
Cultural Resources Inventory Report

Rubidoux Community Services District Well 25 Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California

NOVEMBER 2023

Prepared for:

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National Archaeological Database Information

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Updated Sites:	None
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Acreage:	Approximately 2.4-acres
Permit Numbers:	N/A
Keywords:	Intensive Pedestrian Survey; City of Jurupa Valley; Riverside County; Rubidoux Community Services District; Negative Survey; No Historic Properties Affected

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Executive Summary

This report presents the results of Dudek's Phase I cultural resources inventory conducted for the Rubidoux Community Services District Well 25 Project (Project), located within the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project involves the construction of a new well (Well 25) on a vacant lot located 0.1 miles northwest of the intersection of Mission Boulevard (Blvd) and Crestmore Road (Rd), and the construction of an associated treatment plant (Treatment Plant) approximately five blocks north of the proposed Well 25 location, at the western corner of the intersection of 34th Street and Crestmore Rd. The Project area is located in Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Riverside West, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute series quadrangle map (Figure 1, Project Location). This study included a records search, an archival information and literature review, correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, a cultural resources pedestrian survey of Project APE, and the preparation of this cultural resources technical report.

Rubidoux Community Services District (District) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Per funding conditions of the WaterSMART Drought Response Program (WaterSMART), all work and reporting were completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) administers WaterSMART, and issuance of WaterSMART funds by Reclamation is considered equivalent to a federal action, thereby necessitating compliance with Section 106. In accordance with CEQA, local regulations, and Section 106 of the NHPA, Dudek conducted a Phase I cultural resources inventory for the entire Project area of potential effects (APE). The Project APE consists of both proposed Project locations (Well 25 APE and Treatment Plant APE) totaling approximately 2.4-acres. The vertical APE for Well 25, as represented by the maximum depth of drilling required to ensure water supply to the well, will be approximately 170 feet (ft) below ground surface. To date, the vertical APE for the Treatment Plant is assumed to be approximately 5 ft below ground surface (Figure 2, Area of Potential Effects Map).

Dudek conducted a records search of the Project APE and the surrounding one-mile radius at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). The records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project APE, though 96 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within one mile of the Project APE. The large majority (85) of these resources are historic-era built environment resources associated with the development of Riverside County over the 20th century. Additionally, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested, and results were positive for Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project APE, though the NAHC did not provide details on what the resource(s) are or where they are located.

Dudek archaeologist Roshanne Bakhtiary conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project APE on September 12, 2023. A small portion of the Treatment Plant APE was not surveyed due access issues (approximately 20%). No prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources were identified within the Project APE as part of this field effort. Additionally, a review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery indicate the entire Project APE has been disturbed by past development, grading and clearing, and overland vehicle travel.

Based on the available archival information indicating disturbances within the Project APE, the nature of the historic-era built environment resources within one-mile of the Project APE, and in consideration of the lack of prehistoric archaeological resources adjacent to the Project APE; there is low potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during earthmoving activities. No cultural resources are likely to be impacted (No Historic Properties Affected) by the Project. In consideration of the negative results of the EIC records search, archival research, and

intensive-level pedestrian survey, no further archaeological efforts or mitigation, including cultural resources construction monitoring, are recommended to be necessary in support of Project implementation.

In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are encountered during the exposure of subsurface soils within the Project APE, ground-disturbing work should be immediately halted, and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to evaluate the resource(s). Management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains during construction activities are in Section 5 of this report.

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A (Confidential) EIC Records Search Results

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
amsl	above mean sea level
APE	Area of potential effects
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
Blvd	Boulevard
Reclamation	United States Bureau of Reclamation
ca.	circa
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
District	Rubidoux Community Services District
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
ft	feet
HP	horsepower
HRP	Historic Resources Board
MLD	most likely descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PFAS	Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl
PRC	California Public Resources Code
Project	Rubidoux Community Services District Well 25
Project partners	Rubidoux Community Services District, Western Municipal Water District, and Riverside Highland Water Company
SLF	Sacred Lands File
St	Street
TCP	Trichloropropane
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WaterSMART	WaterSMART Drought Response Program

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1 Introduction

Dudek conducted a Phase I cultural resources inventory for the Rubidoux Community Services District Well 25 Project (Project), located in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. Rubidoux Community Services District (District) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Per funding conditions of the WaterSMART Drought Response Program (WaterSMART), all work and reporting were completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) administers WaterSMART, and issuance of WaterSMART funds by Reclamation is considered equivalent to a federal action, thereby necessitating compliance with Section 106. In accordance with CEQA, local regulations, and Section 106 of the NHPA, Dudek conducted a Phase I cultural resources inventory for the entire Project area of potential effects (APE). This study included a records search, an archival information and literature review, correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, a cultural resources pedestrian survey of Project APE, and the preparation of this cultural resources technical report.

