structure of Merit.

- 4618 Jones Avenue is not located at a unique location, does not retain singular physical characteristics, and is not a view that represents an established and familiar visual feature of the La Seirra Community or the City.
- As a single-story residence, constructed in a California Ranch style, located in a suburban area, 4618 Jones Avenue is not a good example of a type of building that was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood.
- 4618 Jones Avenue is not connected to a business or use that was once common but is now rare.
- 4618 Jones Avenue has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory.

Because 4618 Jones Avenue does not meet any of the above criteria, ASM recommends 4618 Jones Avenue is not eligible as a Structure of Merit in the City of Riverside.

5.2.3 4663 Hedrick Avenue

ASM considered whether the residence of 4663 Hedrick Avenue meets the criteria to individually qualify as a City Landmark. The criteria for the local designation of City Landmark closely follow the criteria of the CRHR. Because 4663 Hedrick Avenue was found not eligible under any CRHR criteria, the residence is recommended as not eligible as a City Landmark.

ASM then carefully considered whether the residence of 4663 Hedrick Avenue meets the criteria to individually qualify as a Structure of Merit.

- 4663 Hedrick Avenue is not located at a unique location, does not retain singular physical characteristics, and is not a view that represents an established and familiar visual feature of the La Seirra Community or the City.
- As a single-story residence, constructed in a California Ranch style, located in a suburban area, 4663 Hedrick Avenue is not a good example of a type of building that was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood.

- 4663 Hedrick Avenue is not connected to a business or use that was once common but is now rare.
- 4663 Hedrick Avenue has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory.

Because 4663 Hedrick Avenue does not meet any of the above criteria, ASM recommends 4663 Hedrick Avenue is not eligible as a Structure of Merit in the City of Riverside.

5.3 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT HISTORICAL RESOURCE

As the residences associated with the addresses of 4705 Hedrick Avenue, 4618 Jones Avenue, and 4663 Hedrick Avenue were recommended not eligible for the CRHR nor City criteria, they do not meet the definition of a historical resource as defined by CEQA.

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6.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ASM performed an architectural history and archaeological survey, evaluation, and analysis of effects as part of the Mikasa Multifamily Development Project to identify and document cultural resource sites that are eligible or are potentially eligible for listing in the CRHR or City registers for the purposes of compliance with CEQA. The current survey identified three residential buildings within the API. All three residential properties were evaluated as potential historical resources under CRHR and City of Riverside Landmark or Structure of Merit criteria. As ASM recommends the properties of 4705 Hedrick Avenue, 4618 Jones Avenue, and 4663 Hedrick Avenue not eligible for the CRHR or the local register under any criteria, there is no potential for significant adverse impacts to built-environment historical resources.

No cultural resources have been previously documented within the Project parcel, and no previously undocumented archaeological resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project-related ground-disturbing activities.

6.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt, and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 2009) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

