

**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION
OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP. NO 38171, A
19.42 ACRE VACANT PROPERTY ALSO
REFERENCED AS 4991 RIVERVIEW
DRIVE, JURUPA VALLEY,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA
(APN 186-160-021)**

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by:

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal
McKenna et al., Whittier CA

INTRODUCTION

McKenna et al. (Appendix A) completed this Phase I cultural resources investigations of Tentative Tract Map No. 38171, a 19.42 acre property located in Jurupa Valley, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California, at the request of RC Hobbs Companies of Orange, California. This investigation was requested by Robert Beers, representing RC Hobbs Companies and completed for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended, and in fulfillment of local City of Jurupa Valley data requirements.

The City of Jurupa Valley was incorporated in 2011, resulting in a relatively recent shift from unincorporated Riverside County land to City jurisdiction. As such, the City of Jurupa Valley is acting as the Lead Agency for this undertaking. Ms. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna, has been certified by the County of Riverside (No. 161) to complete cultural resource investigations within the County.

LOCATION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, AND SETTING

The current project area is an irregular property of 19.42 acres lying between Limonite Avenue (northwest) and Riverview Drive (SE). The property is south/southwest of the intersection of Limonite Avenue and Riverview Drive, as illustrated in Figure 1, and accessed from Riverview Drive. The property is identified as Assessor Parcel No. 186-160-021 (Figure 2) and cross-referenced as 4991 Riverview Drive.

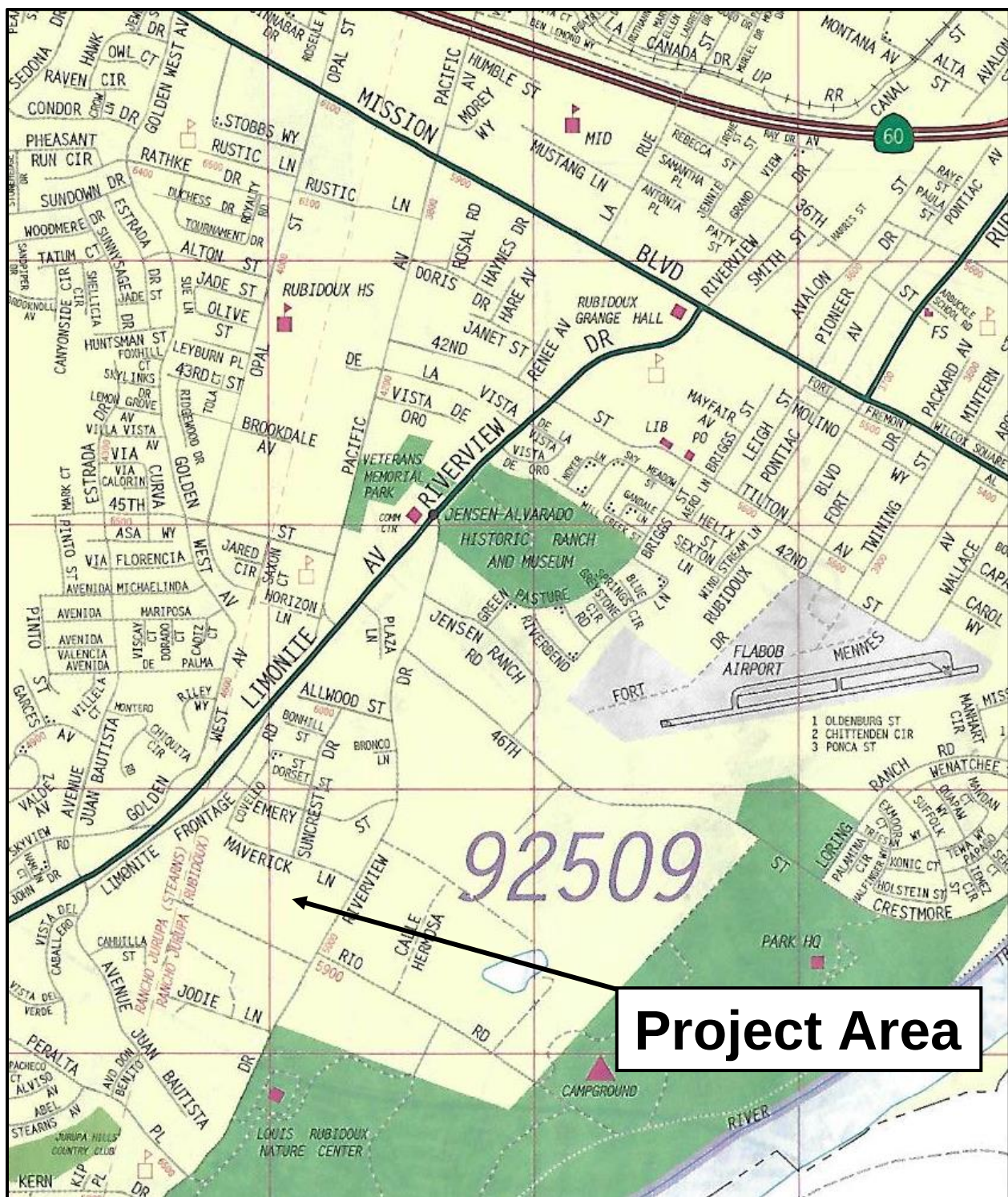


Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area.

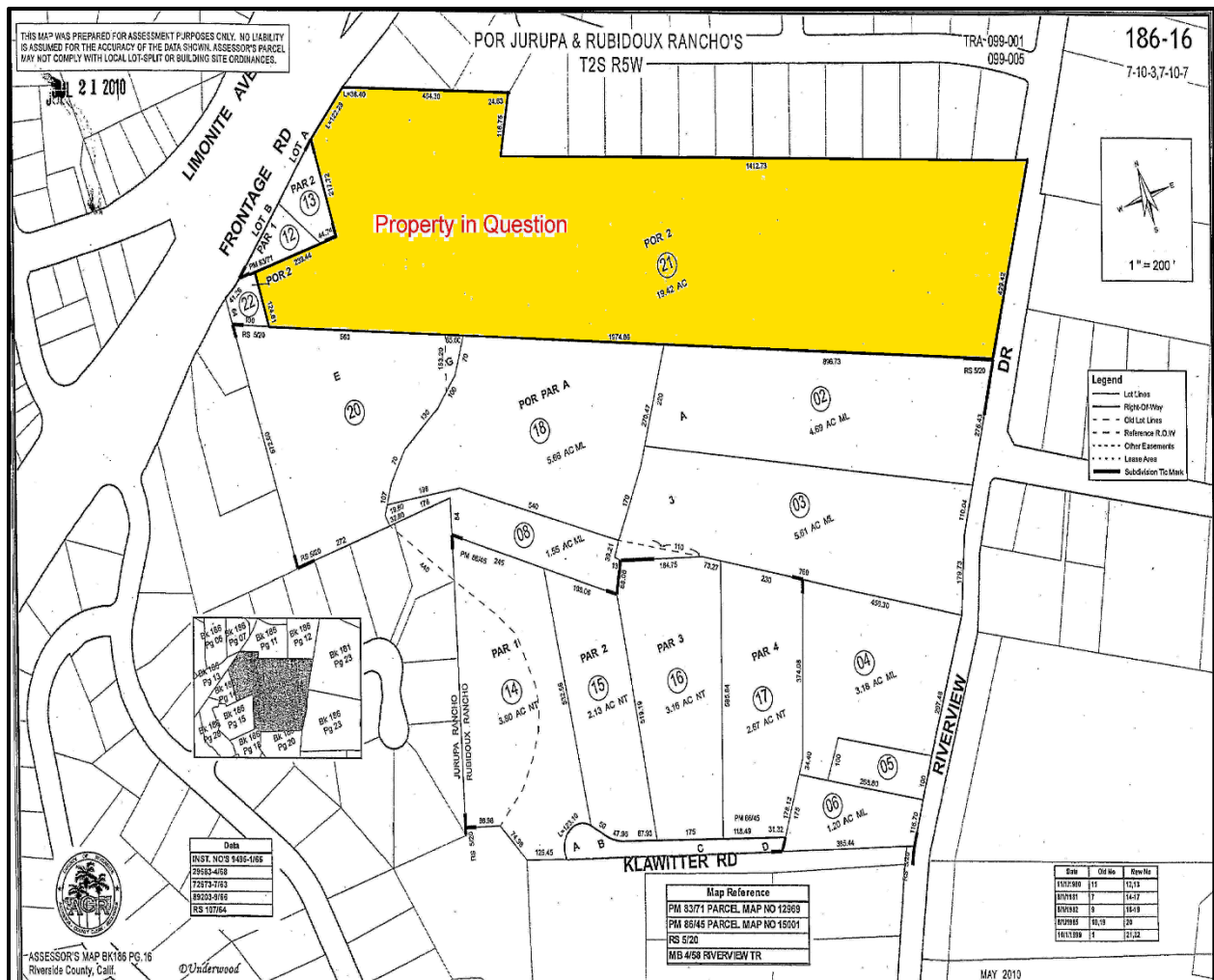


Figure 2. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating the Property now Associated with Tentative Tract No. 38171, Jurupa Valley (Note Orientation).

The project area is illustrated on the USGS Riverside West Quadrangle (Figures 3 and 4; 2018 and 1981, respectively). This area involves portions of the historic Jurupa Rancho (Stearns) and the Rubidoux Rancho and, as survey, were not subjected to Subdivision by the US Survey. Nonetheless, the area can be associated with Township 2 South, Range 5 West, and the northern half of Section 20. UTM coordinates for the property are presented in Table 1 and based on the boundaries defined in Figure 5 and plotted via TAGIS in Figure 6.

As currently proposed, the subdivision of Tentative Map No. 38171 will result in the definition of 32 residential properties with a central street providing access from Riverview Drive (Figure 7). The single-family residences will all face the access road. While the final approvals may alter the number and/or design of these residential improvements, the number of parcels will not effect the results of this cultural resources investigation.