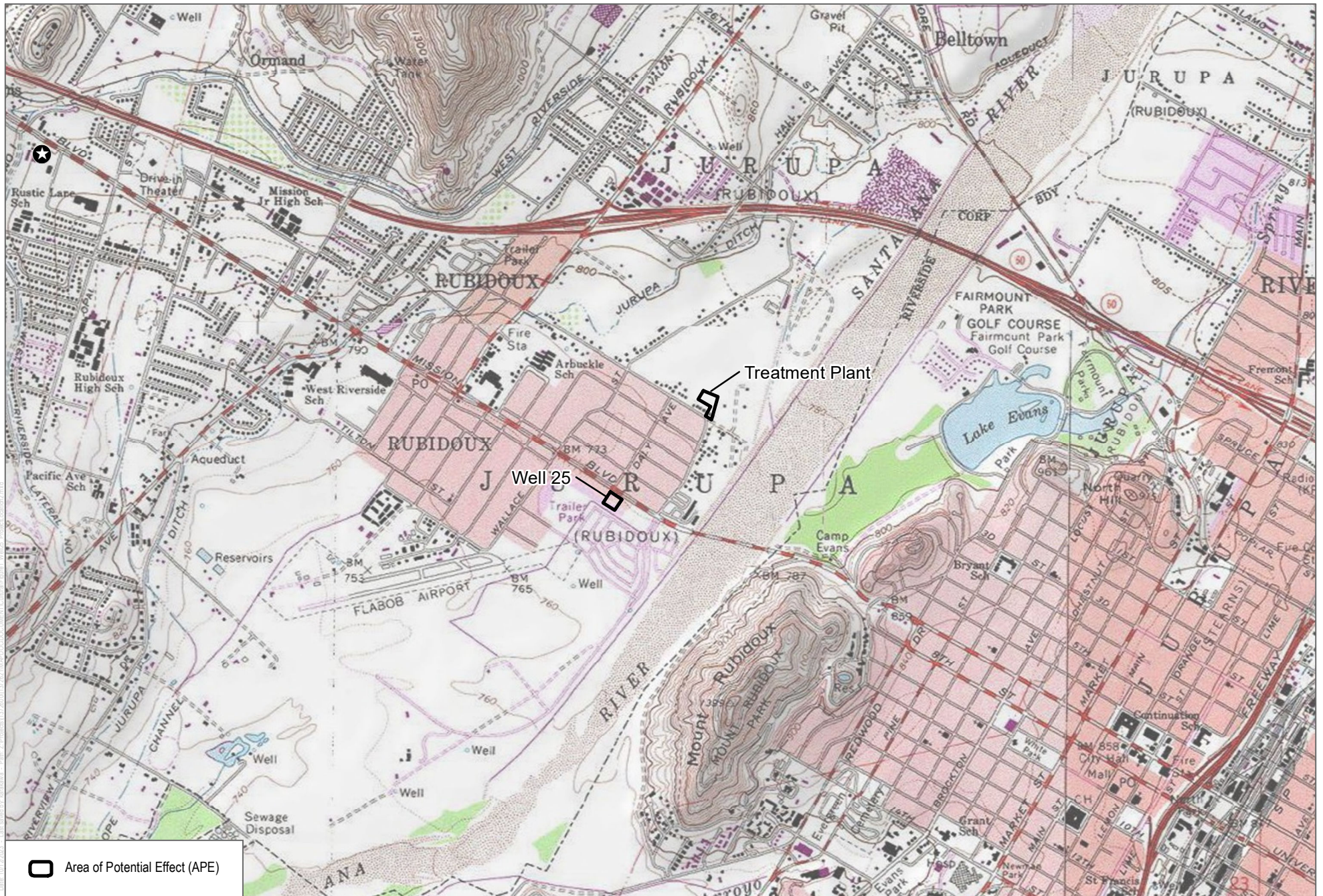
1.1 Project Location

The proposed Project involves the construction of a new well (Well 25) on a vacant lot located 0.1 miles northwest of the intersection of Mission Blvd and Crestmore Rd, and the construction of an associated treatment plant (Treatment Plant) approximately five blocks north of the proposed Well 25 location, at the western corner of the intersection of 34th Street and Crestmore Rd, in the City of Jurupa Valley, California. The Project area is located in Township 2 South and Range 5 West of the Riverside West, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute series quadrangle map and encompasses Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 181-120-014 and the southern portion of APN 179-270-017 (Figure 1, Project Location). The Project APE consists of the Well 25 APE, which is approximately 1 acre in size, and the Treatment Plant APE, which is approximately 1.4 acres in size (Figure 2, Area of Potential Effects Map). The vertical APE for Well 25, as represented by the maximum depth of drilling required to ensure water supply to the well, will be approximately 170 feet (ft) below ground surface. The vertical APE for the Treatment Plant is assumed to be approximately 5 ft below ground surface.

1.2 Project Description

The District, along with Western Municipal Water District and Riverside Highland Water Company (Project partners) propose the construction of a series of water infrastructure projects that will increase potable water supply to Riverside County and reduce the demand on the drought-stressed imported water supplies from the Bay-Area Delta in Northern California and the Colorado River, while also increasing drought resiliency. Specifically, the proposed Project involves the construction of a new well (Well 25) and a treatment plant (Treatment Plant) to treat for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and 1, 2, 3 Trichloropropane (TCP) removal. This includes the drilling of a well and outfitting it with a pump and 200 horsepower (HP) motor. The well will be drilled approximately 170 ft in depth and will pump directly to the District's pressure zone 1066'. The proposed Project also includes the development of a treatment plant for the well. The design of the treatment system and water quality results at Well 25 will determine if granular activated carbon or ion exchange (resin media) filtration will be implemented.

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Murrieta Quadrangle
Township 2S/ Range 5W/ Section 15

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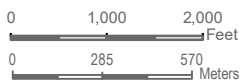


FIGURE 1

Well 25 Project Location Map

WMWD Jurupa Valley Project

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Murrieta Quadrange
Township 2S/ Range 5W/ Section 15

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0 125 250 Feet
0 35 70 Meters

FIGURE 2-1
Well 25 APE Map
WMWD Jurupa Valley Project



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Murrieta Quadrangle
Township 2S/ Range 5W/ Section 15

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0 125 250 Feet
0 35 70 Meters

FIGURE 2-2
Well 25 APE Map
WMWD Jurupa Valley Project

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2 Regulatory Setting

The following section provides a summary of the applicable regulations, policies, and guidelines relating to the proper management of cultural resources.

2.1 Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Enacted in 1966, the NHPA declared a national policy of historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the National Parks Service, to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA authorized the expansion and maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), established the position of State Historic Preservation Officer and provided for the designation of State Review Boards, set up a mechanism to certify local governments to carry out the purposes of the NHPA, assisted Native American tribes to preserve their cultural heritage, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Section 106 of the NHPA states that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings must take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP, and that the ACHP must be afforded an opportunity to comment, through a process outlined in the ACHP regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, on such undertakings. The Project will be coordinating with US Army Corps of Engineers and any other federal permitting entities to ensure that permit processing is completed in accordance with the requirements of Section 106.

The National Register of Historic Places

The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and provided that states may establish State Historic Preservation Officers to carry out some of the functions of the NHPA. Most significantly for federal agencies responsible for managing cultural resources, Section 106 of the NHPA directs the following:

[T]he head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Section 106 of the NHPA also affords the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (16 USC 470[f]).

Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 800, implements Section 106 of the NHPA. It defines the steps necessary to identify historic properties (those cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP), including consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes, to identify resources with important cultural values; to determine whether or not they may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking; and to establish the process for eliminating, reducing, or mitigating the adverse effects.

The content of 36 CFR, Part 60.4, defines criteria for determining eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The significance of cultural resources identified during an inventory must be formally evaluated for historic significance in consultation with the ACHP and the California State Historic Preservation Officer to determine if the resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cultural resources may be considered eligible for listing if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The National Park Service (NPS) has established guidelines for considering NRHP eligibility for a district, site, building, structure, or object (NPS 1997, 2000). To be individually eligible for the NRHP, a property must be significant within a historic context and retain integrity of those features that convey significance. The significance of a resource within its historic context must relate to one or more of the following criteria (Criteria A–D):

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (i.e., persons whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national context).
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the works of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., are part of a district). Discrete features, a particular building for example, may best be documented under this criterion, though collections of resources may also have significance under Criterion C for architecture or engineering association.
- D. Yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in history. To be eligible under Criterion D, the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and that information must be considered “important.” Most commonly applied to archaeological sites, buildings, structures, and objects may be eligible under Criterion D if they are the principal source of information (NPS 1997:21).

In addition to these basic evaluation criteria, the NRHP outlines further criteria considerations for significance. Moved properties; birthplaces; cemeteries; reconstructed buildings, structures, or objects; commemorative properties; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are generally not eligible for the NRHP. The criteria considerations are exceptions to these rules, and they allow for the following types of resources to be NRHP eligible:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life;
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, from association with historic events;
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Once the significance of a resource has been determined, the resource then must be assessed for integrity. Integrity is 1) the ability of a property to illustrate history and 2) possession of the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of history with which it is associated (NPS 1997:44). The evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to the property's significance. Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their significance) or they do not. To retain integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects of integrity (NPS 1997:44–45, 2000:35–36):

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.
4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period 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 in history or prehistory.
6. *Feeling* is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period.
7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The 1992 amendments to the NHPA enhance the recognition of tribal governments' roles in the national historic preservation program, including adding a member of a Native American tribe or Native Hawaiian organization to the ACHP.

The NHPA amendments accomplish the following:

1. Clarify that properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register.
2. Reinforce the provisions of the Council's regulations that require the federal agency to consult on properties of religious and cultural importance.

The 1992 amendments also specify that the ACHP can enter into agreements with tribes that permit undertakings on tribal land and that are reviewed under tribal regulations governing Section 106 of the NHPA. Regulations implementing the NHPA state that a federal agency must consult with any Native American tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking.

National Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 sets provisions for the intentional removal and inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

2.2 State Regulations

California Register of Historical Resources

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

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

California Environmental Quality Act

The following CEQA statutes (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource”; it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.

- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; 14-CCR 15064.5[b]).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource,” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA, means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (14-CCR 15064.5[b][1]; PRC Section 5020.1[q]). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following (14 CCR 15064.5[b][2]):

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

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

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

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

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

Impacts on non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2[a]; 14 CCR 15064.5[c][4]). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074[c] and 21083.2[h]), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

Native American Historical Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code Section 5097 et. Seq.)

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, required all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that tribal cultural resources must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a tribal cultural resource as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American tribe and that is either:

- On or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register; or
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1.

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, the procedures are detailed in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California NAHC within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[c]). In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a), the NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. Within 48 hours of being granted access to the site, the MLD may recommend means of treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.

Guidelines for Determining Significance

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change:

Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

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

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c–f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report (EIR), if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials

with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1. The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5); and
2. The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Under CEQA, an EIR is required to evaluate any impacts on unique archaeological resources (PRC Section 21083.2). A “unique archaeological resource” is defined as (PRC Section 21083.2(g)):

[A]n archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

An impact to a non-unique archaeological resource is not considered a significant environmental impact and such non-unique resources need not be further addressed in the EIR (Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

As stated above, CEQA contains rules for mitigation of “unique archeological resources.” For example (PRC Section 21083.2(b)(1)-(4)), “[i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:”

1. “Planning construction to avoid archeological sites.”
2. “Deeding archeological sites into permanent conservation easements.”
3. “Capping or covering archeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.”
4. “Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archeological sites.”

PRC Section 21083.2(d) states that “[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.”

The rules for mitigating impacts to archeological resources to qualify as “historic resources” are slightly different. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b), “[p]ublic agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historic resource of an archeological nature. The following factors shall be considered and discussed in an EIR for a project involving such an archeological site:

- A. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
- B. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Planning construction to avoid archeological sites;
 - 2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
 - 3. Covering the archeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site [; and]
 - 4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

Thus, although Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, in addressing “unique archeological sites,” provides for specific mitigation options “in no order of preference,” CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b), in addressing “historical resources of an archeological nature,” provides that “[p]reservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites.”

Under CEQA, “[w]hen data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation,” the lead agency may cause to be prepared and adopt a “data recovery plan,” prior to any excavation being undertaken. The data recovery plan must make “provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historic resource” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). The data recovery plan also “must be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). Further, “[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)).

However, “[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

2.3 Local Regulations

City of Jurupa Valley General Plan

The Conservation and Open Space Element of the City of Jurupa Valley’s General Plan, adopted in 2017, details the City’s plan for the conservation, protection, and management of its cultural and paleontological resources. The City’s policies and programs relating to cultural and paleontological resources are outlined below (City of Jurupa Valley 2017).

Policies:

COS 7.1. Preservation of Significant Cultural Resources. Identify, protect, and, where necessary, archive significant paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources.

- COS 7.2. **Public Information.** Encourage programs that provide public information on the City's history and cultural heritage, and participate with other agencies to help educate students about the City's rich natural and man-made environment.
- COS 7.3. **Development Review.** Evaluate project sites for archaeological sensitivity and for a project's potential to uncover or disturb cultural resources as part of development review.
- COS 7.4. **Site Confidentiality.** Protect the confidentiality and prevent inappropriate public exposure or release of information on locations or contents of paleontological and archaeological resource sites.
- COS 7.5. **Native American Consultation.** Refer development projects for Native American tribal review and consultation as part of the environmental review process, in compliance with state law.
- COS 7.6. **Non-Development Activities.** Prohibit activities that could disturb or destroy cultural resource sites, such as off-road vehicle use, site excavation or fill, mining, or other activities on or adjacent to known sites, or the unauthorized collection of artifacts.
- COS 7.7. **Qualified archaeologist present.** Cease construction or grading activities in and around sites where archaeological resources are discovered until a qualified archaeologist knowledgeable in Native American cultures can determine the significance of the resource and recommend alternative mitigation measures.
- COS 7.8. **Native American Monitoring.** Include Native American participation in the City's guidelines for resource assessment and impact mitigation. Native American representatives should be present during archaeological excavation and during construction in an area likely to contain cultural resources. The Native American community shall be consulted as knowledge of cultural resources expands and as the City considers updates or significant changes to its General Plan.
- COS 7.9. **Archaeological Resources Mitigation.** Require a mitigation plan to protect resources when a preliminary site survey finds substantial archaeological resources before permitting construction. Possible mitigation measures include presence of a qualified professional during initial grading or trenching; project redesign; covering with a layer of fill; and excavation, removal and curation in an appropriate facility under the direction of a qualified professional.
- COS 7.10. **Historically significant buildings.** Prohibit the demolition or substantial alteration of historically significant buildings and structures unless the City Council determines that demolition is necessary to remove an imminent threat to health and safety and other means to eliminate or reduce the threat to acceptable levels are physically infeasible (see Table 4.1 below). Additional unlisted historic resources may also be present and must be evaluated and protected, pursuant to CEQA requirements.

Programs:

- COS 7.1.1. **Historic Survey of Resources, Districts, and Neighborhoods.** Conduct a survey to identify historic resources, districts and neighborhoods, such as the historic city areas or Rubidoux, Glen Avon, and Pedley with the Historic Resources Overlay and protect and, where possible, enhance their historic character through appropriate district signage, public improvements, and development incentives.

COS 7.1.2. Historical Preservation Incentives. Consider offering preservation incentives, such as the Mills Act Tax Reduction program to encourage maintenance and restoration of historic properties.

COS 7.1.3. Construction in Historic Districts. Prepare (or update, where guidelines already exist) architectural design guidelines to provide specific guidance on the construction of new buildings and public improvements within areas designated in the General Plan with the Historic Resource Overlay, such as town centers, historic districts, and historic neighborhoods.

COS 7.1.4. Public Information Programs. Foster public awareness and appreciation of cultural resources by sponsoring educational programs or by collaborating with agencies, nonprofit organizations, and citizens groups to provide public information on cultural resources and display artifacts that illuminate the City's history. The City will encourage private development to include historical and archaeological displays where feasible and appropriate.

COS 7.1.5. Cultural Resource Program. Develop a cultural resource program, describing eligible cultural resources, listing criteria, "sensitive and effective" listing procedures, noticing requirements, benefits of listing (e.g., Mills Act, flexible development standards) and historic plaques and district signage.

3 Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed Project is in the City of Jurupa Valley, within a commercial/residential district associated with the previously unincorporated census-designated place of Rubidoux, Riverside County, California. Currently, the Treatment Plant APE is partially used as a vehicle storage and dump yard. Land uses adjacent to the Well 25 APE include a trailer park to the south; and varied commercial uses to the east, west, and north. Land uses adjacent to the Treatment Plant APE include single family housing to the south and east; a District water treatment facility to the west; and a vehicular recreation area to the north. Prior to the development of the community of Rubidoux, the Project APE was contained within the larger floodplains of the Santa Ana River, which currently runs to the east of the Project APE.