6.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

Records Search Result Tables

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ReportNum	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps	Address	PLSS
RI-03863	MCLEAN, DEBORAH	1994	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT - LA SIERRA UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC PLAN	LSA ASSOCIATES	18		Archaeological, Field study	531 Acres surveyed	Not for publication	No		33-005564, 33-005565	2	No	Riverside	CORONA NORTH, RIVERSIDE WEST		
RI-04122	MASON, ROGER D., PHILIPPE LAPIN, and WAYNE H. BONNER	1998	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY REPORT FOR A PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY. CN192-18, CITY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	14		Archaeological, Field study	0.25 Acres surveyed	Unrestricted	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	4630 Minier Avenue Riverside	
RI-04488	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	2001	AN HISTORICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION INVESTIGATION, 10465 GRAMERCY PLACE, CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	100		Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study	1.84 Acres surveyed		No		33-011279	1	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	10465 Grammercy Pllace Riverside, Map No. 30236	
RI-05162	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, JOSH SMALLWOOD, TERRI JACQUEMAIN, and DANIAL BALLESTER	2005	HISTORICAL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 146-050-004, -021, AND -026	CRM TECH	24		Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study	6 Acres surveyed	Not for publication	No		33-014795, 33-014796, 33-014797	3	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	(APN 146-050-004), (APN 146-050-021), (APN 146-050-026)	
RI-05455	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	2005	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED LA GRANADA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPANSION FOR THE ALVORD UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MCKENNA ET AL	72		Archaeological, Field study	12.5 Acres surveyed					0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST		
RI-05691	Heinz Lumpp	2003	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-8550C/ Lea Wilkens	EarthTouch, Inc.	13	1	Literature search		Unrestricted	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	10789 Hole Avenue Riverside	
RI-05874	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER, and MARIAM DAHDUL	2000	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESORUCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 30255, CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	18		Archaeological, Field study	2.06 Acres surveyed					0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST		
RI-05965	HOGAN, MICHAEL, BAI "TOM" TANG, and CASEY TIBBET	2003	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT, LA SIERRA/ARLANZA REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, IN THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	25		Literature search	ca. 7600 Acres surveyed	Unrestricted	No			0	No	Riverside	CORONA NORTH, RIVERSIDE WEST		
RI-06156	Marnie Aislin-Kay	2005	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Telecommunications Facility Candidate 950-003-023D (La Sierra Park), 10934 Gramercy Place, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	12	1	Archaeological, Field study	ca. 1 Acres surveyed	Unrestricted	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	10934 Gramercy Pllace Riverside 92505	T3S R6W Sec. 10 SBBM
RI-06602	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood	2006	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Number 146-050-023, La Sierra Area, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	16	1	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study	0.22 Acres surveyed	Not for publication	No		33-015261	1	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	Riverside (APN 146-050-023)	T3S R6W Sec. 10 SBBM
RI-06646	Carla Allred	2006	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-0810A/ Riverside Fire Station #8 TCNS#16819	EarthTouch, Inc.	51	1	Archaeological, Field study	0.77 Acres surveyed	Unrestricted	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	11072 Hole Avenue Riverside	
RI-06662	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, DEIRDRE ENCARNACION, and DANIEL BALLESTER	2007	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NOS. 145-030-006 AND -007, CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	22		Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study	25 Acres surveyed	Not for publication	Yes	December, 2006; revised July, 2007	33-015677	1	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST		
RI-06873	David C. Hanna, Jr.	2003	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Lea Wilkins Cellular Site, FCC CA-8550C, at 10785 Hole Avenue, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	SWCA Inc., Mission Viejo, CA	18		Archaeological, Field study	ca. 0.25 Acres surveyed		No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	10785 Hole Avenue Riverside	
RI-07243	Duke, Curt and Caprice D. (Kip) Harper	2003	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 254-02 City and County of Riverside, California	LSA Associates Inc.	93		Archaeological, Field study, Literature search	ca. 0.25 Acres surveyed	Not for publication	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST		
RI-07377	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	2007	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 149-320-007 City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	30		Archaeological, Field study	ca. 4 Acres surveyed	Not for publication	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST		
RI-07961	Robert J. Wlodarski	2009	Letter Report: Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site RS0064 [Tyler & Wells]	Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluation (C.A.R.E.), West Hills, CA	8	1	Archaeological, Field study	0.25 Acres surveyed	Not for publication	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	4850 Tyler Street Riverside, CA 92503	T3S R6W Sec. 11 SBBM
RI-08832	Bill Wilkman	2012	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation: 5211 Golden Ave. Riverside, CA	Wilkman Historical Survey	52		Literature search	1.31 Acres surveyed	Not for publication	No		33-021064	1	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	5211 Golden Ave. Riverside (APN 146-022-016)	
RI-08833	Bill Wilkman	2012	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation 5578 Norwood Ave.	Wilkman Historical Services	66		Archaeological, Field study	1.9 Acres surveyed	Not for publication	No		33-021065	1	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	5579 Norwood Ave Riverside (APN 149-310-012)	
RI-09187	Heather R. Puckett	2013	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Rooster Site, 4889 Tyler Avenue, (La Sierra) Riverside, Riverside County, California 92503	Tetra Tech	76	1	Evaluation		Not for publication	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST		T3S R6W Sec. 11 SBBM
RI-09743	Heather R Puckett	2014	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless Inc., Property at the East Site, 10815 Gramercy Pllace, Riverside, Riverside County, California 92505	Tetra Tech	54	1	Archaeological, Literature search	0	Not for publication	No		33-002165, 33-005261, 33-014795, 33-014796, 33-014797	5	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	10815 Gramercy Pllace Riverside 92505 (APN 149-301-002)	T3S R6W Sec. 10 SBBM
RI-09752	Julianna Polanco	2016	Determinations of Eligibility for the Proposed Norte Vista Sidewalk Improvement Project, San Bernardino County, Ca	State Historic Preservation Officer	62	1	Architectural/Historical, Literature search	0	Not for publication	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	6581 Gaylord street Riverside (APN 154-330-009), 6440 Jones Avenue (APN 154-310-013), 6639 Gaylord stree (APN 154-330-005), ,	
RI-09864	Hannah Hicok, Wendy Blumel, and Evelyn Chandler	2016	Cultural Resources Investigation Of The 12.5-Acre Cook Avenue Development Project In The City Of Riverside Riverside County, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	42		Field study		Restricted	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	- Riverside - (APN -)	
RI-09925	Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0035-04 (La Sierra Church), 11585 Pierce Street, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates			Archaeological, Field study, Literature search		Not for publication	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	11585 Pierce St. Riverside 92505 (APN N/A)	T3S R6W Sec. 15 SBBM
RI-10002	MYRA L FRANK	1999	FINAL PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE ARLINGTON REDEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	MYRA L FRANK & ASSOCIATES, INC.									0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST		
RI-10218	HEATHER R PUCKETT	2015	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY FOR THE PROPOSED VERIZON WIRELESS, INC., PROPERTY AT THE HOLE SITE, 4350 LA SIERRA AVENUE, RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92505	TETRA TECH	90	12	Literature search, Management/planning, Other research	900 SQUARE FEET	Not for publication	No			0	Yes	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	43500 LA SIERRA AVE RIVERSIDE 92505	T3S R6W Sec. 14 SBBM
RI-10595	Wayne H. Bonner	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunication Facility Candidate RS-0064-01(Tyler & Wells), 4850 Tyler Street, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	12	1	Archaeological, Literature search		Not for publication	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST		T3S R6W Sec. 11 SBBM
RI-10964	David Brunzell	2019	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Tentative Tract Map 37740 Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting, LLC	22	1	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search	6.75 acres	Not for publication	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	N/A N/A N/A (APN N/A)	T3S R6W Sec. 11 SBBM
RI-11161	Andre Simmons and Molly Valasik	2018	Archaeological Survey Report for the Magnolia Avenue Improvments from Buchanan Street to Banbury Drive Project, Riverside County, California	Cogstone	50	9	Archaeological, Field study, Management/planning	217.29	Not for publication	No			0	No	Riverside	CORONA NORTH, RIVERSIDE WEST	n/a n/a n/a (APN n/a)	T3S R6W Sec. 13,14,22,23 SBBM
RI-11162	Molly Valasik	2017	Historic Property Survey Report	Department of Transportation	7	0	Architectural/Historical, Excavation	n/a	Not for publication	No			0	No	Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	Magnolia Avenue Between Buchanan Street and Banbury Drive	