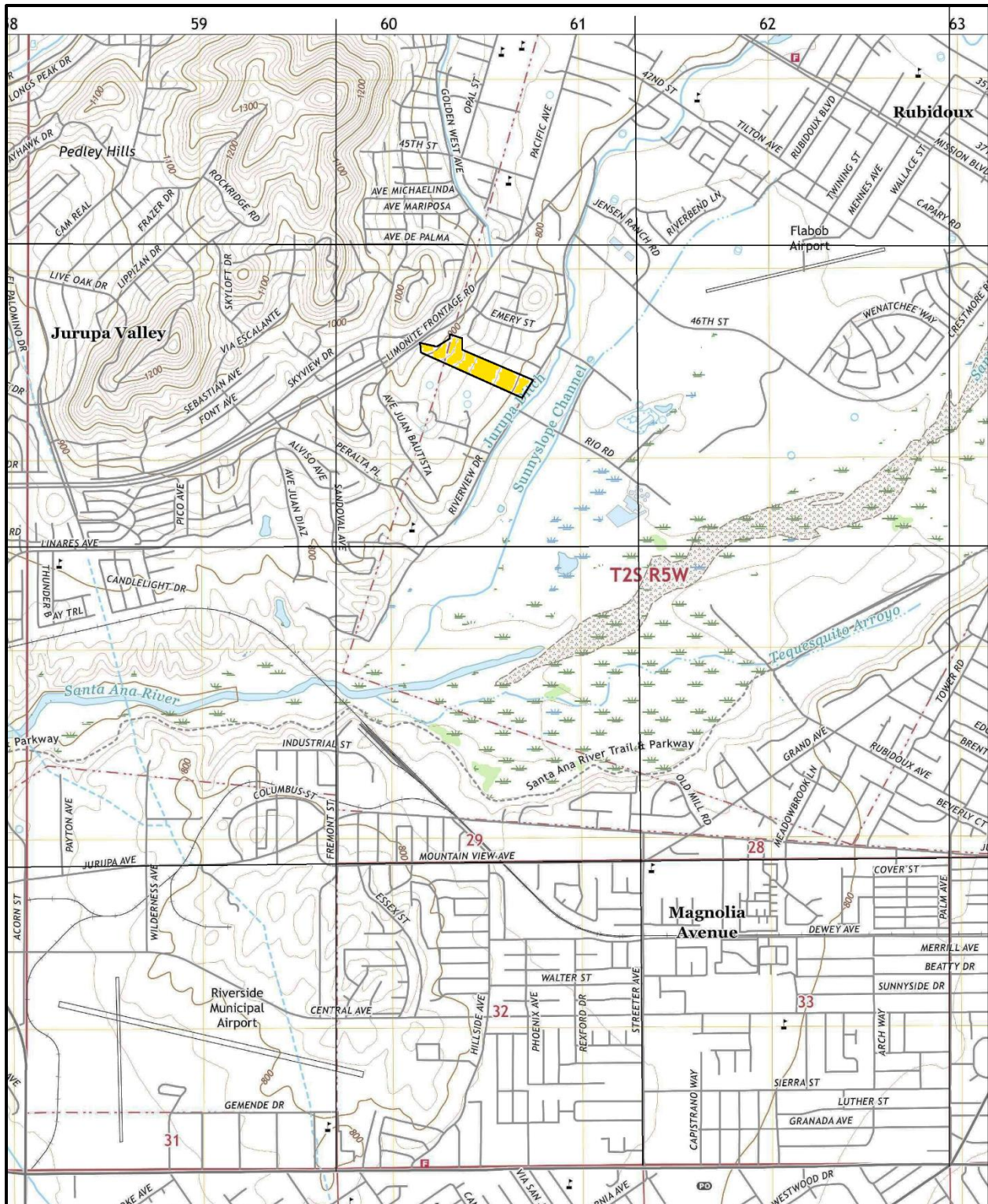


Figure 3. Specific Location of the Project Area Illustrated on the USGS Riverside West Quadrangle (rev. 2018).

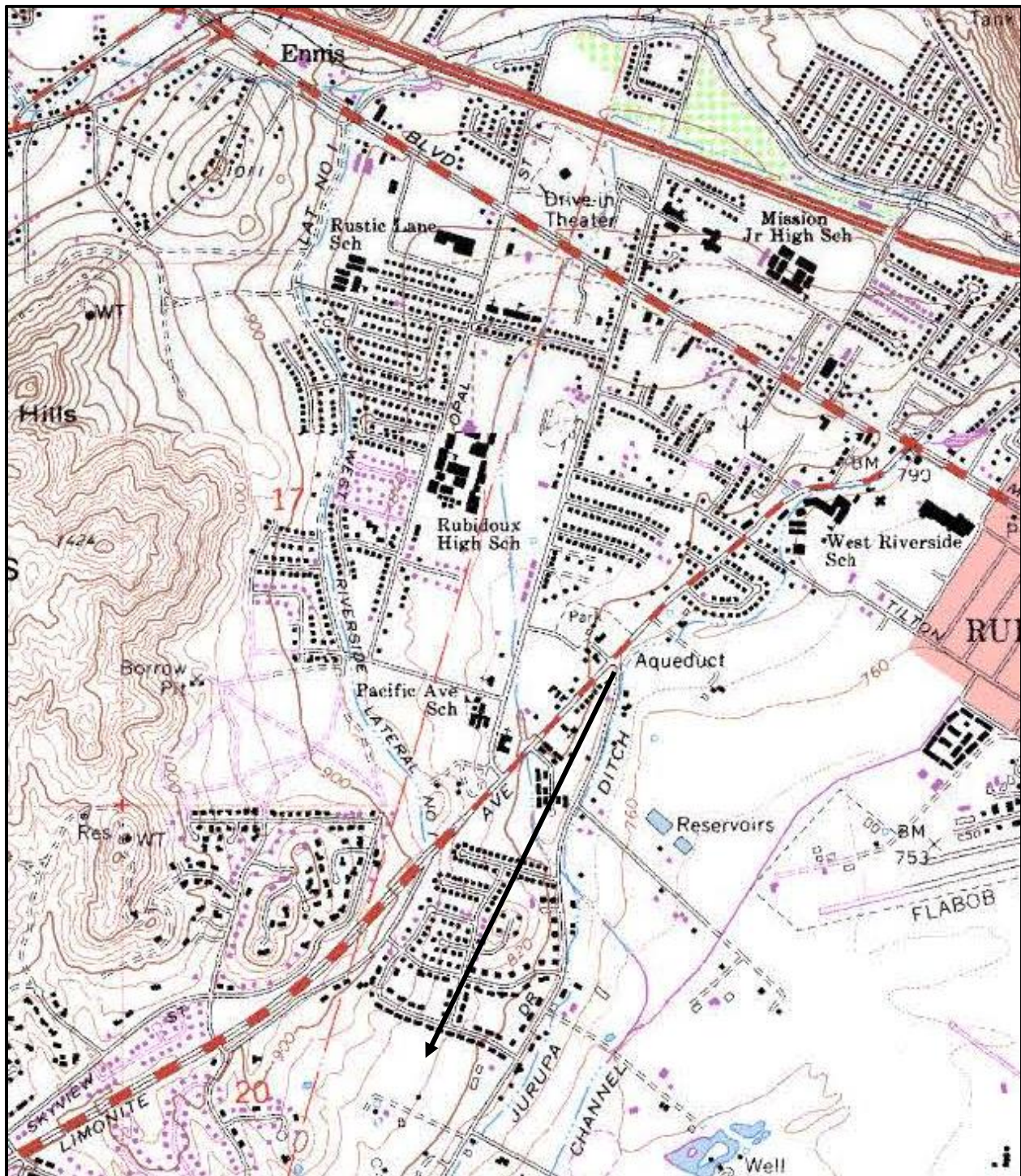


Figure 4. Specific Location of the Project Area Illustrated on the USGS Riverside West Quadrangle (rev. 1998).

Table 1. UTM Coordinates Defining the Boundaries of TTM No. 38171, Jurupa Valley.				
Point	NAD 83		NAD 27	
	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
A	460117	3760537	460197	3760340
B	460111	3760571	460191	3760374
C	460179	3760567	460259	3760370
D	460277	3760646	460357	3760449
E	460351	3760612	460431	3760415
F	460342	3760572	460422	3760375
G	460754	3760433	460834	3760236
H	460691	3760319	460771	3760122



Figure 5. Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Boundaries of TTM No. 38171, Jurupa Valley.

As previously noted, the TTM 38171 project area is located within portions of the history Jurupa Rancho (Stearns) and the Rubidoux Rancho – primarily within the Rubidoux Rancho. This general area was trafficked during historic times, specifically with respect to the Rubidoux ranch complex and the establishment of the Jurupa Ditch and the accessibility of irrigation water for local agricultural activities. The Santa Ana River is located approximately ½ mile to the southeast of the project area. The small community of Rubidoux is northeast of the project area with the historic Flabob Airport between Rubidoux and the project area. The area is accessed directly from Riverview Drive. Limonite Avenue was a more recent development in the area.

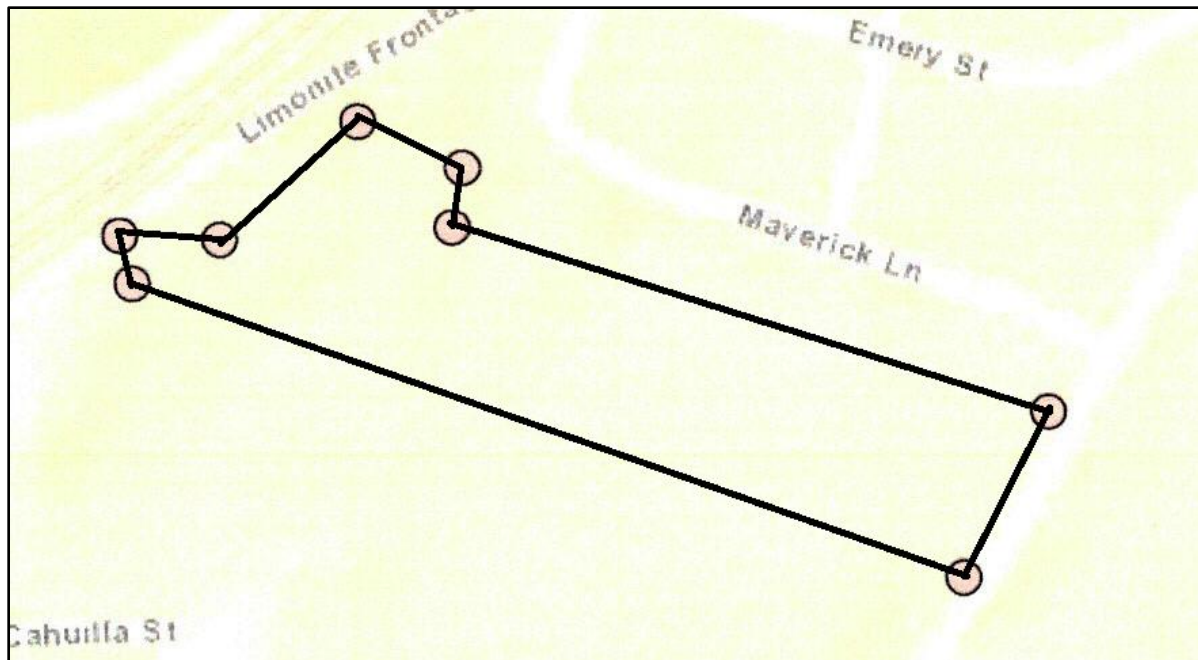


Figure 6. UTM Points Plotted via the TAGIS Conversion Program.