3.2 Cultural Setting

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 12,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions, in more or less detail, describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition. However, given the direction of research and differential timing of archaeological study following intensive development in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, chronology building in the Inland Empire must rely on data from neighboring regions to fill the gaps. To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC to AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500 to 1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous. Our knowledge of associated cultural patterns is informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego through the Mojave Desert and beyond. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from SDI-4669/W-12 in La Jolla. A human burial from SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,920 to 9,590 years before the present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2006). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (MNO-679), a multi-component fluted point site, and MNO-680, a single-component Great Basin stemmed point site (see Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and MNO-680, ground stone tools were rare, while finely made projectile points were common.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC. Termed *San Dieguito* (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools, at the Harris site complex is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key Early Holocene sites. The production of finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominantly of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of ground stone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir-corrected radiocarbon date from a shell produced a date of 6630 BC. Grenda suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, where hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the Early Holocene (see Basgall and Hall 1990).

Archaic Period (8000 BC to AD 500)

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in coastal Southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Milling Stone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define, with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as milling stones, hand stones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in

all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped milling stones and hand stones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and arrow and ceramics.

Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500 to 1769)

The period following the Archaic and before the Ethnohistoric (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004); however, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general, this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, as well as the widespread use of bedrock mortars. The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred before AD 1400. In Riverside County and the surrounding region, milling stones and hand stones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of milling stone–hand stone versus mortar–pestle technology is tenuous due to incomplete information on archaeological assemblages.

3.3 Ethnographic Overview

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, although these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact and culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region.

Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of precontact aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, because considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California.

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007).

Golla contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative “time depth” of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group’s language with less internal diversity. One method that Golla has employed involves drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla observed that the “absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family” can be correlated with archaeological dates (Golla 2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

Gabrielino

Based on evidence presented through past archaeological investigations, the Gabrielino appear to have arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

The names by which Native Americans identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost and replaced by those derived by the Spanish people administering the local Missions. These names were not necessarily representative of a specific ethnic or tribal group, and traditional tribal names are unknown in the post-Contact period. The name “Gabrielino” was first established by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission and included people from the established Gabrielino area as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Native Americans commonly referred to as Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people

living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994). This term is used here in reference to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Tongva established large, permanent villages along rivers and streams, and lived in sheltered areas along the coast. Tongva lands included the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina and stretched from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Tribal population has been estimated to be at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a much larger population, approaching 10,000 (O'Neil 2002). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified through the Los Angeles Basin. Within the permanent village sites, the Tongva constructed large, circular, domed houses made of willow poles thatched with tule, each of which could hold upwards of 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures constructed throughout the villages probably served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996).

The environment surrounding the Tongva included mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like most native Californians, acorns (the processing of which was established by the early Intermediate Period) were the staple food source. Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

Tools and implements used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands Groups was conducted using plank canoes as well as tule balsa canoes. These canoes were also used for general fishing and travel (McCawley 1996).

The collected food resources were processed food with hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

Luiŕeño

The Luiŕeño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic language branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Luiŕeño is a term given to Native Americans under the administration of Mission San Luis Rey, and later applied specifically to the Payomkawichum ethnic nation who were present in the region where the mission was founded. Meaning the “western people,” the name Payomkawichum can also be applied to the closely related coastal Luiŕeño who lived north of the mission.

Luiŕeño territory was situated in the north half of San Diego County and the western edge of Riverside County. Their lands encompassed the southern Santa Margarita Mountains and the Palomar Mountains, and their foothills to the Pacific Ocean. The territory extended eastward into the San Jacinto Valley and the western foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains. Their neighbors to the were the Juaneño (Acjachemen) who spoke a Luiŕeño dialect; the Cahuilla and Cupeño to the east who spoke other Takic Cupan languages; and the Ipai (Kumeyaay) to the south who spoke a California-Delta Yuman language.

The Luiseño resided in permanent villages and associated seasonal camps. Village population ranged from 50-400 with social structure based on lineages and clans. A single lineage was generally represented in smaller villages, while multiple lineages and a dominant clan presided in larger villages. Each clan/village owned a resource territory and was politically independent, yet maintained ties to others through economic, religious, and social networks in the immediate region. There were contact period villages in the vicinity of this segment, near the towns of Vista, San Marcos, and Escondido, but researchers have been unable to place rancheria names from the mission registers with these locations.

Like other Indigenous California groups, the primary food staple was the acorn (Bean and Shipek 1978), supplemented by other plant resources, fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and marine and terrestrial mammals. Villages were situated near reliable sources of water, needed for the daily leaching of milled acorn flour. Other plant foods included pine nuts and grass seeds, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, wild rose, holly-leaf cherry, prickly pear, and lamb's quarter. Large and small prey included deer, antelope, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, and ground squirrel, as well as quail, ducks, and other birds. Fish, such as trout, were caught in rivers and creeks.

The first direct European contact with the Luiseño occurred in July 1769 with the Spanish expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá. During the next six years, eight missions and forts were founded north and south of Luiseño territory. In 1776, Mission San Juan Capistrano was founded less than 10 miles north, and the populations of five northern Luiseño villages had been halved within 15 years. In 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was established within Luiseño territory, and the proselytizing among the Payomkawichum began in earnest.

Several Luiseño leaders signed the statewide 1852 treaty, locally known as the Treaty of Temecula (an interior Luiseño village), but the U.S. Congress never ratified it. By 1875, however, reservations for the Luiseño were established in the Palomar Mountains and nearby valleys, including Pala, Pauma, Rincon, Pechanga, and La Jolla.

Cahuilla

The name “Cahuilla” is possibly derived from a native word meaning a “master, boss” (Bean 1978: 575). ‘Ivi’lyu’atam is the traditional term for the linguistically and culturally defined Cahuilla cultural nationality, and “refers to persons speaking the Cahuilla language and recognizing a commonly shared cultural heritage” (Bean 1972: 85). Some scholars (e.g. Moratto 1984: 559) suggest that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California about 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from southern Sierra Nevada ranges of east-central California with other related socio-linguistic groups (i.e., the Takic speakers). The Cahuilla then settled in a territory that extended west to east from the present-day City of Riverside to the central portion of the Salton Sea in the Colorado Desert, and south to north from Lake Elsinore to the San Bernardino Mountains. While 60% of Cahuilla territory was located in the Lower Sonoran Desert environment, 75% of their diet from plant resources was acquired in the Upper Sonoran and Transition environmental zones (Bean 1978: 576).

The Cahuilla had three primary levels of socio-political organization (Bean 1978). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. Next were the two patrimoiety of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*’istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla fell into one or the other of these moiety. The third basic level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or patrilineal clans (Bean 1978). While anthropologists have designated groups of Cahuilla clans by their geographical location into Pass, Desert, and Mountain, suggesting dialectic and ceremonial differences between these groupings, these social and linguistic areas were more a result of proximity than actual social connections. In reality, there was a continuum of minor

differences from one clan to the next. Lineages within a clan cooperated in defense, in community subsistence activities, and in religious ceremonies. While most lineages owned their own village site and particular resource area, much of the territory was open to all Cahuilla people.

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water, such as springs or where large wells could be dug. Each family and lineage had their houses (*kish*) and granaries for the storage of food, and ramadas for work and cooking. There would often be sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music). Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. There was a ceremonial house, or *kĩš ʔámnawet*, associated with the clan leader, where major religious ceremonies were held. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a “village” could spread out over a mile or two.

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fish in Holocene-epoch Lake Cahuilla. Rabbits and hares were commonly taken with the throwing stick, but communal hunts for these animals utilized tremendously large nets and clubs for mass-capture. Foods were processed with a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla, and also traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *asistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto, but interaction with Europeans was not as intense in the interior Cahuilla region as it was for coastal groups. The topography and lack of water also made the area less attractive to colonists than the coastal valley regions. By the 1820s, however, the Pass Cahuilla were experiencing consistent contact with the ranchos of Mission San Gabriel, while the individuals and families of the Mountain branch of the Cahuilla were frequently employed by private rancheros and were also recruited to Mission San Luis Rey.