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	ResType	Age	InfoBase	Attribs	ResourceDisclosure	ResourceCollections	AccessionNo	CollectionsFacility	ResourceNotes	RecordingEvents	Reports	CountyName	Maps	Address	PLSS	UTM
P-33-017523	CA-RIV-009101			Other - Site Arlington F		Site	Prehistoric, Historic	Survey	AH04, AP04	Not for publication	No				2009 (Sanka, J., MBA)		Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST			
P-33-024120				Other - Verizon/Easy; Other - La Sierra Southern Baptist Church		Building	Historic	Survey	HP16	Unrestricted	No				2014 (k.a. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)		Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	10815 Gramercy Place Riverside 92505	T3S R6W Sec. 10 SBBM	
P-33-026885				Other - CK-001-I		Other	Historic	Survey	AH16	Not for publication	No				2016 (Hannah Hicok and Wendy Blumell, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)		Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	- - - (APN -)	T3S R6W NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 12 SBBM	Zone 11 457004mE 3759985mN NAD83
P-33-026886	CA-RIV-012825			Other - CK-002		Site	Historic	Survey	AH04	Not for publication	No				2016 (Hannah Hicok and Wendy Blumell, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)		Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	N/A N/A N/A (APN N/A)	T3S R6W SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 12 SBBM	Zone 11 457082mE 3755411mN NAD83
P-33-029194	CA-RIV-013040			Other - Temp-1		Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP04	Not for publication	No	n/a	n/a		2022 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)		Riverside	RIVERSIDE WEST	n/a n/a n/a (APN 149-320-007)	T3S R6W Sec. SBBM	Zone 11 454885mE 3754795mN NAD83 (datum not provided)

APPENDIX B

NAHC and Native American Correspondence

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ASM affiliates
Archaeology • History • Ethnography • Architectural History

July 17, 2023

California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691
Via email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Sacred Lands File Search Request for the Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project, Riverside, Riverside County, California

To whom it may concern,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project, located at 4618 Jones Avenue and 4663/4705 Hedrick Avenue in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project is depicted on the USGS Riverside West, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

A records search has been requested from the Eastern Information Center. I am writing to request a search of your Sacred Lands File and to inquire if you have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within this proposed project area. Please send the results of this search to me at our Pasadena office, listed below, and feel free to call, write, fax (626) 793-2008, or e-mail (sandrews@asmaffiliates.com) if you have any questions. We appreciate any information you can provide on this project.

Sincerely,

Sherri Andrews, M.A., J.D., RPA
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment:
Figure 1. Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project area shown on the USGS Riverside West, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

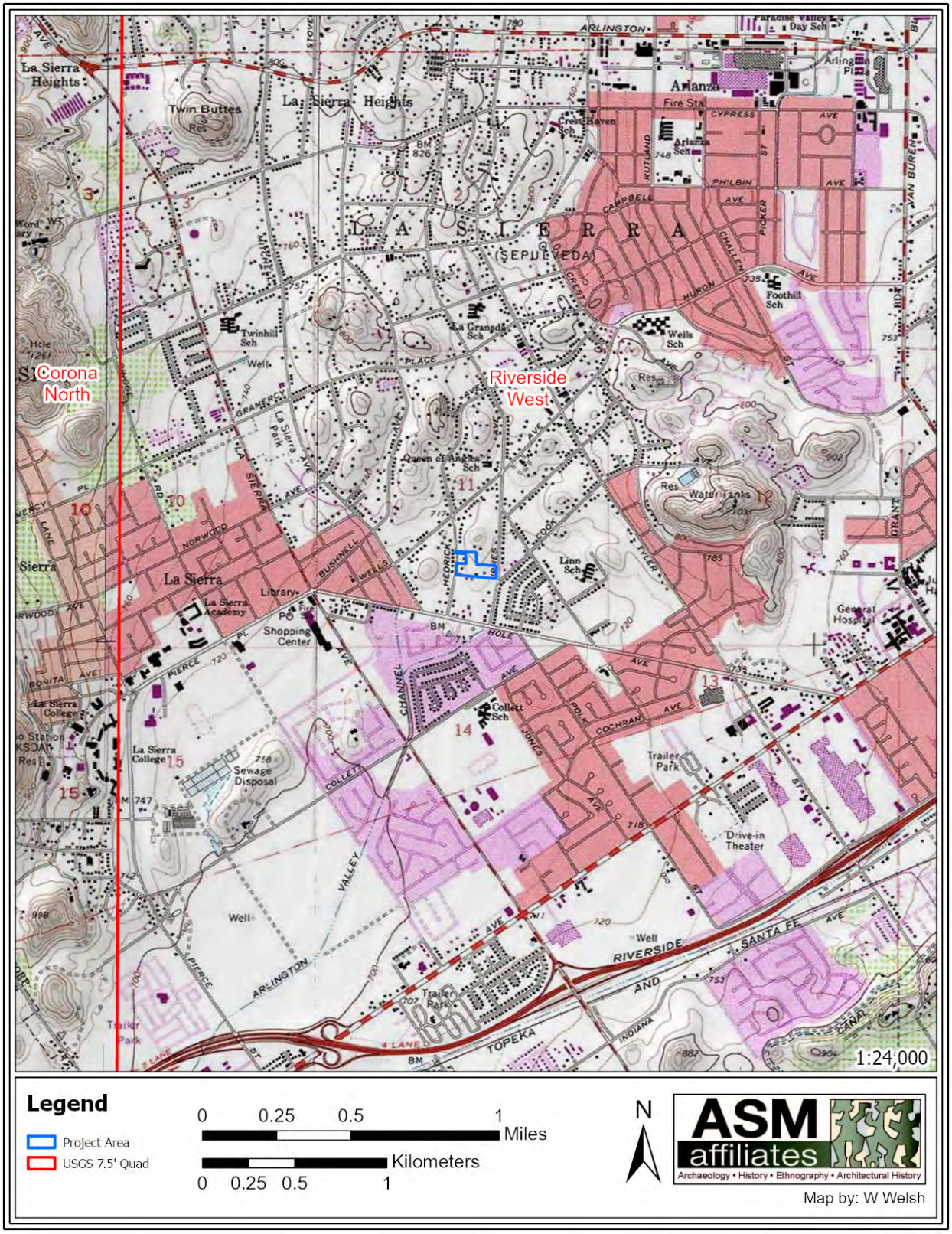

Figure 1. Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project shown on the USGS Riverside West, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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Miwok, Nisenan

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

August 16, 2023

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.