Figure 7. Proposed Subdivision within Tentative Tract No. 38171, Jurupa Valley.

Elevations within the project area average 780 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along Riverview Drive to 900 feet AMSL nearer the Limonite Avenue portion. The surface undulates slightly, sloping up to the northwest, and currently is dominated by dry grasses and a few introduced trees.

Drover (1979) characterized the area as part of the Peninsular Range geologic province with granitic outcrops and occasional pools of standing water. Citing Drover (1979:3-4), the soils are described as "... decomposing granite and are relatively shallow, erosion cuts showing two feet in depth with more significant gradation in the valley bottoms. Some basalt outcrops are also present, rock thereof showing thermal cracking from local brush fires some of which appear to have occurred recently."

Gray (1961:57) notes that marine sedimentation occurred in the early Miocene and probably continued into the Pliocene epochs, resulting in the formation of the Santa Ana Mountains. Flooding relief was moderate, but erosion continues to carve deep cuts resulting in the current landform (McKenna 1988:7). An existing concrete drainage on the southern boundary of the project area is a physical feature showing runoff waters tending to drain to the south.

Geological testing by Leighton and Associates, Inc. (1988) has dated the older alluvium of the general area to approximately 25,000 years B.P. (before present). Additional data indicated the surface areas continued to erode while the substrate remains relatively intact. The area is dominated by the presence of sandy topsoils and some bedrock outcroppings. Desert Sage Scrub habitat, characterized by the presence of buckwheat, sage, and deer weed, is present in some area (Bean and Saubel 1972; Mead 1972; Drover 1979; and ARMC 1980). The lack of native vegetation is also attributed to historic and modern use of the property.

CULTURE HISTORY BACKGROUND

The earliest known records of European contact with Southern California Native Americans date to the mid-1500s, representing minor contact during early explorations by the Spanish. Extensive contact was not established until the 1770s, when Father Garces traversed the Mojave Desert and entered coastal Southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1986).

In the 1770s, the Spanish padres, under the direction of Junipero Serra, began the process of establishing a series of missions throughout Alta California, as California was then known. Noted earlier, the project area is within the boundaries of lands held by the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel. The mission continued to hold these large tracts until the Mexican government declared its in-dependence from Spain and issued orders for the secularization of the Missions (ca. 1824). By 1833-34, the majority of Mission lands were taken from the Catholic Church and reissued to individuals who had served as Spanish or Mexican soldiers, settlers, financiers, etc. The Mexican government hoped to initiate a pattern of settlement in Alta California by relocating populations from other Mexican

settlements to recently established Alta California settlements and continuing the issuance of land grants, initiated (but limited) under Spanish rule (Hanna 1951; McWilliams 1973; Dumke 1944; and Scott 1977). Maps provided by Avina (1932); the Bureau of Land Management; and Beck and Haase (1977) illustrate the extent of the Rancho/Grant system.

In this case, the project area was within portion of the historic Rancho Jurupa (Stearns), but primarily with the Rubidoux Rancho (Jurupa Rancho Rubidoux) holdings. The Stearns holdings were initially confirmed to Juan Bandini in 1838 and later confirmed to Abel Stearns, Bandini's son-in-law, in ca. 1879 (Avina 1932:53 and the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, Accession No. CACAAA 083087). Stearns' holdings were reconfirmed by the U.S. Government following the acquisition of Alta California by the U.S. Government.

Prior to the Bandini transfer of acreage to Stearns, Bandini sold a portion of his larger holdings to Luis Rubidoux. With respect to Rubidoux, Gunther (1984: 438-439) states:

"In 1844 Louis Rubidoux arrived in California with his family and, shortly thereafter, purchased the Jurupa Rancho. He became one of the most prosperous stock raisers in southern California, and also planted orchards and vineyards, raised grain, built the first grist mill in the area, and operated a winery ... The location of the house, which was razed in about 1920, would have been in what is now the 5500 block of Mission Blvd. in Rubidoux.

"Rubidoux" is simply a misspelling of the name "Robidoux" that has become accepted by some of Louis Robidoux' descendants [with many variation] and as a place name. Louis Robidoux did not, as cited for Landmark No. 102, acquire Rancho Jurupa in entirety, but only 6,749 acres out of the total land grant of 32,259.16 acres. His portion of Rancho Jurupa straddled the Santa Ana River, including the present community of Rubidoux [see] and a good part of downtown Riverside. He acquired his acreage in two parts: half from Benjamin "Benito" Wilson on May 8, 1848, and half from Isaac "Julian" Williams on December 13, 1849. With the latter purchase Williams specified that it included "the house and corrals now existing thereon" [*Expediente* LCX 463, No. 100]."

It is noted, the purchases by Rubidoux were completed at the same time the U.S. Government was in the process of annexing California into the Union and at a time of both perceived instability and the influx of persons following the Gold Rush and the availability of land not previously claimed. The U.S. government recognized Rubidoux's ownership of the rancho.

Research confirmed the northwestern portion of the current project area is/was within the boundaries of the Jurupa Rancho (Stearns) and the southeastern portion is/was within the Rubidoux Ranch (Figure 8).

The 1878 plat of the Jurupa Rancho (Stearns) and the 1892-1895 map of the Jurupa Rancho (Rubidoux) illustrated the beginning of subdivisions coinciding with the establishment of Riverside County (1893; Figure 9).

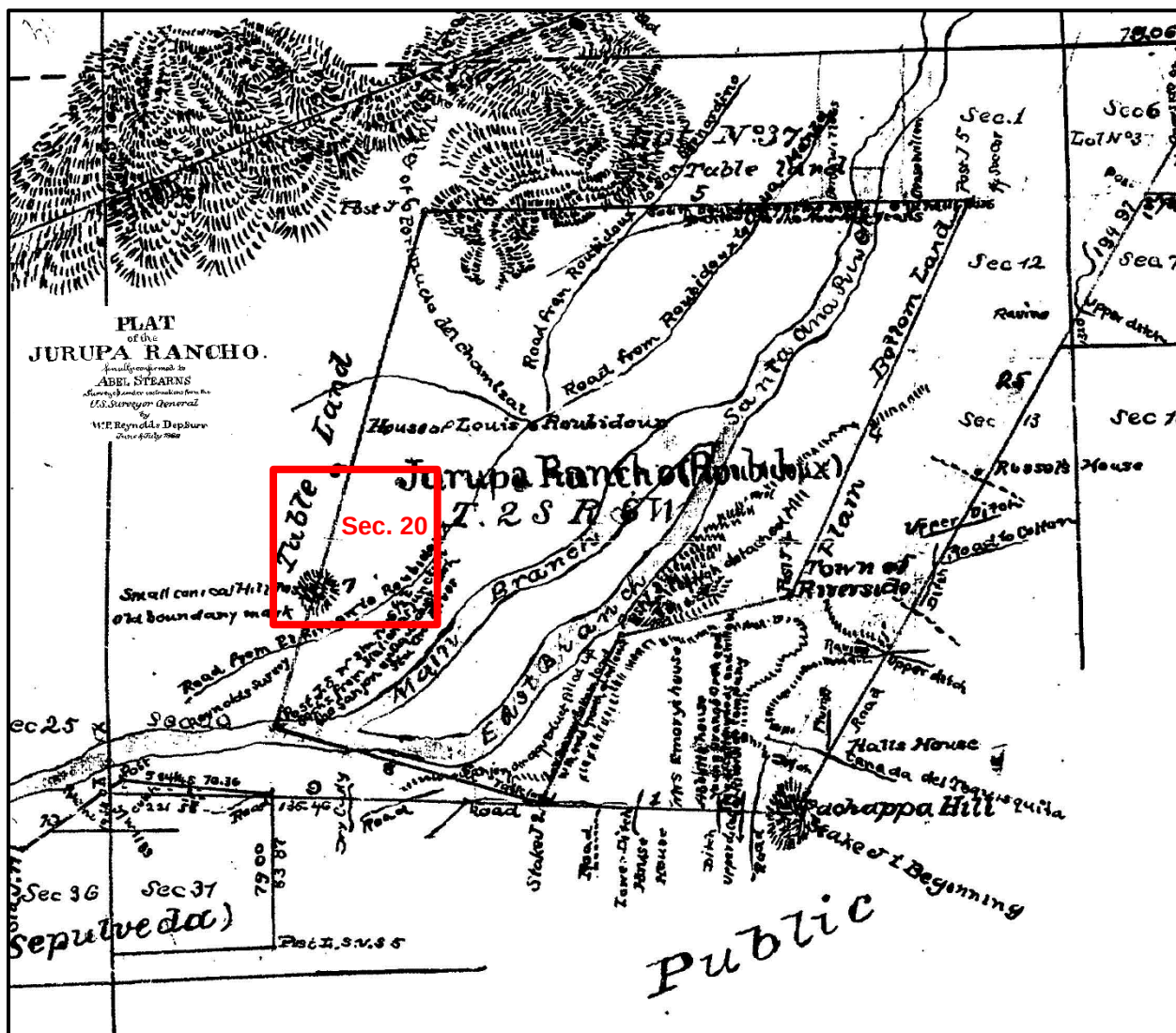


Figure 8. A Portion of the Plat of the Jurupa Rancho (Stearns) Illustrating Section 20 (1878).

Research data compiled from the Riverside County Archives confirmed that the project area is within a larger holding of land acquired by George A. Fudicker of Los Angeles. He purchased much of the land west of the Santa Ana River and the general area was referred to as “west” Riverside. Later, when significant subdivision and development occurred, the boundaries of the “West Riverside” community were defined. When defined, the current project area was outside the boundaries of the community and not included in the early subdivisions.