By the 1830s, Mexican ranchos were located near Cahuilla territory along the upper Santa Ana and San Jacinto rivers, thus introducing the Cahuilla to ranching and an extension of traditional agricultural techniques. The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east-west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing San Geronimo Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Cocomaricopa Trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans. Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley.

The continuing expansion of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862–63. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained in their traditional territory, down from a population of 6,000–10,000 (Bean 1978). By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most living on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla within their territory (Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, and Serrano (Bean 1978).

Serrano

The Project is also located of the ethnographically known territory occupied by the Serrano Native American group. The Serrano language is part of the Serrano division of a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Mithun 1999). The Serrano language was originally spoken by a relatively small group located within the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre Mountains, and the term *Serrano* has come to be ethnically defined as the name of the people in the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925). The traditional territory for the Serrano centered in the San Bernardino Mountains and extended northeast into parts of the Mojave River area and southeast to the Tejon Creek area (Bean and Smith 1978). Their territory extended west along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north along the Mojave River, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Vanyume, who lived along the Mojave River and associated Mojave Desert areas and are also referred to as the Desert Serrano, spoke either a dialect of Serrano or a closely related language (Mithun 1999).

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978). Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in small villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with either the Tukum (wildcat) or the Wahilyam (coyote) moiety. Individual bands of Serrano constituted political groups (Kroeber 1925). Partly due to their mountainous inland territory, contact between Serrano and European- Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an asistencia (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.4 Historic Period Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1821–1848), and American Period (1846–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning

of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded during the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location the names we use today. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonial matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Friar Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

Included in the 21 missions is the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia at the Luisenño village of Temecula. In 1819, the Mission granted land to Leandro Serrano, the highest locally appointed official (or “mayordomo”) of San Antonio de Pala Asistencia, for the Mission of San Luis Rey for Rancho Temescal. From around 1819 until his death in 1852, Serrano built and occupied three separate adobe residences in the county. In 1828, Leandro was elected as the mayordomo of Mission San Juan Capistrano. Serrano's family resided in the third adobe residence until around 1898 (Elderbee 1918).

Mexican Period (1821–1848)

It was in the early 1820s that Spain's grip on its expansive subjugated territories began to unravel, which greatly affected the political and national identity of the Southern California territory. Mexico established its independence from Spain in 1821, secured California as a Mexican territory in 1822, and became a federal republic in 1824. After the Mexican independence and the 1833 confiscation of former Mission lands, Juan B. Alvarado became governor of the territory. In 1836, Alvarado began the process of subdividing the County of Riverside into large ranchos: Rancho Jurupa in 1838; El Rincon in 1839; Rancho San Jacinto Viejo in 1842; Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio in 1843; Ranchos La Laguna, Pauba, and Temecula in 1844; Ranchos Little Temecula and Potreritos de San Juan Capistrano in 1845; and Ranchos San Jacinto Sobrante, La Sierra (Sepulveda), La Sierra (Yorba), Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero in 1846 (Brown and Boyd 1922; Fitch 1993). While these ranchos were established in documentation, the cultural and commercial developments of the Ranchos were punctuated and generally slow with little oversight or assistance from the government in Mexico. On May 22, 1840, Governor Alvarado granted the “11-league” Rancho Jurupa to Don Juan Bandini (Stonehouse 1965).

In 1843, La Placita de los Trujillos, or “La Placita” (also known as “San Salvador” and regionally nicknamed “Spanish Town”), was established in Riverside County and has been since recognized as one of the first non-native settlements in

the San Bernardino Valley (Brown and Boyd 1922). A group of *genízaro* colonists from Abiquiú, New Mexico, arrived in the area in the early 1840s (Nostrand 1996). Don Juan Bandini donated a portion of Rancho Jurupa to them on the condition that they would assist in protecting his livestock from Indian raids. Lorenzo Trujillo led 10 of the colonist families to 2,000 acres on the “Bandini Donation” on the southeast bank of the Santa Ana River and formed the village of La Placita. In 1852, the same year that Leandro Serrano died, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors established a town called “San Salvador” encompassing a number of small, growing communities in the area initially known as “La Placita.” San Salvador was mainly a community of agriculture and animal husbandry until around the late 1860s with the occurrence of “the Great Flood of 1862” and a second flood later in 1886, causing the local population to abandon the immediate area, which had been largely a ghost town until the recent modern introduction of waste transferal and recycling facilities to the area (Elderbee 1918).

American Period (1848–Present)

In the late 1840s and early 1850s, after the arrival of a growing European-descended American and other foreign populations and the conclusion of the Mexican-American war with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, issues concerning the land rights immediately ensued with results that often largely favored newly introduced American interests (Starr 2007; Hale 1888). The California Gold Rush was in full steam with a heavy influx of new immigrants from not only across the United States but international travelers many from Asian and Latin American countries changing the dynamics of the local populations. Growth in the region’s population was inevitable with the major shifts in the popular social perceptions of potential economic opportunities that California had to offer during the 1850s. The local population growth was further facilitated by the creation of the Temescal Station of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route in 1857 and the organization of the first Temescal School District (Elderbee 1918).

3.5 Historical Overview of Riverside County

For a brief time, tin mining was a source of local development in the Los Angeles Basin. Tin mining had been initiated in the 1850s by Able Stearns but proved largely unsuccessful and was stagnant for years due to litigation disputes that were not settled until 1888 by the U.S. Supreme Court. After the dispute settlement, miners converged on the region, swelling the immediate population while the tin mine enjoyed a 2-year run of operations, closing down for good in 1892 (Elderbee 1918). The growth of the area increased steadily as the region’s economic focus shifted from ranching/animal husbandry to a more fruit orchard/agricultural lifestyle greatly influenced by the idyllic Mediterranean climate and the introduction of large numbers of honeybees and hives (Elderbee 1918).

In March of 1870, John Wesley North issued a circular entitled “A Colony for California” to promote the idea of founding an agriculture-based colony in California. Prospective investors met in Chicago on May 18, and the interest expressed led to formation of the Southern California Colony Association. This success prompted North to head to Los Angeles. North arrived on May 26, initially intending to settle the colony there. However, the association directors decided on the Jurupa rancho along the banks of the Santa Ana River, purchasing it from the California Silk Association in August of that same year. North then took up residence on site for the purpose of surveying and developing the colony. He envisioned small-scale farmers growing fruits appropriate to paradise: oranges, lemons, figs, walnuts, olives, almonds, grapes, sweet potatoes, sorghum, and sugar beets (Stonehouse 1965). The community was originally called “Yurupa” but the name was changed to “Riverside” in December of 1870 (Stonehouse 1965; Patterson 1971; Wlodarski 1993). The citrus industry increased dramatically during the 1880s, with promotion of the area shifting to focus on the potential wealth to be had through agriculture (California Department of Transportation 2007).

Of particular note is the introduction of the navel orange to the budding California citrus industry. Two navel orange trees from Brazil's Bahia Province were gifted to Eliza Tibbets by William Saunders, horticulturalist at the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Eliza and her husband, Luther, brought the trees to the Riverside colony and planted them in 1873. These parent trees produced sweet-tasting seedless fruits, sparking the interest of local farmers and becoming so popular that the fruits from these trees eventually became known as "Riverside Navel." The fruit's popularity helped establish Riverside as a national leader in cultivating oranges. One of the two original parent Washington navel orange trees is still extant, growing near the intersection of Arlington and Magnolia Avenue, and is "mother to millions of navel orange trees the world over;" the tree is designated as California Historical Landmark No. 20 (Hurt 2014).