Via Email to: sandrews@asmaffiliates.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, Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Andrews:

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/16/2023

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/20/2023
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	F	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	(760) 369-7161	hhaines@augustinetribe.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Ralph Goff, Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 478-9046	(619) 478-5818	rgoff@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Robert Pinto, Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 368-4382	(619) 445-9126	ceo@ebki-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 933-2200	(619) 445-9126	michaelg@leaningrock.net	Diegueno	Imperial,Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 478-2113	(619) 478-2125	jmiller@LPtribe.net	Diegueno	Imperial,Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 478-2113	(619) 478-2125	LP13boots@aol.com	Diegueno	Imperial,Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	F	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 766-4930	(619) 766-4957		Diegueno	Imperial,Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Michael Linton, Chairperson	P.O Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 782-3818	(760) 782-9092	mesagrandeband@msn.com	Diegueno	Imperial,Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/23/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515	(760) 742-3189	sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/23/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Office	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@torresmartinez-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/16/2023

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of th
Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project, Riverside

Record: PROJ-2023-004099
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

ASM affiliates
Archaeology • History • Ethnography • Architectural History

September 1, 2023

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54
Coachella, CA, 92236
Via email: hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Re: Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project, Riverside, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Vance,

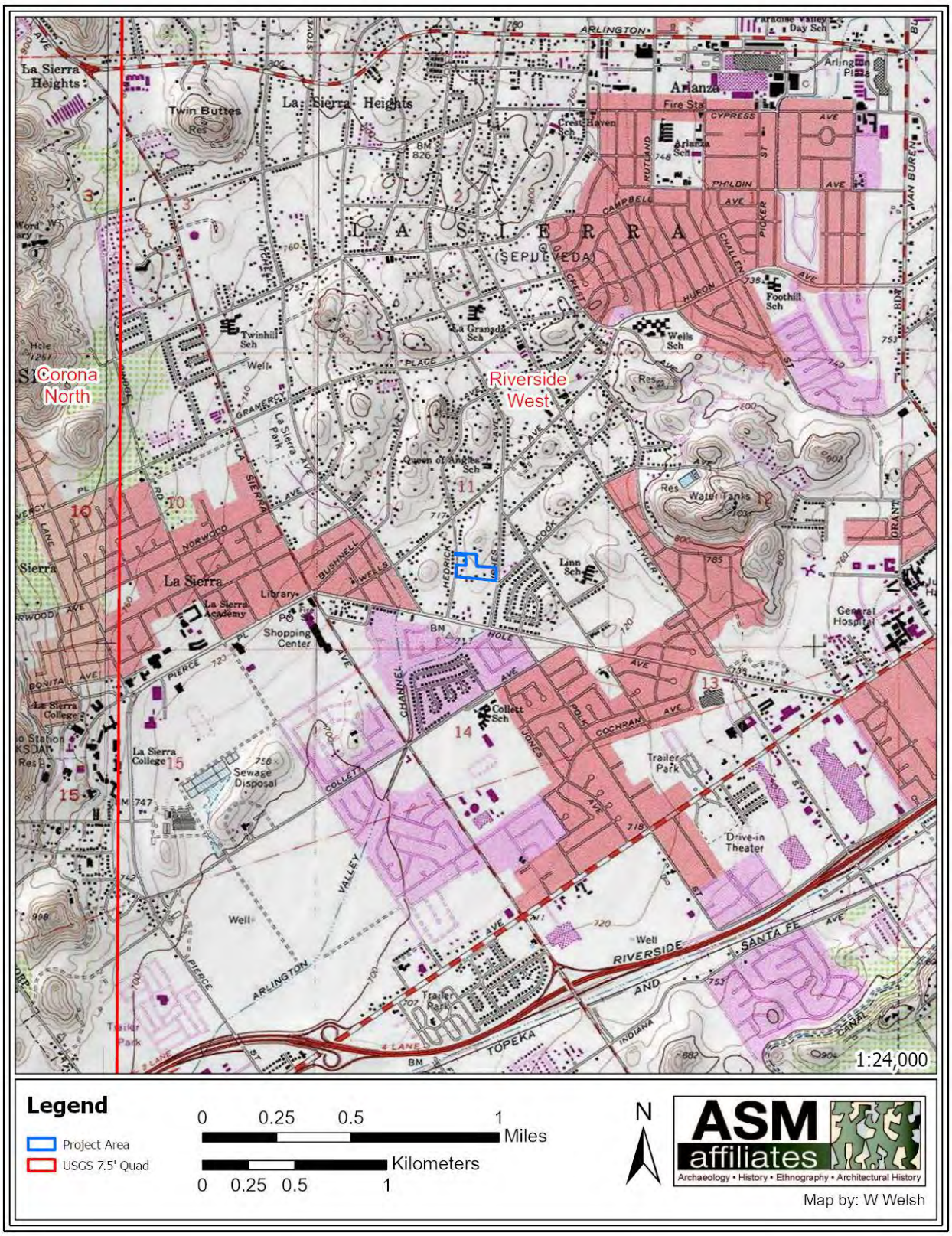
ASM Affiliates (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project, located at 4618 Jones Avenue and 4663/4705 Hedrick Avenue in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project is depicted on the USGS Riverside West, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has been undertaken with negative results. The NAHC response also included a list of additional contacts, upon which you appear. As a result, we would appreciate any information you may wish to share regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed Project location or concerns you may have regarding the proposed Project. This query is for informational purposes only. Any information concerning the location, identity, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified will be considered strictly confidential.

You may contact me at sandrews@asmaffiliates.com, (626) 793-7395, or the Pasadena office address provided below. Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist



Map of the Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project Area shown on the USGS Riverside West, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
84-481 Avenue 54, Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin

Date: 09/08/2023

Dear: Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project, Riverside, Riverside County, California

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Geramy Martin

Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

[EXTERNAL] RE: Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project,

THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>

Mon 9/11/2023 8:20 AM

To:Amanda Jokela <ajokela@asmaffiliates.com>
Cc:Sherri Andrews <sandrews@asmaffiliates.com>

Caution: This email is from an EXTERNAL sender. Be safe and verify links and/or attachments prior to opening.