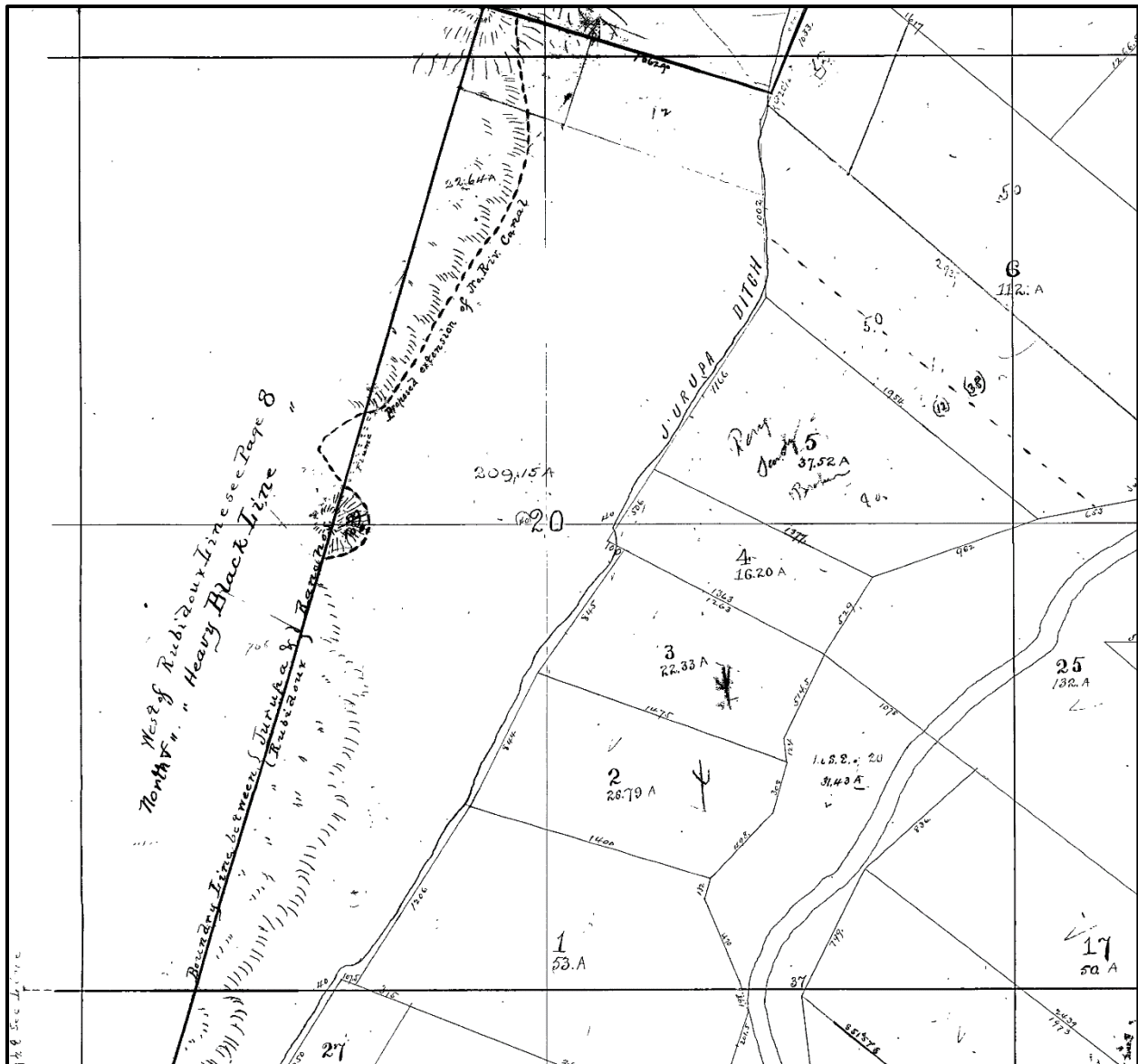


Figure 9. A Portion of the Jurupa Rancho (Rubidoux) Illustrating Section 20 (1892-1895).

Specifically, Gunther (1984:567) described West Riverside:

“WEST RIVERSIDE. On October 29, 1887, the *Riverside Press & Horticulturist* announced: “The program is now nearly completed for placing on the market a large tract of land on the west side of the Santa Ana River, west of Riverside, to be known as West Riverside. Some time since a water company was formed by F.C. Howes and Mr. [G.A.] Fudicker of Los Angeles and others. This tract, when settled, will be tributary to Riverside,

although a town will be started on the tract, and it is believed that the Southern Pacific will run their line to Riverside down the west side of the river through the new West Riverside, in which case a town there will be a necessity." The Southern Pacific did not oblige. The West Riverside post office opened on June 6, 1893, with Jesse M. Packard as first postmaster. In 1958 the post office name was changed to Rubidoux [see]. West Riverside was designated as one of the original 40 election precincts of Riverside County at the March 22, 1893, meeting of the Riverside County Board of Commissioners [Minutes]. WEST RIVERSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT was formed by action of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors on February 6, 1894, on petition of W.W. Carpenter and others [Minutes]."

Following the definition of West Riverside (and the West Riverside Tract), Fudicker (and his other investors) began selling other portions of the holdings. These sales included those later associated with the project area on Riverview Drive and as part of the Riverview Tract and/or Amendment of the Riverview Tract. Prior to the establishment of the Riverview Tract the land west of the Jurupa Ditch and predominately within Section 20 was sold by George and Harriet Fudicker to James W. Smith (ca. 1895). Smith owned additional acreage in the area but sold the lands by 1899, when A.C. Frederick (with the Frees and Hocknell Lumber Company purchased his acreage for investment purposes. No improvements were reported for the Smith acreage.

James W. Smith (1856-1939) was a resident of Riverside County and identified in the 1900 census (when he still owned the properties in West Riverside) as a laborer on an orange ranch and living in Riverside Ward 6 with:

Mary	Wife	34	Lucy	Daughter	11
Phillip	Son	21	Maggie	Daughter	9
Eugene	Son	15	George	Son	8
James R.	Son	13	Jennings	Son	2

In 1910, James W. Smith was living in Riverside's Ward 5 (Indiana Avenue) and in 1920 he was on Denton Street (Ward 5), identified as an irrigator at the Experimental Station.

During the Smith ownership a 40 acres parcel was defined and later referenced as Lot 2 of the Riverview Tract (Figure 10). Smith sold this 40-acre property to M.S. Tyler and Harry Jenkins in ca. 1896-1897 (no improvements) and Tyler and Jenkins sold the land to George Hocknell (Frees and Hocknell Lumber Company) and A.C. Frederick. Hocknell and Frederick also purchased the remainder of the Smith acreage property by 1899 as an investment and filed the Riverview Tract Map, incorporating the 40-acre lot. In 1902, Frederick et al. filed an amended map defining five parcels (Figure 11) and as illustrated, no roads or other improvements are illustrated on this map, although the Jurupa Ditch had been established earlier.

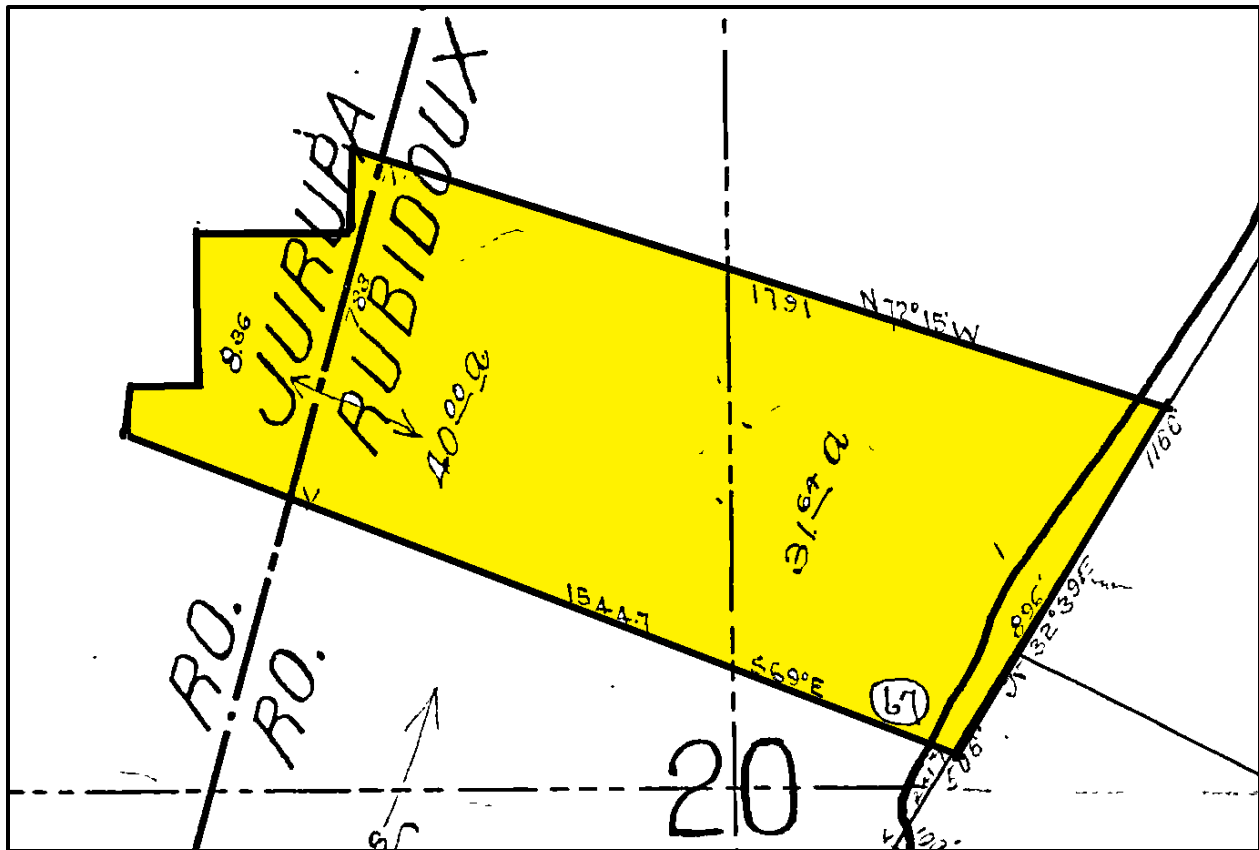


Figure 10. Area Later Identified as Lot 2 of the Riverview Tract, Defined in 1896-1899.

As illustrated above, the Jurupa Ditch was within this property, essentially providing irrigation water, should the owners choose to improve the property with agricultural pursuits.

A.C. Frederick was living in Los Angeles at the time of this ownership of Lot 2 and did initiate improvements in 1901. These improvements consisted of an assessed \$350 in trees. No structural improvements were listed. Frederick held the property until 1907 when he split the lot into north and south halves and sold the land. The northern half consisted of 18.63 acres and the southern half 18.54 acres. The minor variation in acreage can be attributed to the establishment of County Road (now Riverview Drive) and the loss of the acreage east of the roadway (including the Jurupa Ditch alignment). The current project area is associated with the southern half of Lot 2 and, in 1907, this acreage was sold to Rosetta R. Walters. Walters completed structural improvements (\$200) and increased the value of the trees (\$1000). Between 1907 and 1910 the land value increased from \$1000 to \$1800.