In the later-nineteenth century, the railroad industry began to connect vast swaths of the county with a rail-line transportation system that had previously required extremely slow travel and often with dangerous travel conditions. The initial rail line developed in the region around 1882 was the California Southern railroad, which then connected with the Santa Fe transcontinental line in 1885. In 1887, C.W. Smith and Fred Ferris of the California Southern Railroad and J.A. Green incorporated the Valley Railway to serve the region. The San Jacinto Valley Railroad was constructed the next year, in 1888; it traveled southeast from Perris, then east across the valley, gradually curving northeast to its terminus at San Jacinto (George and Hamilton 2009). With the combination of rail transportation, the packing industry, and cold storage facilities, Riverside was able to yield over one-half million boxes of oranges by 1890 (Wlodarski 1993).

3.6 Historical Overview of Rubidoux, California

The Project APE is within the community of Rubidoux, a once unincorporated area of Riverside County that lays directly west, over the Santa Ana River, from the county seat of the City of Riverside. This area was historically a part of the Rancho Jurupa Land Grant owned by Mission San Gabriel. It wasn't until 1847, when Louis Robidoux purchased 6,700-acres of the 32,000-acre Rancho Jurupa, that the area was named Robidoux Rancho, only to be renamed to "West Riverside" after the founding (1870) of the town of Riverside that lay directly across the Santa Ana River from the Rancho. By the 1950s, the community was finally given the name "Rubidoux", likely to distinguish itself from the City of Riverside and its incorporated communities, of which Rubidoux was not one (Johnson 2007).

The early history of Rubidoux was inextricably tied to the whims of the Santa Ana River. Before levees were developed to control seasonal flooding, the river's floodplains reached across a much wider area and into the Robidoux Rancho, causing a series of great floods that effected the productivity of the farmland in the area. Robidoux slowly began to sell off portions of his rancho at the turn of the century, usually in 50 to 100-acre segments at a time. The town of Rubidoux dates back to the 1920s when these first subdivisions were developed by landowners like Cornelius Boy Jensen and Arthur Parks. Some of the earliest commercial buildings first appeared on Mission Blvd, and included markets, hardware stores, a five-and-dime, a dress shop, restaurants, and other typical stores found in small-town commercial districts of the 1940s and 1950s. Businesses in the commercial district began to dwindle and shutter starting in the 1960s, as middle-class families moved away from Rubidoux and into other housing tracts with larger homes in surrounding communities (Johnson 2007).

The Riverside County communities of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Glen Avon, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Sunnyslope, Crestmore Heights, and Rubidoux were incorporated into the City of Jurupa Valley on July 1, 2011. The City covers a 44-square mile area and borders San Bernardino County to the north, Riverside to the south and east, and

Eastvale and San Bernardino County to the west. Today, the City is a mix of high and low-density residential development, rural farming and agricultural lands, and commercial retail and industrial activity (City of Jurupa Valley 2023). Although the community of Rubidoux has experienced some form of revitalization with its incorporation into the City of Jurupa Valley (lower crime, improvements in civil works and infrastructure), the community is still predominantly characterized as a rural residential district with Mission Blvd remaining the center of commerce (Johnson 2007).

4 Methods and Results

4.1 Records Search

Dudek archaeologist Roshanne Bakhtiary conducted a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on September 7, 2023 at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside. The records search encompassed the entire proposed Project APE and a one-mile search radius. The purpose of the records search is to identify any previously recorded cultural resources that may be located in or adjacent to the Project APE and to identify previous studies in the Project vicinity. In addition to a review of previously prepared site records and reports, the records search also included a review of historical maps of the project area, ethnographies, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

The EIC records search indicates that 34 previous cultural resources technical studies have been conducted within one mile of the proposed Project APE between 1988 and 2020 (Table 1). Of the 34 studies, two intersect the Project APE. These include one archaeological and paleontological assessment report (RI-8061) and an historic properties inventory and evaluation report (RI-8402). Based on previous studies, approximately 50% of the Project APE has been subject to prior cultural resources investigations. See Appendix A for the complete EIC records search results and associated documentation.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1-Mile of Project APE

Report No.	Date	Author	Title
Intersects Project APE			
RI-08061	2004	Gust, Sherri, Alice Orton and Victoria Avalos	Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment Report and Mitigation Plan for the EMR Project
RI-08402	2010	Tang, Bai “Tom”, and Michael Hogan	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Well Nos. 18 and No. 18 Iron and Manganese Removal Facility
Outside the Project APE			
RI-02307	1988	Hampson, R. Paul, Jerrel Sorensen, Suasana K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, and Jeanne E. Arnold	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California
RI-02371	2003	White, Laurie S. and Robert S. White	Results of an Emergency Archaeology Monitoring Program for A Water Line Repair Project, Jensen-Alvarado Ranch, Rubidoux, Riverside County
RI-02619	1989	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of The River Terrace Complex, Riverside, California.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1-Mile of Project APE

Report No.	Date	Author	Title
RI-02750	1990	Swope, Karen	Archaeological Assessment of APN 207-033-018 Located on Mount Rubidoux in The City of Riverside, Riverside County, California
RI-02751	1991	Love, Bruce	Letter Report: Purchase Order No. 75306, Lakehill Circle Storm Drain
RI-02752	1993	Goodman, John David li	Spring Rancheria: Archaeological Investigations of A Transient Cahuilla Village In Early Riverside, California
RI-02938	1990	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of The Mt. Rubidoux Golf Course Project Riverside County, California.
RI-03897	1995	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Emerald Meadows Ranch, 155.0 Acres Of Land Near Rubidoux, Riverside County, California
RI-04400	2000	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, and Mariam Dahdul	Identification And Evaluation of Historic Properties Mission/ La Rue Senior Housing Project, In The Community of Rubidoux Riverside County, California.
RI-04426	2002	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Daniel Ballester, Laura Hensley Shaker, and Mariam Duhdul	Identification And Evaluation Of Historic Properties: Rubidoux Community Library & Administration Facility, In The Community of Rubidoux, Riverside County, California
RI-04481	2002	Historic Resource Associates	Determination Of Eligibility For The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Services (NRCS), Area Office/Old United States Salinity Laboratory, Riverside, California
RI-04586	2002	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of A 3.63-Acre Parcel Located Adjacent To The East Side Of Pierce Street At The 91 Freeway, City of Riverside, Riverside County
RI-04722	2001	Carr, Peter E.	Cultural Resource Assessment: Hector's Pallet Yard Project, City of Rubidoux, Riverside County, California
RI-05737	2005	Dice, Michael	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report For The Stockdale-Rubidoux Project (Apn#178-150-001, -002), Belttown Area, County of Riverside, California.
RI-06114	2005	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Letter Report: Records Search Results and Site Visit For Nextel Telecommunications Facility Candidate Ca5374a Elham, 2958 Rubidoux Boulevard, Riverside, Riverside County, California.
RI-06604	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, and Terri Jacquemain	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel No. 179-160-001, In The Community of Rubidoux, Riverside County, California
RI-06607	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 32973, In The Community of Rubidoux, Riverside County, California
RI-06608	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Terri Jacquemain	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 32975, In The Community of Rubidoux, Riverside County, California