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Xitlaly Madrigal
Cultural Resources Analyst
xmadrigal@aguacaliente.net
C: (760) 423-3485 | D: (760) 883-6829
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

From: Amanda Jokela <ajokela@asmaffiliates.com>
Sent: Friday, September 8, 2023 10:15 AM
To: Garcia, Patricia (TRBL) <pagarcia@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: Sherri Andrews <sandrews@asmaffiliates.com>
Subject: Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development Project,

** This Email came from an External Source **

Dear Ms. Garcia,

Attached please find our letter requesting your comments, if any, on the Mikasa Multifamily Housing Development, Riverside, Riverside County, California. Thank you for taking time to review this letter and letting us know if there are any issues or concerns.
Best regards,
Sherri

Amanda Jokela | Assistant Archaeologist
7710 Balboa Ave., Suite 303 San Diego, CA | O: (619) 738-4030 | M:
ajokela@asmaffiliates.com | https://asmaffiliates.com

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This email has been scanned by Inbound Shield.

PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES

Pechanga Band of Indians

Post Office. Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491

Chairperson:
Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:
Bridgett Barcello

Committee Members:
Darlene Miranda
Richard B. Scearce, III
Robert Villalobos
Shevon Torres
Juan Rodriguez

Direcctor:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

September 12, 2023

VIA E-Mail and USPS
Sherri Andrews, M.A.,RPA
Senior Archaeologist
ASM Affiliates
20 N. Raymond Ave.,Suite 220
Pasadena, CA 91103
(626) 793-7395

RE: Request for Information the Mikasa Multifamily Development Project, Riverside, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Andrews,

The Pechanga Band of Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within our Reservation land's, although it is located in Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon our 'Ayélkwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area and considering this Project's placement 2.64 miles northwest of a Traditional Cultural Property and 1.60 miles due east of a large Ancestral Village Complex. There are 8 recorded Cultural-archaeological sites with 1 mile away from this proposed Project. The historic aerial-record from 1948 to the present day depicts a property which has remained undeveloped, with the exception of a ranch house-structure situated until 1985, near the middle of this Project's APE. The Tribe maintains the majority of this Project's native soils remain intact below the plow-zone. The Project is located 351 yards east-northeast of Arlington Valley Channel. This water-way is shown on the NHD (National Hydrologic Dataset) as a blueline and although formally channelized in 1967 the close proximity, of this long-term blueline to the Project is very concerning to the Tribe. Considering the combination of Our Culture's burial practices and an adjacency to long-term water sources often, increases potential impacts to our Ancestor's sacred sites. Because of this Project's nearness to known Ancestral human remains, the Project's location within hail of a Traditional Cultural Property, this APE being situated near a large Ancestral Village Complex, considering the Project's adjacency to a long-term waterway, in view of the 8 nearby recorded sites, and because of Pechanga's longstanding experience within this Project's vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. The Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is extremely high.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time,

the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a Sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within the 'Atáaxum-Payómkawichum Ancestral Territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6306.

Sincerely,

Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation

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APPENDIX C

DPR 523 Form

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APPENDIX D

Selected Building Permits

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LA SIERRA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

11072 Hole Avenue
ARLINGTON, CALIFORNIA

4618 Jones

PERMIT APPLICATION for Connecting Sewer

Contractor California Sewer Construction Co.
Address 1347 Colegrove Ave.
Montebello, - California
City

Owner C. H. Hubbard
Address 4618 Jones
City La Sierra Cal

License No. Tel. No. Tel. No.

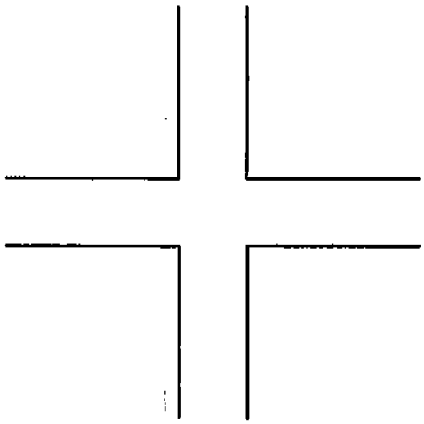
LOCATION 4618 Jones LOT BLOCK TRACT

TYPE OF BUILDING: RESIDENCE ☒ COMMERCIAL ☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ OTHER

All work to be done in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 5 and amendments thereto, and specifications adopted therefor, and under inspection of said District. The entire length shall be fully exposed for inspection.

EXACT LOCATION OF PROPOSED CONNECTION:

NOTE: Show building location, lot lines, existing sewer main, street names, cleanouts and necessary dimensions for location.



I hereby acknowledge that I have read this application and state that the above is correct and agree to comply with all District Ordinances and County and State Laws applying hereto.

I certify that I possess a valid County License, or I am the legal owner of the property described above.

Signature of Permittee V. L. Ackland

(DISTRICT USE)

Permit No. 263 Date issued 7-7-58 By Mgr Fee 4.00

Inspected by H. Beard Dates Date Approved 7-14-58

District Map No. Remarks

Map Posted by H. Beard

INSPECTION RECORD
BUILDING PERMIT

City of Riverside CALIFORNIA

Date 1-29-76 Census Tract 17-C-1

Job Address 4663 HEDRICK AV

Legal Description

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: ENCLOSE EXIST 20# PATIO ROOF FOR ROOM - 93" MAX HT. FOR PANELS

- [ ] NEW BLDG.
- [ ] ADDITION
- [x] ALTERATION
- [ ] ROOFING
- [ ] TERMITE
- [ ] DEMOLISH
- [ ] SWIM POOL
- [ ] OTHER

USE OF BUILDING RESIDENCE

Owner
Name G GARNER
Address SAME
City Phone

ARCH.
Name
Address Lic. No.
City Phone

ENG'R.
Name
Address Lic. No.
City Phone

Contractor
Name AIR VENT AWN CO
Address 275 S. WATERMAN
City SAN BERNARDINO Phone 889 2611
State Lic. 302374 City Lic. 002410

VALUATION OF JOB: $ 2950.00

No insp'ec.