Between 1911 and 1914 the property was owned and maintained by C.J. Jacobs (\$100 in land; \$200 in structures; \$500 in trees). In 1915, the land was listed to Henry C. Jacobs. Both Charles and Henry Jacobs were identified as ranchers with only Charles living on

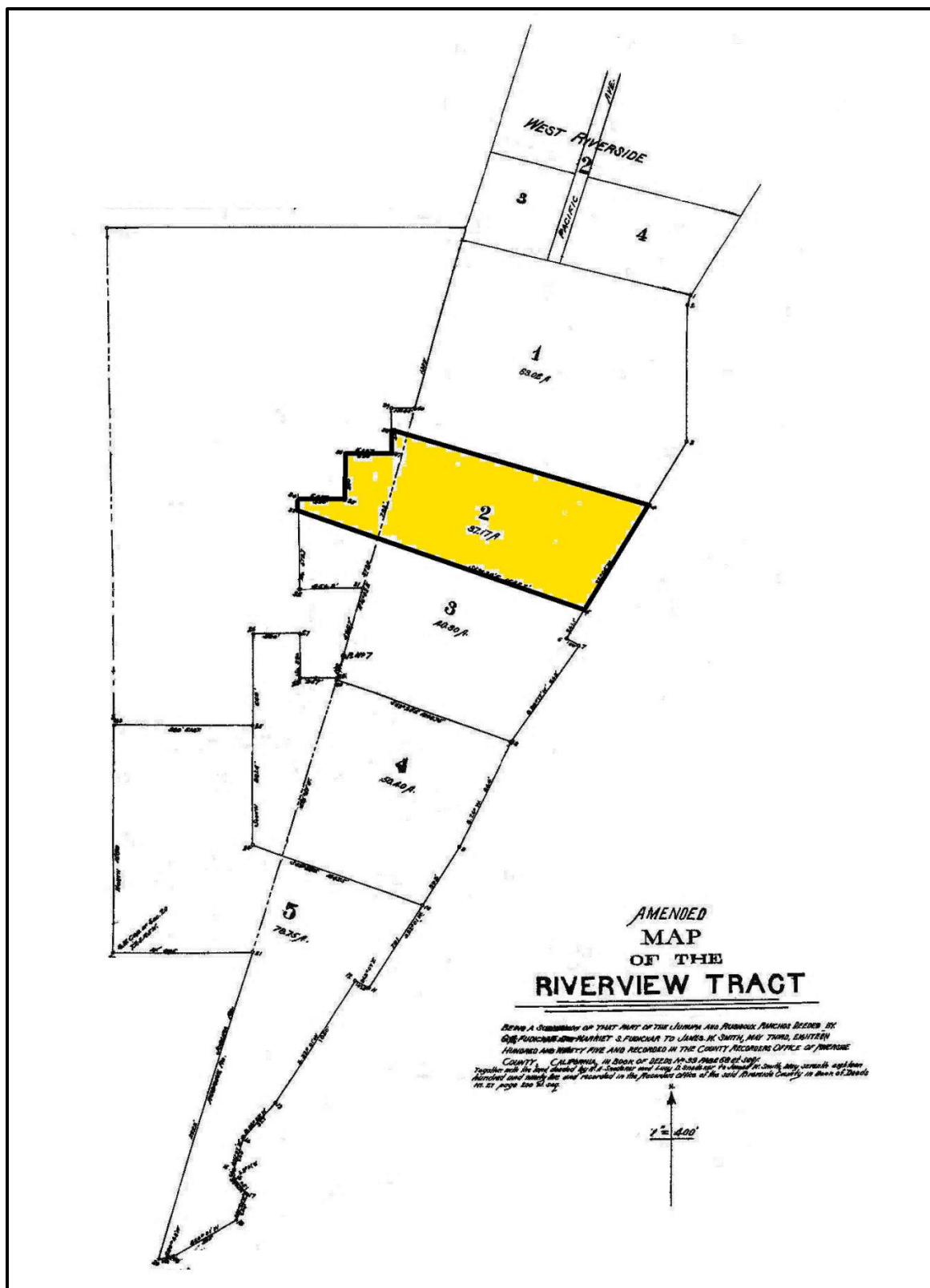


Figure 11. Amended Map of the Riverview Tract Map of 1902.

Riverview Drive. Henry lived on Blaine Street. No specific data was found for the Jacobs. Their ownerships fell between census years and other than directories and voter listings, there was no data other than their identification as “ranchers.”

Ownership between 1916 and 1920 is sketchy with various persons listed: John Hope (1916-1918); A.L. Eltenhead (1919); and F.H. Nichols (1920). Values for the property remained constant and one reference to the Jacobs suggests they may have remained on the property despite ownership changes. Nonetheless, by 1921 the property was owned by Angus Kuhlmann (until 1925) and the property assessed value rose while the improvements and trees remained constant. The structural improvements remained at \$200 suggesting they were minor and likely utilitarian and not residential.

Between 1926 and 1927 the property was owned by H.K. Bann (1926) and F.C. Elmes (1927). Elmes sold to Carlo Bongiovanni in 1928 and Bongiovanni maintained ownership through the Depression and until 1942. Following his purchase, Bongiovanni apparently removed the trees (no assessed values) and operated as “Golden West Livestock.” This reference suggests a shift in the land use from trees to grains and possibly some livestock tending/boarding (horses?). No assessments for trees were recorded since 1928.

Subsequent owners included:	1943-1944	George H. Philpot
	1945-1946	Harry and Esther Linz
	1947-1948	Jonas Blenenfield and Roderic Tichenor
	1949-1955	Roderic S. Tichenor
	1956-1963	B. Robert and Dorothy Roberts
	1963	Carl Grimstead (w/easement)
	Pre-1999	Ronald and Lorene Lanting
	TBA	J.H. and L.A. Martindale
	2010	Karen Stevens

Aerial photographs illustrate the pre-1948 improvements were limited to the eastern extent of the property, fronting Riverview Drive, and included a cluster of trees, driveway, but no substantial structures. The remainder of the property was vacant and apparently planted in grasses (alfalfa or hay). Assessor data confirmed Roderic S. Tichenor made a moderate investment in structural improvements in 1953 (\$1360). These improvements appeared on the 1959 and 1966 aerial photographs in the form of agricultural plots and increased structural improvements – likely utility structures. In 1957, and subsequent to the purchase by the Roberts, a major structural improvement was documented (\$6500), representing the establishment of a small residential structure on the property. With this construction, the property was referenced as 4991 Riverview Drive. The Roberts continued the agricultural activities on the property until ca. 1963, when they sold to Carl E. Grimstead.

Cael E. Grimstead was a businessman from Pasadena who invested in the property on Riverview Drive and arranged for an easement along the northeastern side of the property for California Electric and Power. This easement is still evident by the presence of the utility poles running along this side of the property and fencing the separates the ease-

ment from the rest of the property. These utilities serviced the tract development to the east and in the northern portion of the original Lot 2, Riverview Tract. Grimstead sold to the Lantings.

Ronald (1936-2016) and Lenore (1938-2018) Lanting were residents of Chino Hills. A brief biography for Ronald J. Lanting reads:

“Ronald J. Lanting of Chino Hills went to be with the Lord on November 10, 2016 and was born on December 6, 1936 in Kalamazoo, Michigan to the late John and Nettie (Johnson) Lanting. On October 11, 1957 he was united in marriage to Lorene De Loof. Ronald was president of Lanting Hay Dealer and Garden Trucking. He was a member of the Crosspoint Church. He loved his four boys and had a deep love for Christian hymns and organ music. He loved to support the Christian Schools and help others. Preceding Ronald in death were his parents, two brothers, John and Paul and one sister Eleanor Nieuwenhuis. Ronald is survived by his wife Lorene Lanting, his four sons, Ronald (Annetta) Lanting; Thomas (Sarah) Lanting, Bradley (Linda) Lanting, Curtis (Lisa) Lanting; Grandchildren ... Private interment will be held at Rose Hills Memorial Park, Whittier, CA ...”

As noted, the Lantings were the owners of a hay and garden company, explaining their involvement with the activities on Riverview Drive. They did not, however, live on the property. Rather, they likely had an employee on the property and some time prior to the couples passing, the property was sold to the Martindales (pre-2010). In 1910, Karen Stevens was listing as the owner. Aerial photographs illustrate the extent of improvements in 2006 – during the Lanting ownership (Figure 12).



Figure 12. Improvements in 2006.

By 2009, these improvements were demolished, indicating the Lantings ceased operations in 2006-2007, sold the land to the Martindales (who demolished the improvements) and, in 2009-2010, Stevens purchase the property and it has remained unimproved since ca. 2010. Debris from the earlier improvements remain scattered throughout the property but concentrated in the areas nearer the Riverview Drive frontage.