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1-Mile of Project APE

Report No.	Date	Author	Title
RI-06609	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Terri Jacquemain	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 32974, In The Community of Rubidoux, Riverside County, California
RI-06869	2006	Tetra Tech, Inc.	An Archaeological Survey of The Proposed Jurupa Truck Facility, Rubidoux, Riverside County, California
RI-07772	2008	Gust, Sherri	Phase I Archaeological Assessment Report For The Emerald Meadows Ranch West Project In Riverside County, California
RI-07773	2008	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment Fairmount Park Lake Dredging Project City of Riverside Riverside County California
RI-07916	2007	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Inventory of 11.6 Acres: Apr: 543-170-007, 543-160-006, And 543-140-022 Banning, Riverside County, California
RI-08151	2004	Wilkman, Bill	Cultural Resources Property Report 4648 Ladera Lane, Riverside, Ca 92501, APN 207-022-003, Final Report.
RI-08381	2010	Sander, Jay K.	Archaeological Survey Report For Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project: Highgrove-Corona 115KV Circuit, San Bernardino And Riverside Counties, California.
RI-08400	2010	Daly, Pamela	Letter Report: Evaluation of The Riviera Family Restaurant.
RI-08549	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester	Master Planned Development Project: Mission Plaza
RI-08555	2010	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester	Letter Report: Rancho Jurupa Sports Park Project
RI-09445	2014	Brunzell, David	Archaeological Monitoring Results for 3105 Redwood Drive, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Job No. RIV1401)
RI-09459	2016	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report Tentative Tract Map No. 36947 City of Jurupa Valley Riverside County, California
RI-09653	2014	Greenberg, Gregory	Cultural Resources Survey Odell/Ensite #20831 (288219) 5316 37th Street Riverside City and County, California 92509
RI-10894	2020	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Study for the West Coast Cold Storage Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (APNs 178-140-010 and -018)

RI-08061

In 2003, Cogstone Resource Management Inc. conducted an archaeological and paleontological assessment and mitigation plan in support of a proposed redevelopment of a 250-acre area within and directly north of the currently proposed Project APE. This study covered approximately 50% of the proposed Project APE. One historic resource (P-33-005648), the Jurupa Ditch, was identified within the project area. In the amended evaluation, P-33-005648 was determined to not meet CEQA’s definition of a historical resource. The Jurupa Ditch does not intersect the currently proposed Project APE, nor were any additional prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources identified as part of this study. Though Cogstone recommended cultural resources monitoring during project implementation, the vast majority of the project area was unavailable for survey due to access issues, imported fill, and cropland cover. Approximately 50% of the currently proposed Project APE was subject to cultural resources investigations as part of this study, though the pedestrian survey is not considered adequate according to the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Gust et al. 2004).

RI-08402

In 2010, CRM Tech conducted a Section 106-compliant cultural resources study in support of a proposed well water improvements project for the District, directly west of the currently proposed Project APE. This study included a records search, a brief culture history overview, Native American correspondence, and an intensive-level pedestrian survey. No historic properties were identified within or adjacent to the APE as part of this study. Ultimately, CRM Tech concluded the APE of the project to be low in sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological deposits, and recommended no further cultural resources investigations, including monitoring, to be conducted prior to/during project implementation (Tang and Hogan 2010).

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The EIC records search indicates that 96 previously recorded cultural resources are located within one mile of the proposed Project APE, and no resources intersect the proposed Project APE (Table 2). Of the 96 resources, 90 are historic, five are prehistoric, and one is multicomponent. The large majority (85) of these resources are historic-era built environment resources associated with the historic development of Riverside County over the 20th century. See Appendix A for the complete EIC records search results, documentation, and California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) cultural resources site records.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of Project APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Eligibility for CRHR/NRHP
Outside Project APE				
P-33-000678	CA-RIV-000678	Multicomponent	Historic-era refuse scatter and prehistoric potsherd and faunal remains	Not evaluated
P-33-003320	CA-RIV-003320H	Historic	Cornelius and Mercedes Jensen Ranch	Listed on CRHR and NRHP
P-33-003353	CA-RIV-003353	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of Project APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Eligibility for CRHR/NRHP
P-33-003358	CA-RIV-003358	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-33-003834	CA-RIV-003834	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-33-004170	CA-RIV-004170	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features ad ephemeral midden deposit	Not evaluated
P-33-005042	CA-RIV-005042	Historic	Concrete reservoir	Not evaluated
P-33-005648	CA-RIV-005513H	Historic	Jurupa Ditch	Recommended not eligible
P-33-007411	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-007724	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-009680	—	Historic	Point of historical interest	Not evaluated
P-33-009698	—	Historic	Point of historical interest	Not evaluated
P-33-009699	—	Historic	Point of historical interest	Not evaluated
P-33-011193	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-011748	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011749	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011769	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011770	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011771	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011772	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011773	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011783	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011834	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011835	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011836	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011837	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011838	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011839	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011840	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011841	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011842	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011843	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011844	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011845	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011846	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011855	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011856	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011857	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of Project APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Eligibility for CRHR/NRHP
P-33-011858	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011859	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011860	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011861	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011870	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011871	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011873	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011874	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011875	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011876	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-011877	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-012130	—	Historic	Fairmont Park	Recommended not eligible
P-33-012322	—	Prehistoric	Isolate	Not eligible
P-33-013240	CA-RIV-007325	Historic	Railroad spur	Recommended not eligible
P-33-013967	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-013968	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-013969	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-013971	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-013972	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-013973	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-013974	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014325	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended eligible for listing on City of Riverside Register and CRHR
P-33-014327	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended eligible for listing on City of Riverside Register and CRHR
P-33-014329	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014330	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014331	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014332	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014333	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014334	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014336	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014337	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014338	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014339	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014341	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014342	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014343	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of Project APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Eligibility for CRHR/NRHP
P-33-014344	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014345	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014346	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014347	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014348	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014349	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014350	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-014351	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-016711	—	Historic	Historic address	Not evaluated
P-33-017539	CA-RIV-009105	Historic	Foundation of single-family residence	Not evaluated
P-33-018044	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-019793	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-019794	—	Historic	Historic shopping plaza	Recommended not eligible
P-33-019795	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-019894	—	Historic	Historic address	Recommended not eligible
P-33-024752	CA-RIV-012254	Prehistoric	Rock shelter complex	Not evaluated
P-33-028013	—	Historic	Loring Park	Recommended eligible for City of Riverside Register
P-33-028834	—	Historic	Isolate	Not eligible
P-33-029321	—	Prehistoric	Isolate	Not eligible
P-33-029322	—	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-33-029775	—	Historic	Flight school	Not evaluated
P-33-029776	—	Prehistoric	Isolate	Not eligible

4.2 Archival Research

In addition to the EIC records search, Dudek conducted an online review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records, historical topographic maps, and historic aerial photographs to understand the development of the Project APE and surrounding properties over time. The Project APE was first recorded within Lot No. 38 of the Jurupa Rancho Land Grant by Theodore Wagner in 1878. The BLM plat image shows the Project APE within an undeveloped area just west of the historic course of the Santa Ana River (BLM 2023).