PERMIT: FINALED • EXPIRED • REVOKED

OFFICE RECORD COPY ONLY

By Thomas

Date 6/6/77

REMARKS:

Signature of Applicant Vic Jeffery

This application does not include Electric, Heating, Plumbing, or other necessary permits.

Permits expire in 60 days if work is not started.

PLANS CKD BY ____ CORR NS APPVD. BY ____ APPLIC APPVD. BY ____

HTG.	A/C	ELEV.	R.R.	BATHS	PARKING

NO. FAM.	SIZE BLDG. - SQ. FT.	USE ZONE
	16X20	R-1-65

STORIES	OCCUPANCY	TYPE CONST.	FIRE ZONE
1	L	IN	3

FRONT S.B.	RIGHT S.B.	LEFT S.B.	REAR S.B.

PLAN CHK 01-9-441	$
PERMIT FEE 01-9-222	$ 24.00
STORM DRAIN 09-9-481	$
AC. FEE 09-9-452	$
SC FEE 05-9-470	$
UB FEE 05-9-471	$
RES. DEV. 31-9-409	$
	$
TOT.	$ 24.00

UTILITIES WILL NOT BE PROVIDED UNTIL AFTER FINAL INSPECTION.

FORM NO. 302-13 R4

B- 26656

INSPECTION RECORD

FOOTINGS _____

FORMS _____

REINFORCING STEEL _____

SHEATHING _____

FRAMING _____

EXT. LATH _____

TNT. LATH _____

WALLBOARD _____

FINAL _____

REMARKS:

INSPECTION RECORD
BUILDING PERMIT

City of Riverside CALIFORNIA

Date 10-3-73 Census Tract _____

Job Address 4663 Hedrick St.

Legal Description _____

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: 17'x26' = 340 ϕ Patio cover

- [ ] NEW BLDG.
- [x] ADDITION
- [x] ALTERATION
- [ ] ROOFING
- [ ] TERMITE
- [ ] DEMOLISH
- [ ] SWIM POOL
- [ ] OTHER

USE OF BUILDING Residence

Owner
Name Gerald Preston
Address 4663 Hedrick St.
City Riverside Phone _____

ARCH.
Name _____
Address _____ Lic. No. _____
City _____ Phone _____

ENG'R.
Name _____
Address _____ Lic. No. _____
City _____ Phone _____

Contractor
Name Air-Vent
Address 13247 Fifth St.
City Chino Ca. Phone 628-8942
State Lic. 171102 City Lic. 002413

VALUATION OF JOB: $ 680.-

DCJ
12-11-73

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1973
CITY OF RIVERSIDE

The applicant agrees that if this permit is [illegible] all C[illegible]nances and State Laws regulating building constr[illegible] be [illegible] with. All workmen on the job will be covered [illegible]en's [illegible]sation insurance in accordance with State Laws.

Signature of Applicant Air Vent by Jerry Rodeheaver

This application does not include Electric, Heating, Plumbing, or other necessary permits.

Permits expire in 60 days if work is not started.

PLANS CKD BY _____ CORR NS APPVD BY _____ APPLIC APPVD BY D.F.

HTG	A/C	ELEV	B.R.	BATHS	PARKING

NO FAM.	SIZE BLDG. – SQ. FT.	USE ZONE
1	340	R-1-65

STORIES	OCCUPANCY	TYPE CONST.	FIRE ZONE
1	I+J1	V-N	3

FRONT S.B.	RIGHT S.B.	LEFT S.B.	REAR S.B.
NC	NC	10'	NC

PLAN CHK 01-9-441	$ —
PERMIT FEE 01-9-222	$ 7.00
STORM DRAIN 09-9-481	$
AC. FEE 09-9-482	$
SC FEE 05-9-470	$
UB FEE 05-9-471	$
	$
TOT $	7.00

UTILITIES WILL NOT BE PROVIDED UNTIL AFTER FINAL INSPECTION.