The majority of the improvements within the property post-date 1959, but evidence of earlier improvements may still be present within the property.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in the completion of this Phase I cultural resources investigation were designed to identify the presence/absence of cultural resources (and/or paleontological resources) within the project area and, if possible, complete a preliminary assessment of the resource(s). The following tasks were completed:

1. Archaeological Records Check: A standard archaeological records check was completed through the University of California, Riverside, Eastern Information Center (March 4, 2020) for a property relatively close to the current project area. This research was designed to compile data on previous studies, the identification of nearby cultural resources (one mile radius), and to place the project area in a context for assessing the sensitivity of the project area to yield evidence of cultural resources. Due to Covid-19 access and research restrictions, McKenna et al. applied this earlier research to the current project and supplemented the 2020 research with modest updating. A summary of the results is presented below and supplemented with data in Appendix B of this report.
2. Historic Research: Historic research was conducted through the following data repositories:

Riverside County Archives
Riverside County Assessor's Office
Riverside County Library, Local History Section
University of California, Riverside, Historic Map Library
Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records
Steve Lech, Historian specializing in water issues
Steven Mains, Watermaster Support Services
Marion Walls, La Sierra Water Company
Ken Anderson, Riverside Water Operations Superintendent
Joan Hall, local historian
Ancestry.com (census data, death records, etc.)
General On-Line Research

3. Native American Consultation: McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and inquired into the Sacred Land Files and/or the presence/absence of sacred or religious sites. The Commission responded on August 18, 2021, with negative findings. The Commission also provided a listing of local Native American representative wishing notification of projects within the traditional territories. McKenna et al. sent letters to all tribes and/or individuals listed in 2020 and 2021 (30 letters), describing the project and requesting preliminary consultation. Results of this level of consultation, if received, are presented in Appendix C and summarized later in this report.
4. Paleontological Overview: A paleontological overview was prepared for this area by Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (Appendix D). This overview included a review of applicable literature, geologic maps, and the identification of local resources known to the Museum. Recommendations for future studies were also included.
5. Field Investigations: The field survey for this project area was completed on August 13, 2021, by Jeanette A. McKenna (M.A., RPA), Principal Investigator for McKenna et al. The property was easily accessed from Riverview Drive and all areas were available for visual examination. The systematic and intensive survey was conducted by walking paralleling Southeast to northwest transects averaging between 10-15 meter intervals. The survey was initiated on the southeastern corner of the property, at the Riverview Drive entrance. The field survey was supplemented by a photographic record (Appendix F) and field notes (on file, McKenna et al.). The project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey but dense grasses impeded some surface examination. The survey emphasized the areas of prior development, not necessarily areas used only for hay.
6. Analysis of Data Compiled: All data compiled during the course of these investigations were used to place the resources within a context for preliminary assessment and/or interpretation. All pertinent data is included in this report. The criteria for evaluation followed the CEQA guidelines, including issues of integrity.
7. Preparation of a Technical Report: This technical report has been prepared in a format recommended by the Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, and requested by the County of Riverside Planning Department, as amended. The identified resources were recorded on the applicable DPR-523 forms (Appendix G).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

An initial record search was conducted at the University of California, Riverside, Eastern Information Center, Riverside, on March 4, 2020. A quick update confirmed no

significant studies have been completed in the area with the exception of the McKenna et al. study completed in 2020 (McKenna 2020). This extensive search was completed as an in-house search by Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al., and included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project area. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the listing of California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) have been checked for the referenced project. Historic maps were also reviewed.

Research resulted in a confirmation that the current project area was not previously surveyed for cultural resources but a minimum of 24 surveys were completed within a one-mile radius (Table 2).

Table 2. Cultural Resources Surveys Completed within One Mile of the Project Area.				
Report	NADB	Citation	Description	Sites
RI-00141	1080175	Schlanger 1974	Indian Hills Housing	
RI-00142	1085063	Padon 1996	Upper Feeder Pipeline	
RI-01505	1081779	Lerch 1982	Santa Ana Interceptor	
RI-01506	1084330	Seymour and Doak 1992	SAWPA-SARI Project	Yes
RI-01626	1081915	McIntyre 1981	Jensen Historic Park	Yes
RI-01627	1082752	Swope 1988	Jensen Ranch	Yes
RI-02246	1082679	Drover 1988	TTM No. 23279	
RI-02307	1082764	Hampson et al. 1988	Upper Santa Ana River	Yes
RI-02598	1083078	Arkush 1989	TTM No. 24784	
RI-02619	1083095	Drover 1989	River Terrace Complex	
RI-03185	1083746	Knell 1991	TTM No. 26366	Yes
RI-04400	1085724	Love et al. 2000	La Rue Senior Housing	
RI-04426	1085775	Love et al. 2002	Rubidoux Comm. Library	
RI-04715	1086082	Alexandrowicz et al. 2004	TTM No. 31503	Yes
RI-05044	1086406	McKenna 2005	TTM No. 31661	
RI-06151	1087514	Ailsin-Kay 2004	Cell Tower Site	
RI-07325	---	Bonner & Aislin Kay 2006	Cell Tower Site	
RI-07502	---	Tsunoda 2007	SCE Box Springs Project	
RI-08518	---	Schmidt 2010	SCE Pole Replacement	
RI-08549	---	Tang et al. 2011	Mission Plaza Master Plan	Yes
RI-09306	---	McKenna 2015	6240 E. Mission Blvd.	
RI-10252	---	Garrison & Smith 2017	TTM No. 37109	
RI-10379	---	Garrison & Smith 2018	Habitat Canal Project	
TBA	---	McKenna 2020	TTM 37857	

As a result of the surveys, a minimum of 10 cultural resources have been reported within a one-mile (+) radius of the project area (Table 3). All reported resources are historic

period resources, with the exception of one property (CA-RIV-559) with a prehistoric archaeological component. These resources range from an isolated fragment of amethyst glass to the large and complex Jensen Ranch. It is likely there is a prehistoric archaeological component within the Jensen Ranch, although not specifically noted. There are also irrigation features and standing commercial structures. None of the identified resources will be impacted by the proposed development project.

Table 3. Cultural Resources Identified within One Mile of the Project Area.			
Site	Citation	Description	Status
CA-RIV-559	Jacquemain 2007; Hampson et al. 1987; Hall 1975; Kirkish 1972; Smith 1939	Historic Pecan Grove with Associated Prehistoric Artifact Component	Impacted
CA-RIV-3320	Alexandrowicz 2002; Seider 1986; Greenwood 1984; Saunders 1984; Robie 1979; Becker 1979; Brumgardt 1975	Jensen Ranch	Eligible
CA-RIV-4162	Knell 1991	Small Can Scatter along Roadway	Insignificant
CA-RIV-5040	Seymour and Doak 1992	Historic Headgate and Reservoir	Unknown
33-005795	Knell 1991	Isolated Amethyst Glass Fragment	Insignificant
33-011578	Ballester 2002 and 2005	Jurupa Ditch Segment	Impacted
33-013967	Tang 2002	5828A Mission Blvd.	Ineligible
33-017544	Cannon and Gregory 2008	Irrigation Canal	Intact
33-019793	Jacquemain 2011	5688-5690 Mission Blvd.	Ineligible
33-019794	Jacquemain 2011	5694-5704 and 5714-5736 Mission Blvd.	Ineligible

The resource nearest the current project area is the historic Jurupa Ditch (33-011578; Ballester 2002 and 2005). Ballester recorded the presence of the Jurupa Ditch along Riverview Drive, southwest of Rio Road. Ballester described the resource as "... mostly an open ditch, with portions being lined with concrete ...". At the time of recording (2005) the ditch was still carrying water.

This historic resource is southeast of the project area and southeast of Riverview Drive. It will not be impacted by any activities associated with the current project area (TTM No. 38171).

A paleontological overview was completed for this project area (McLeod 2020; see Appendix D). This research identified the project area as consisting of "... younger Quaternary under sands at the surface in the very northwestern portion of the proposed project area." McLeod also states:

"Surficial deposits in the remainder of the proposed project area consist of relatively coarse older Quaternary alluvial fan deposits derived from the igneous rocks of the Pedley Hills immediately to the west. These deposits are unlikely to contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but older and finer-grained deposit at depth may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains."

The nearest identified fossils include examples of elephant, bear, dog, horse, camel, bison, and deer. Such fossils may be identified in relatively shallow depths. McLeod has recommended excavations into the fine-grained older Quaternary deposits be monitored to identify, recover, analyze, and curate any remains from the property. Prior to the initiation of a monitoring program, a PRIMP (Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Plan) should be prepared and approved.

Based on the data presented above, McKenna et al. has rated the sensitivity of the project area as follows:

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources	LOW
Prehistoric Isolated Artifacts	LOW
Historic Archaeological Resources	LOW to MODERATE
Historic Isolated Artifacts	LOW to MODERATE
Built Environments (Structures)	LOW to NON-EXISTENT
Historic Landscapes	LOW
Ethnic Resources	LOW to NON-EXISTENT
Paleontological Resources	MODERATE to HIGH

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The current reading of the California Environmental Quality Act (as amended) and reads (in part) as follows:

15064.5. Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources

For purposes of this section, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:

- (1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
 - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Authority: Section 21083 and Section 21087, Public Resources Code.

Reference: Sections 21083.2, 21084, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code; Citizens for Responsible Development in West Hollywood v. City of West Hollywood (1995) 39 Cal.App.4th 490.

In addition to the criteria presented above, the integrity of the resources was also addressed. Basically, “integrity” (National Register Bulletin No. 15, pp. 44-45) is assessed through the analysis of the following:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

RESEARCH DESIGN

The current project area is located inside the boundaries of two identified Mexican Rancho and may yield scant evidence of pre-1850 uses within the area. This potential, however, is considered to be quite low. The project area is also associated with historic American-period ranching activities and early farming/ranching activities. The earliest evidence for historic post-rancho ownership or occupation/use of the project area dates to post-1899 to present. To address the potential for historic period resources, McKenna et al. posited the following research goal:

1. What are the boundaries of the resources?

The property originally part of a 40 acre lot that was subdivided in the early 1900s into to lots with just under 20 acres each. The property lines were tweaked through time, resulting in the current configuration of 19.42 acres. Whether any evidence of the farming/ranching complex or activities are present within the current project area will require a visual inspection of the property. McKenna et al. will use the field data and supplemental mapping data to define the boundaries of the White property and/or resources.

2. What are the dates of occupation and/or construction?

To address dates of construction, McKenna et al. will research the County archival data; County Reorder and Assessor data; mapping data; aerial photographs; a review of general histories for the area; and on-line research, as applicable.

3. Who developed the resources?

Research will identified property owners and, using a basic analysis of dates of improvements, owner identification, and other supporting historic research data, McKenna et a. will narrow the dates of construction for any resources identified within the project area. McKenna et al. will address this question through research and physical examination of the resources.

4. Do the resources reflect integrity in their present state?

Integrity of a resource is essential in addressing the significance of a resource. McKenna et al. will address any identified resource through an assessment of the seven elements of integrity, as defined in the guidelines (previously listed).

5. Do identified resources exhibit any cultural elements that will confirm or alter the general interpretation of the site's uses or affiliations?

Basic research will provide a generalized understanding of the uses of this property, in this case, dry farming and box gardens. However, research may not identify all property uses. McKenna et al. will compile enough data to adequately address any potential uses of the property not indicated by the field survey or primary use (farming). Data gaps will also be noted.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

Paleontological Resources

McLeod (2020) identified the land comprising and surrounding the project area as sensitive for buried paleontological resources and noted these resources, if present, may be located in relatively shallow contexts. Based on these findings, McLeod recommended a paleontological monitoring program during earthmoving activities with the property.

No paleontological resources were identified during the recent survey of the project area. Nonetheless, McKenna et al. concurs with McLeod's findings and recommendation that a paleontological monitoring program be implemented during earthmoving activities associated with any proposed development. This monitoring program must be consistent with the policies and guidelines of Riverside County, the Western Center, and the City of Jurupa Valley, as applicable. The monitoring program may be conducted on a full-time or part-time basis for deposits less than five feet below the present surface and at the discretion of the Lead Agency. All excavations exceeding five feet from surface and/or when fine-grained, older Quaternary alluvium is encountered, monitoring must be full-time. Prior to the implementation of any paleontological monitoring program, a PRIMP (Paleontological Resource Impact Monitoring Plan) should be prepared, reviewed, and approved by the Lead Agency. Any resources identified during the monitoring program must be professionally removed, analyzed, reported, and curated.