FORM NO. 302-13 R3

B-19496

INSPECTION RECORD

FOOTINGS _____

FORMS _____

REINFORCING STEEL _____

SHEATHING _____

FRAMING _____

EXT. LATH _____

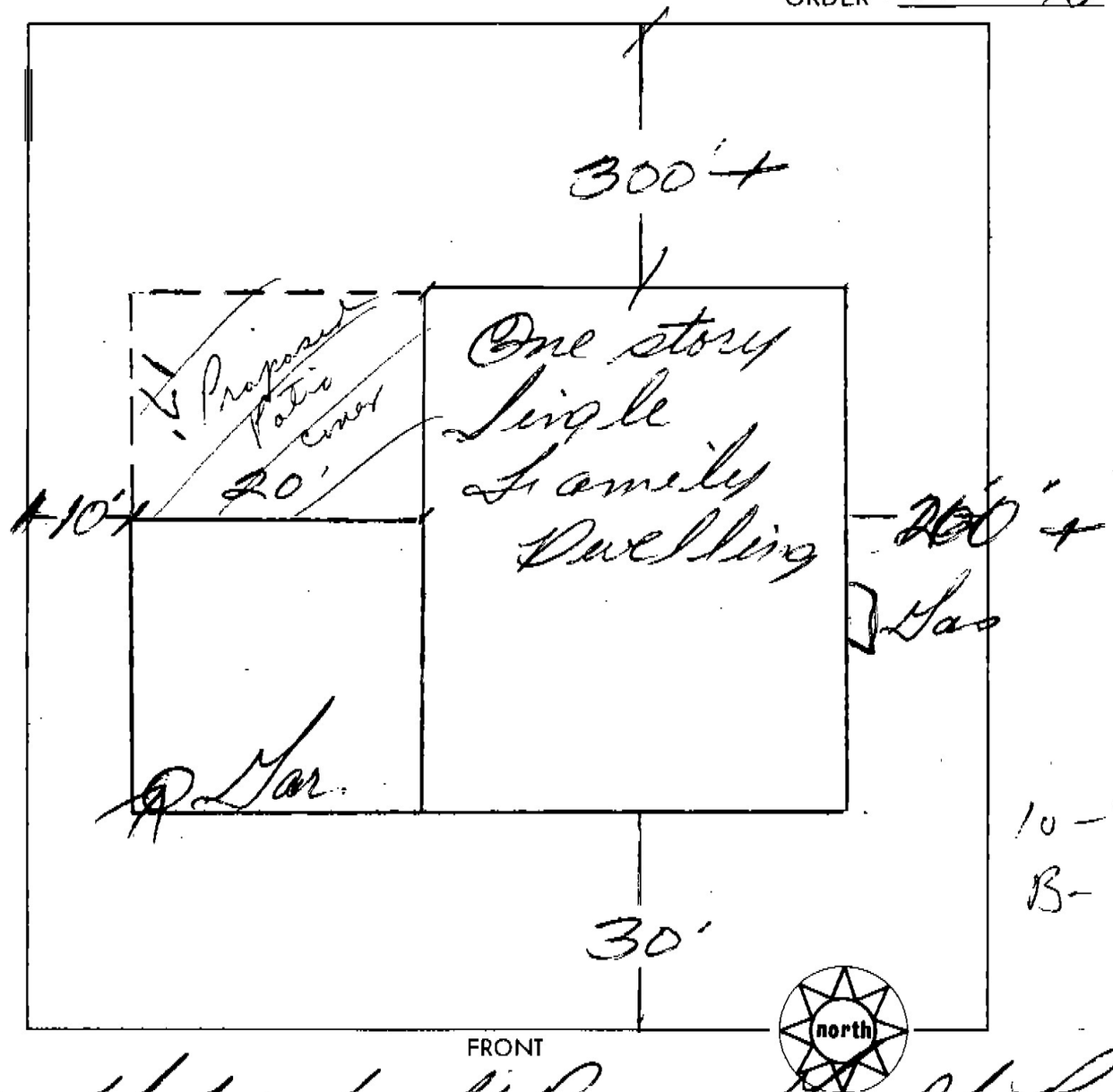
TNT. LATH _____

WALLBOARD _____

FINAL _____

REMARKS:

ORDER # 02-048



10-3-73
B-19496

ADDRESS 4663 Hedrick St. Riv. NAME Gerald Preston

El Rincon Bk. 11
PP'S. 85 & 86

PLAN # ____ A ____ B ____ C ____ D ____ LOT TYPE ____ LOT 23 TRACT ____ BLOCK ____

FORM 2, 7-71 Ⓟs

ORIGINAL/DEPT. BUILDING & SAFETY

B. P. 19496
10-3-1973

4663 Hedrick

PLOT PLAN

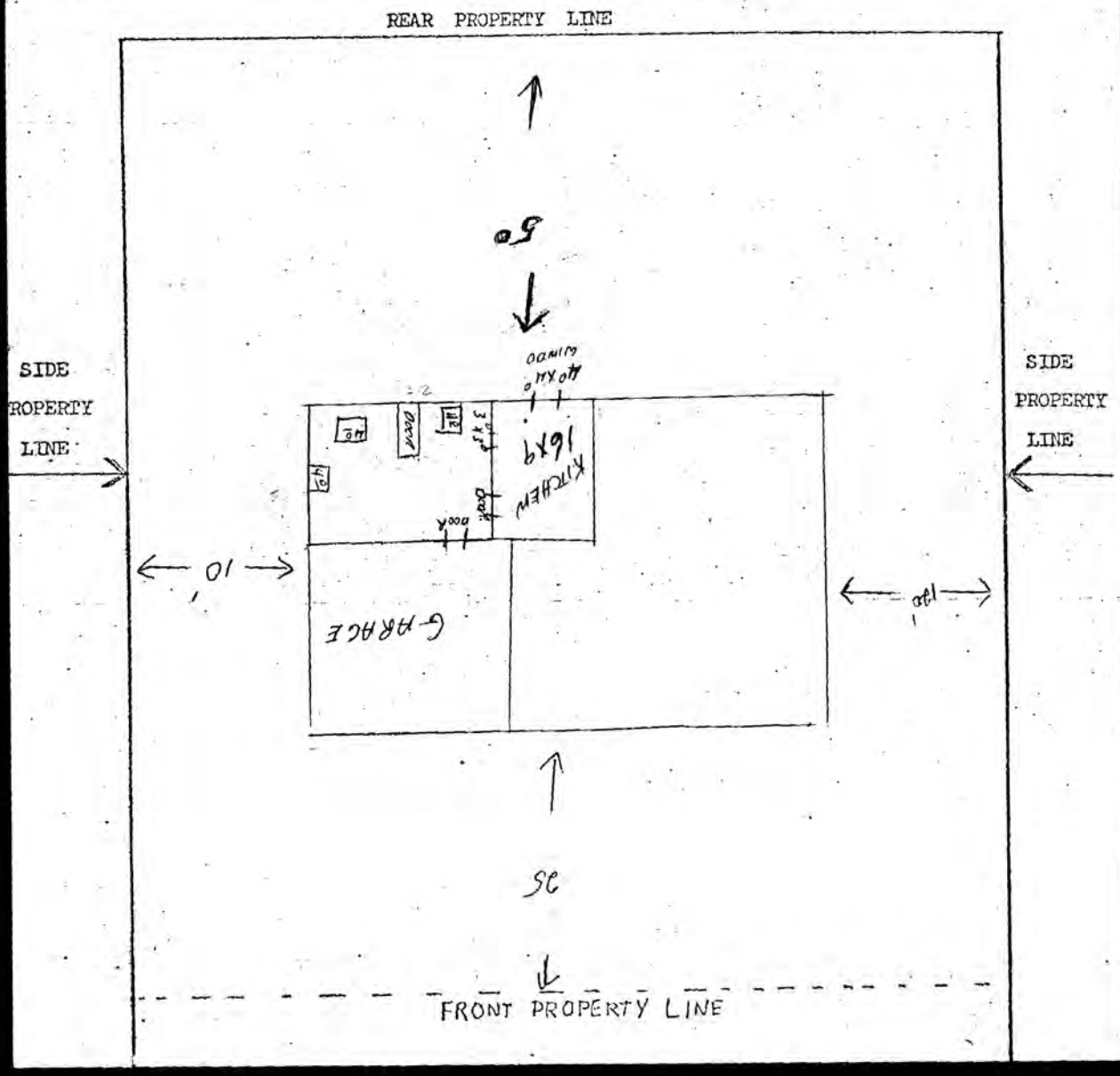
OWNER'S NAME GERALD GARNER

ADDRESS 4663 HEDRICK

ZONE

LOT WIDTH

CORNER LOT ☐ INTERIOR LOT ☐



M

4663 Hedrick

BUILDING & SAFETY DIVISION

STOP WORK

NOTICE

CITY OF RIVERSIDE
BUILDING & SAFETY DIVISION
3900 MAIN STREET
RIVERSIDE, CA 92522
(951) 826-5697

DATE 12-7-11

NAME Owner / Contractor

ADDRESS 4663 Hedrick

RE: PREMISES AT Some

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT YOU ARE IN VIOLATION OF:

- [x] CBC Appendix 105-1 ~~UBC SEC. 106.1~~ PERMITS REQUIRED
- [x] CBC Appendix 109-1 ~~RMC #16.04.200~~ EXPOSURE OF WORK REQUIRED
- [x] CBC Appendix 109-1 ~~UBC SEC. 108.5~~ INSPECTIONS REQUIRED
- [ ] OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

Nature of Violation: Re Roofing w/ Comp shingles
No Permits on File

You are hereby directed to: Stop Work / obtain Permits

Failure to comply may result in legal action. Appeals to this notice must be filed with the Building & Safety Division at the above-noted address within 30 days of issuance upon payment of the applicable fee.

Reinspection will be made on or about As Necessary

BY ORDER OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL

INSPECTOR: J Perez DATE: 12-7-11

RECEIVED BY: [signature] DATE: 12-7-11

CD FORM NO. 018 10/06

INSPECTION RECORD
PLUMBING PERMIT

City of Riverside CALIFORNIA

DATE 4-27-71 LOT _____ TRACT _____

JOB ADDRESS 4705 Hedrick Ave.

OWNER Mary Shok "Owner"

CONTRACTOR
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ PHONE _____
STATE _____ CITY _____
LIC. _____ LIC. _____

NEW BLDG.	EXIST BLDG.	INSP. READY	WILL CALL	EXTRA FEES
☐	☒	☐	☒	$

PERMIT: FINALED • EXPIRED • REVOKED

OFFICE RECORD COPY ONLY

By Lm _____ _____

Date 5-24-71 _____ _____

REMARKS:

Signature of Applicant Mary Shok by Vernon Fiers

This record does not include Building, Electrical, Heating or other necessary Permits.

Permits expire in 60 days if work is not started.

____ TOILETS	$	____ GAS OUTLETS 1-5	$
____ BATH TUB	$	____ ADDN'L OUTLETS	$
____ SHOWER	$	____ WATER HEATER	$
____ LAVATORIES	$	____ GAS VENT	$
____ URINALS	$	____ WATER PIPING	$
____ SINKS	$	____ WATER SOFTENER	$
____ GARB. DISP.	$	____ YARD SPRINKLER	$
____ DISHWASHER	$	____ GAS CLOTHES DRYER	$
____ BAR SINK	$	____ GAS CALCINATOR	$
____ SLOP SINK	$	____ RAIN LEADER	$
____ LAUNDRY TRAY	$	____ BLDG. SEWER	$
____ W. M. STANDPIPE	$	____ CESSPOOL	$
____ FLOOR DRAIN	$	1 SEPTIC TANK &	$ 10.00
____ DENTAL UNIT	$	LEACH LINE	$
____ SAND TRAP	$	____	$
____ GREASE TRAP	$	____	$
____ DEVELOPING TRAY	$	____	$
____ COLONIC TABLE	$	____	$
		PERMIT FEE	$ 3.00

APPLICATION APPROVED BY RF

TOTAL 01-9-223 (MIN. $5.00) $ 13.00

UTILITIES WILL NOT BE PROVIDED UNTIL AFTER FINAL INSPECTION. ®L

FORM NO. 302-16 R2

P- 7901

INSPECTION RECORD

GROUND WORK _____

ROUGH _____

SHOWER PAN _____ AUTO. WASHER _____

WATER SOFTENER _____ RAINWATER LEADER _____

GARBAGE DISP. _____ SEWER _____

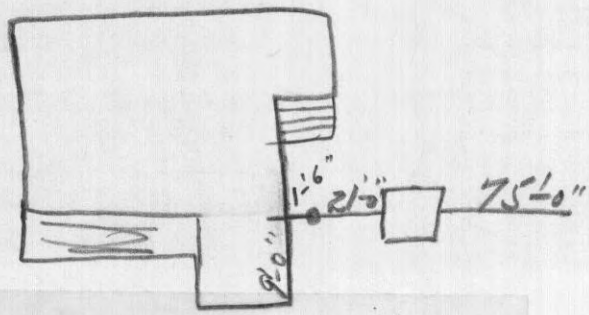
YARD SPRINKLER _____ SOIL PIPE _____

SEPTIC TANK _____

CESS POOL _____

GAS PIPING _____ FINAL _____

5-19-71. Info on sept tank + line Ins.



Inspected by Plumbing Inspector

Sig. [illegible]

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