Native American Consultation

McKenna et al. consulted with the Native American Heritage Commission and was informed their files showed no record of any significant resources, sacred or religious, in

the area. McKenna et al. also contacted local Native American representatives (30 letters sent to tribal representatives and individuals) describing the project and requesting input regarding any concerns or knowledge they may have for the area. As of this writing, McKenna et al. has received three responses: The Fort Yuma Quechan Indians referred McKenna et al. to more local representatives and both the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians confirmed the area as being outside their area of concern. An earlier response from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded by noting the project area is not within their traditional use area and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians noted that although the project area is within their traditional use area, they had no specific data on the area. They requested additional consultation by being informed of project findings. McKenna et al. recommends the Lead Agency maintain consultation with the Morongo. If additional responses are received, McKenna et al. will forward them, as applicable, for review by the Lead Agency and, if necessary, for additional consultation.

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources take two forms: prehistoric/Native American resources and Historic/Modern resources.

Prehistoric/Native American Resources

The recent survey of the project area yielded no evidence of prehistoric or Native American archaeological resources. However, it is noted the project area was relatively overgrown by dry grasses and prior disturbances. There is still a potential for such resources to be present and, as yet, not identified as a result of a surface survey. Resources may be present in a buried context and, therefore, McKenna et al. considers the project area to have a low but acknowledged level of sensitivity for buried prehistoric resources. Shallow bedrock may yield evidence of prehistoric use (e.g., ground surfaces, cupules, or rock art).

Historic/Modern Resources

The project area has been geographically associated with two historic ranchos (Jurupa Stearns and Jurupa Rubidoux). During the American period the rancho activities continued and the Jurupa Ditch was completed to provide agricultural irrigation water to the areas west of the City of Riverside and the Santa Ana River alignment. The Ditch still exists and continues to transport water. It is also outside the area of direct and/or indirect impacts.

Riverside County was established in 1893 and the records on file at the Riverside County Archives confirmed the project area was sold into private hands by the 1890s. Despite these early sales, no improvements were reported for the current project area until 1901, when A.C. Frederick planted \$350 worth of trees within a 40-acre property later known as Lot 2 of the Riverview Tract.

In 1907 Lot 2 was subdivided by Frederick and sold to different individuals. The southern half (18.54 acres), now identified as the current project area, was sold to Rosetta R. Walters and Walters is credited with the first structural improvements (\$200 in 1907). Walters maintains this small improvement with the trees, as did the subsequent owners through 1927. In 1928 and following the sale of the property to Carlo Bongiovanni, trees were no longer included in the assessments.

The structural improvements were assessed at \$700 in 1946 (Harry and Esther Linz) but demolished in 1947 by the new owner, Roderic S. Tichenor. Tichenor completed a redevelopment in 1948 (\$2080) representing a replacement of the minor prior improvements. When Tichenor sold the property in 1956 the value of his improvements had declined to \$1360. The new owners, B. Robert and Dorothy M. Roberts invested in improvements assessed at \$6500 in 1957. The improvements completed in 1957 are/were representative of the late historic improvements that remained on the property until all improvements were demolished in ca. 2009.

Based on the research completed for this project, any historic or modern structural improvements would date no earlier than 1907 and no later than 2009. More likely, such evidence would date between 1947 to 2009. McKenna et al. confirmed the lack of standing structures within the project area. All evidence of historic or modern uses within the project area have been defined as archaeological (remains or ruins) and not representative of a “built” environment (standing structures or buildings). There was also evidence of very recent earthmoving in the northeastern corner of the property (so recent it does not appear on the currently available aerial photographs; Figure 13). The boulders are natural to the property and additions buried boulders should be expected to be encountered during future earthmoving.



Figure 13. Modern Grading in Northeastern Corner of the Property (ENE).

Scattered around the project area are concentrations of refuse consisting of wood, concrete, and metal debris resulting from the ca. 2009 demolition activities (Figures 14 and 15). The more significant evidence of historic resources is limited to the southeastern portion of the property and along the Riverview Drive frontage, coinciding with the improvements evident on the various historic aerial photographs.

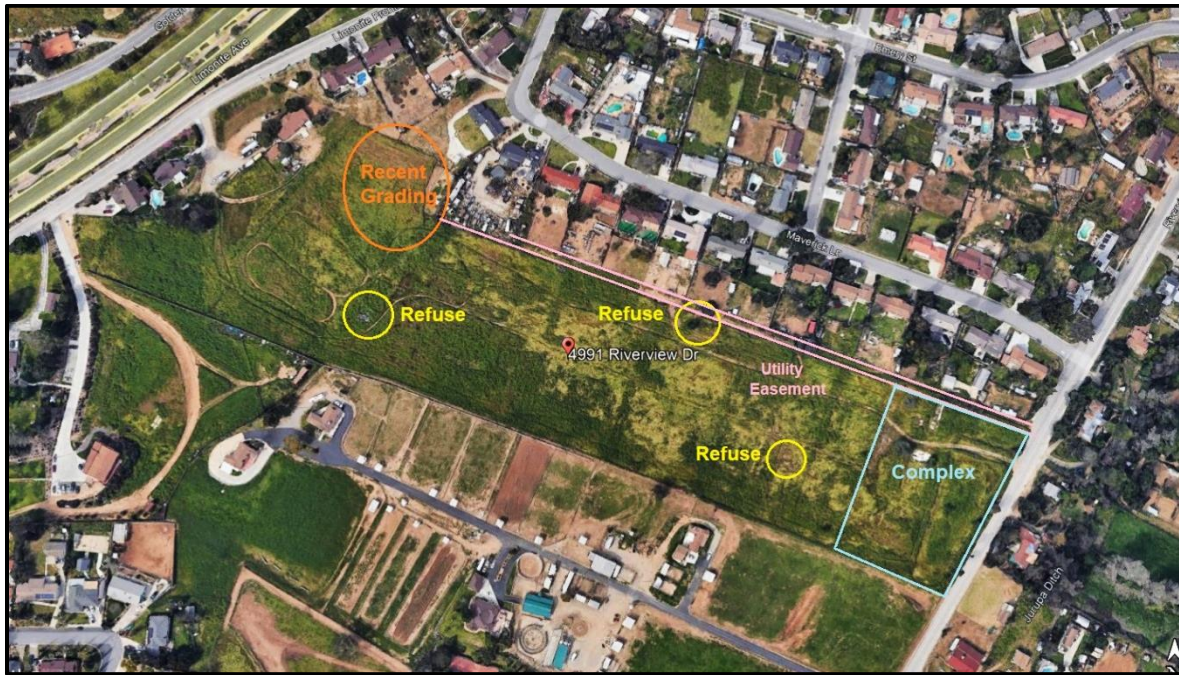


Figure 14. Identification of Material Remains within the Project Area.



Figure 15. Example of Debris Piled within the Project Area.

The 1963 utility easement is identifiable along the northeastern boundary of the property and bounded by two paralleling chain link fences with access gates. The alignment is also associated with a series of utility poles (Figure 16).



Figure 16. Easement Alignment with Double Fencing (E).

The main area associated with historic/modern improvements was defined near the Riverview Drive frontage and accessed via a dirt driveway bounded by chain link fencing. The gated entrance was damaged and open, allowing for vehicular and pedestrian access (Figure 17). Chain link fencing is delineated in blue. Trees are identified by green circles. The trees along Riverview Drive are palms while those within the project area appear to be dead pepper trees. Structural foundations are delineated in yellow and one area of concentrated structural debris is defined by pink. The property is bounded by chain link fencing and there are additional expanses in the northwestern and southeastern portions of the property. This fencing is considered more modern and of no historical significance.

In assessing the complex components near Riverview Drive, McKenna et al. identified a minimum of four types of concrete features: irrigation pipes; formed and rough-poured raised foundation alignments; poured concrete floors; and poured concrete walkways.

Irrigation Pipes: Scant evidence of concrete irrigation pipes was identified in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 18). These irrigation pipes are generally referred to as standpipe irrigation and consists of buried horizontal alignments approximately 16" in diameter and designed to include vertical "standpipes" rising approximately

one foot above the surface (Figures 18 and 19). Small sliding plates are incorporated into the standpipe and, when opened, allow for gravity fed irrigation. Such systems are often identified in orchard settings and date to the 1920s and 1930s. Some were used into the 1940s before being replaced by more modern and cost-effective systems. In this case, the pipes are broken and only identified in a small area within the property, but are indicative of the pre-1928 orchard developments indicated by the Assessor records.



Figure 17. Historic/Modern Complex Identified within the Project Area.



Figure 18. Example of Irrigation Pipe.

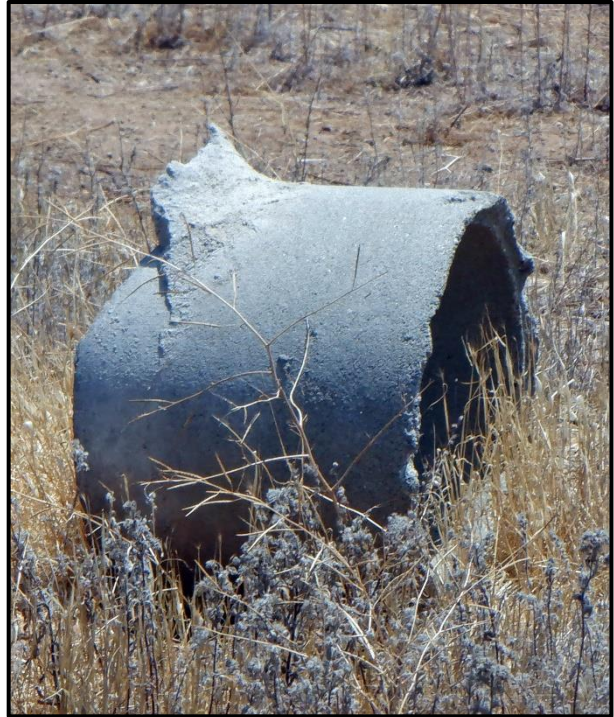


Figure 19. Example of Broken Standpipe.

Scarring throughout the property attest to the recent removal of the majority of the irrigation system (Figure 20). While considered historic by age, the scant remains of this particular feature lack structural integrity and are not considered to be associated with the remainder of the components within the larger complex.



Figure 20. One of Various Furrows Left after Removal of Buried Irrigation Pipes.

Raised Foundations: A series of raised foundations was identified within the project area – concentrated nearer the entrance on Riverview Drive. Some segments were *in situ* while others were displaced by demolition activities (Figures 21, 22, and 23).



Figure 21. Concrete Foundation running Towards Riverview Drive (SE).



Figure 22. Concrete Foundations Northwest of Main Complex (NW).



Figure 23. Displaced Segment of Concrete Foundation.

Each of these foundations consisted of buried and irregular pours capped by formed above-ground portions with evidence of anchoring bolts designed to support the wooden superstructure(s). Based on aerial photographs, these foundations appears to date to the post-1947 period when Roderic S. Tichenor is credited with over \$2080 in improvements. During this period, Tichenor removed the trees from the property and the land was converted primarily for hay growing. Row crops were also planted (possibly flowers) and the structures were designed to have raised wooden floors for storage and processing of the products. No residence was on the property during this period.

All physical evidence of the superstructures has been removed and only the foundations remain. With the demolition activities of ca. 2009, portions of the foundations were damaged and/or displaced. McKenna et al. suggests one or two of the smaller structures were actually small reservoirs and may extend relatively deep into the substrate (6-8 feet).

Concrete Floors: In 1957 The Roberts acquired the property and made a major investment in improvements. These improvements are evident in the form of the concrete slabs representing an office attached to an earlier utilitarian structure, possibly serving as a residence, as well. A rectangular concrete pad of finished concrete with a vinyl/linoleum tile floor was constructed to the southeast of the large utilitarian structure running parallel with Riverview Drive (Figure 24). This pad also shows surface scarring indicating the location of interior walls and floor piping for a bathroom (Figure 25).



Figure 24. Concrete Slab flanked by Trees and Adjacent to Utilitarian Raised Foundation (SE).



Figure 25. Pipes in Floor of Concrete Slab.

Concrete Walkways: The Roberts invested approximately \$4200 in their improvements which included the pouring of a concrete floor in another utilitarian structure and a walkway along the southeastern side of this structure (Figure 26). This walkway may have been incorporated into the structure, still dating to post-1957.



Figure 26. Concrete Walkway along a Broken and Semi-Demolished Concrete Pad (NE).

Summary of Findings

In summary and as a result of the recent field investigations McKenna et al. found no evidence of paleontological or prehistoric archaeological resources. However, it is also noted evidence of either may still be present in a buried context.

There were no standing structures within the project area. McKenna et al. did, however, document the archaeological remains of at least three periods of previous ownership and improvements: 1) remnants of a 1920s-1930s concrete standpipe irrigation system; 2) various raised concrete foundations dating to the 1930s-1940s associated with agricultural uses of the property; and 3) poured concrete slabs associated with the post-1957 ownership and use of the property for the Lanting hay and garden business.

The later complex - present until demolished in 2009 - also included the remains of a few dead trees, live palms along the frontage of Riverview Drive, modern chain link fencing, and evidence of a PVC pipe irrigation system (limited). Debris from the demolition activities is present in concentrations within the property and there is a very sparse scatter of historic and modern refuse in the vicinity of the concrete slabs (primarily broken glass, fragment of linoleum flooring and tar paper from roofing).

The ownership history has been documented, as has the use of the property. No significant artifacts were identified within the property and the structural remains are not unique or historically significant.

EVALUATION

In assessing the significance of the resources described above, McKenna et al. addressed the integrity of the remains and the four basic questions posited in CEQA.

Integrity

- ✓ Location: **(YES)** The project area is within the same boundaries as defined as early as 1907 (S ½ of Lot 2; Amended Map of the Riverview Tract)
- ✓ Design: **(NO)** The design of the project area has changed over time and no longer resembles or represents the historic design or use of the property.
- ✓ Setting: **(NO)** When historically defined this area was quite rural and dominated by larger tracts with the intent of ranching and/or agricultural uses. Since the 1940s the area began to fill-in and, in the 1960s, tract home development was initiated immediately adjacent to the project area and along Limonite Avenue, altering the historic setting. Impacts to the setting have adversely impacted the historic setting.
- ✓ Materials: **(NO)** The majority of the original building materials have been removed from the site with the demolition of the structural complex. The scant remains include fragments of concrete (in place and dislodged), wooden debris; roofing debris; and modern refuse. The loss of the original building materials has adversely impacted the integrity of the site.
- ✓ Workmanship: **(NO)** There is no evidence that any of the improvements within the project area are associated with master builders, master craftsmen, artisans, architects, or significant designers. As such, the workmanship is considered to be standard and representative of the use of materials available at the time of the various improvement periods.
- ✓ Feeling: **(NO)** The original feeling that the area is rural and ranching/agricultural has been lost to the modern residential developments in the area. While

there is still some semblance of the earlier land uses, the single family residential developments are changing the nature of the area and the overall feeling of entering an area of historic development.

- ✓ Association: **(NO)** Research and field investigations failed to associate this property with any persons of historic note; historical events; or known and significant cultural resources. As such, there are no associations rising to the intent of this element of integrity.

Having met only one of the seven elements of integrity, the current project area lacks the integrity required to be considered historically significant. Current guidelines require a resource to carry the majority of the elements of integrity (4 or more of 7). With only one qualifying element, McKenna et al. has concluded the property lacks integrity and would not qualify for recognition as historically significant.

CEQA

In addressing the CEQA criteria for recognition, McKenna et al. compiled the necessary data to answer the four questions raised by the criteria:

- (A) Is [the resource] associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage?

NO. There is no evidence to associate this property or the identified resources with any significant event in history or cultural heritage.

- (B) Is [the resource] associated with the lives of persons important in our past?

NO. None of the identified owners associated with the improvements on this property meet the minimum intent of being significant persons in California or local history.

- (C) [Does the resource embody] the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values?

NO. The improvements on this property are generic and standard for their respective times of development. They do not reflect unique construction or use of materials. Nor are they associated with persons known as artisans, master builders, or architects of renown.

- (D) Has [the property] yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history?

NO. No physical evidence of paleontological resource or prehistoric archaeological resources was identified on the property. The historic period resources have been defined as historically insignificant.

The analysis of the resources identified within the project area failed to meet any of the four criteria defined in CEQA and, therefore, are ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historic Resources, or any local register of resources with regional or local significance. The late historic resources (historic by age, only) are present and are worthy of recordation, but not preservation.

Research Questions

1. What are the boundaries of the resources?

The property lines have changed over time and the current parcel consists of 19.42 acres. The proposed development will address approximately 19.34 acres. The property is defined by the presence of fencing and adjacent developments. At the time of this investigation the property was referenced as vacant, but some remnants of the historic use of the property is still evident.

2. What are the dates of occupation and/or construction?

McKenna et al. confirmed this property was historically part of two Mexican-period ranchos and held as private land since acres of the ranchos were sold in the 1890s. For the past 130 years (+/-) there have been numerous owners and, as a result of subdivision, the property was eventually defined as the irregular property it is today. The land was used for tree/orchard development and then shifted to hay and garden development with some commercial buildings constructed along the Riverview Drive frontage. These improvements were demolished in 2009 and, with the exception of some clean-up/maintenance and limited grading, the property has remained unimproved for the past 12 years.

3. Who developed the resources?

The remains on the property can be traced to various owners but primarily attributed to Rosetta Walter (1907-1910); C.J. Jacobs (1911-1915); Angus Kuhlmann (1921-1925); Carlo Bongiovanni (1928-1942); Roderic Tichenor (1947-1955); B. Robert Roberts (1956-1963); and the Lantings (post-1963). Bongiovanni and the Lantings are credited with the major improvements.

4. Do the resources reflect integrity in their present state?

No. As presented above, the resources have failed to maintain their integrity as defined by the historic preservations policies and guidelines.

5. Do identified resources exhibit any cultural elements that will confirm or alter the general interpretation of the site's uses or affiliations?

No. The existing resources (ruins) are a standard representation of 20th century rural improvements in the form of irrigation features, foundations, and refuse.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recent investigations of the TTM No. 38171 project area resulted in negative findings with respect to paleontological and/or Native American/prehistoric archaeological resources. However, either may be present in a buried context, given the data provided by McLeod (2020) and the UCR-EIC. Late historic and modern resources were identified in the form of foundations, debris, fencing, and irrigation features. As a result of the data compiled and presented in this document, McKenna et al. presents the following recommendations for consideration by the Lead Agency:

1. Paleontological Monitoring: McLeod (2020) determined the project area is sensitive for paleontological resources. Therefore, McKenna et al. is recommending a paleontological monitoring program compliant with County, Western Center, and City policies and protocols. The monitoring may be initiated on a part-time basis until older alluvium is identified in shallow contexts and on a full-time basis for all excavations exceeding five feet below the current surface. The program should continue until the consulting paleontologist determines the monitoring is no longer necessary. All reporting and curation must be completed within a reasonable schedule, depending upon the length of the field work.
2. Prehistoric Archaeological Resources: No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the recent investigations. However, given the proximity of the Santa Ana River course and the potential for buried resources, McKenna et al. is recommending an archaeological monitoring program for all excavations involving younger alluvial deposits. If prehistoric archaeological resources are identified during the monitoring program a Native American representative should be added to the program to work with the consulting archaeologist in the identification and recovery of isolated artifacts.

Should features be identified, a Phase II archaeological program would be justified to assess the significance of the find. All reporting should be in

compliance with current professional guidelines, including detailed recommendations for future research, if warranted.

3. Historic Archaeological Resources: Historic archaeological resources were identified during the recent investigations, but these were assessed and determined to lack integrity. They also failed to meet the minimum requirements for listing under the CEQA criteria. No further studies are justified. However, should additional and potentially significant historic resources be uncovered during future earthmoving, subsequent analysis would be needed and, if justified, the assessed significance may be amended and require additional studies. In addition, historic archaeological monitoring may be necessary to insure compliance with CEQA and local policies and protocols.
4. Human Remains: If, at any time, evidence of human remains (or potential human remains) is uncovered, the County Coroner must be immediately contacted (within 24 hours) and permitted to examine the find *in situ*. If the remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission and the Commission will identify the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). In consultation with the project proponent, City (Lead Agency), and MLD, the disposition of the remains will be determined. If there is a conflict in the disposition of the remains, the Commission will assist in mediation (PRC Section 5097.98).

CERTIFICATION

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

SIGNED: Jeanette A. McKenna DATE: September 4, 2021
Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal (Reg. No. 161)

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