Historic topographic maps (historic topo) of the Project APE are available for the years of 1901 to 1983 (USGS 2023). The earliest historic topo from 1901 shows the Santa Ana River located to the east of the Project APE. Additionally, Mission Blvd, Crestmore Rd, and 34th Street also appear within the general Project vicinity, though both Well 25 and Treatment Plant APEs remain undeveloped. There are no significant changes to the historic depiction of the Project APE until 1942, when the historic topo reveals the development of several additional

roadways and structures throughout the general area which now appears to be a commercial district, labeled as “Riverside West”. In this topographic depiction, the Well 25 APE remains undeveloped, while a structure appears with frontage on 34th Street within the Treatment Plant APE. There are no significant changes to the historic depiction of the Project APE and surrounding areas until 1973. By 1973, a trailer park appears to the southeast of the Well 25 APE, though the Well 25 APE itself appears to remain undeveloped. There is additional development throughout the commercial district, now labeled “Rubidoux” on the historic topo. There are no significant changes within the Project APE as evidenced by the historic topo maps for the remainder of the available years depicted, the last of which is 1983. The structure located within the Treatment Plant APE first depicted in 1942 remains depicted in the last available historic topo from 1983 (USGS 2023).

Historic aerial photographs (historic aerials) of the Project APE are available from 1948 to 2020 and provide more detail on the historic development of the region through time (NETR 2023). In 1948, the historic aerial depicts three structures within the Well 25 APE, two with frontage on Mission Blvd. Additionally, there are three structures within the Treatment Plant APE, one with frontage on 34th Street and another two towards the northeast of the first structure. By 1959, there appears an additional building within the Well 25 APE, replacing one of the structures with frontage on Mission Blvd. Additionally, the area surrounding the Well 25 APE is further developed into what appears to be a commercial and residential district. There is little change in both the Well 25 and Treatment Plant APEs until 1994. By 1994, only one structure remains with frontage on Mission Blvd within the Well 25 APE, and only one structure remains with frontage on 34th Street within the Treatment Plant APE. By 2005, all structures and associated hardscape within the Well 25 APE have been razed, and it appears the area has been graded and cleared out by heavy machinery. In 2009, a circular pattern appears within the Treatment Plant APE, a feature likely associated with the well pump identified during the pedestrian survey in September of 2023. By 2010, all remaining structures and landscaping within the Treatment Plant APE have been razed as well, with the exception of the well pump first identified in the 2009 historic aerial. By 2012, the Treatment Plant APE appears to have been cleared out by heavy machinery, and a dirt vehicle overland travel path appears within the Well 25 APE. There are no significant changes within the Project APE as evidenced by the historic aerial imagery for the remainder of the available years depicted, the last of which is 2020 (NETR 2023).

Overall, the review of historic topo maps and aerial imagery indicate the entire Project APE has been disturbed by past development, grading and clearing, and overland vehicle travel. Any historic structures that once existed within the Project APE were razed by 2010. Currently, the Project APE appears to be mostly vacant, though a well pump within the Treatment Plant APE first identified in the 2009 aerial remains.

4.3 Review of Geomorphological Context

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Services (USDA 2023), the Project APE consists predominately of a Grangeville loamy fine sand soil type, drained, with 0 to 5 slopes. Additionally, approximately 20% of the Well 25 APE contains a Delhi fine sand soil type, 2 to 15 slopes. Both soil types occur in settings with alluvial fans, deriving predominately from granite, and are found in areas with elevations ranging from 600 to 1,800 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Alluvial soils are present within the Project APE, which have a moderate potential for containing subsurface cultural deposits.

4.4 Native American Outreach and Coordination

Dudek contacted the NAHC on August 3, 2023 and requested a review of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the proposed Project APE and a one-mile radius of the Project APE. The SLF consists of a database of known Native American cultural resources. These resources may not be included in the EIC database. The NAHC replied via email on August 28, 2023, stating that the SLF search was completed with positive results. Positive results indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project APE, and not necessarily directly within the Project APE. The NAHC additionally provided a list of 37 Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations that should be contacted for more information on potential tribal sensitivities regarding the currently proposed Project APE. To date, Dudek has not conducted subsequent outreach or other coordination with the entities identified by NAHC. See Appendix B for complete documentation of NAHC correspondence and SLF results. In compliance with AB 52 and Section 106, the District, as lead state agency, and Reclamation, as lead federal agency, are both responsible for conducting government to government consultation with tribal entities.

4.5 Pedestrian Survey

Dudek archaeologist Roshanne Bakhtiary conducted an intensive-level cultural resources pedestrian survey of the proposed Project APE on September 12, 2023. The pedestrian survey employed standard archaeological procedures and techniques and met the Secretary of the Interior's standards for a cultural resources inventory. Methods consisted of a pedestrian survey conducted in parallel transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart over the Project APE. For areas inaccessible by foot, an opportunistic approach was utilized which included a visual inspection of exposed ground surfaces through fencing. With both approaches, the ground surface was examined for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of the current or former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials.

An intensive-level pedestrian survey was not conducted for approximately 20% of the Treatment Plant APE due to inaccessibility. Due to past disturbances within the APE as indicated in Dudek's archival review, and in consideration of the nature and characteristics of the previously recorded cultural resources adjacent to the APE, an 80% survey sample appears adequate for the purposes of cultural resources identification and assessment of existing conditions.

Well 25

The Well 25 APE consists of a 1-acre undeveloped/vacant lot that is surrounded by chain-link fencing. Visibility of the ground surface was fair (25-50%) in areas of moderate to dense vegetation. In areas not obscured by vegetation (in tire ruts and areas of vehicle overland travel), the ground visibility was excellent (90-100%). Approximately 75% of the APE had excellent visibility. Soils within the APE were characterized as a light brown silty sand with a light content of sub-angular cobbles (0-15%). Vegetation included various species of invasive grasses, castor bean (*Ricinus* sp.), puncturevine (*Tribulus* sp.), and tumbleweed (*Salsola* sp.). Disturbances included modern debris, building materials, vehicle rut scars, vehicle overland travel paths, evidence of past use by the unhoused community, and evidence of redeposited (native) soils. No prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey. See Exhibit 1 for a photographic overview of the Well 25 APE.

Treatment Plant

The Treatment Plant APE consists of a 1.4-acre vacant lot that is partially utilized as a vehicle storage and dump yard. Approximately 20% of the APE with frontage on 34th Street was inaccessible at date of survey due to impassible fencing. Although this portion of the APE was not subject to systematic transects, a visual inspection of the ground surface was conducted through the fencing along the southern and northern boundaries of the inaccessible area. This portion of the APE consists predominantly of vehicles, vehicle parts, and other modern debris. No prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources were identified within the inaccessible portion of the APE during this visual inspection. See Exhibit 2 for a photographic overview of the eastern portion of the Treatment Plant APE in the foreground, with a view of the inaccessible area in the background.

Approximately 80% of the APE was surveyed and consisted predominantly of fallow cropland with modern debris strewn throughout (e.g. vehicles, vehicle parts, building materials, modern trash, and animal manure). A well pump, first identified in the historic aerials in 2009, remains extant (but does not appear operational) within the APE. Visibility of the ground surface was poor (0-25%) in areas of dense vegetation and modern debris. In areas not obscured by vegetation, the ground visibility was fair (25-50%). Approximately 50% of the APE had fair visibility. Soils within the APE were characterized as a light brown silty sand. Vegetation included various species of invasive grasses, castor bean (*Ricinus* sp.), and tumbleweed (*Salsola* sp.). Disturbances included modern debris, vehicle parts, vehicles, animal manure, and building materials. No prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey. See Exhibit 3 for a photographic overview of the western portion of the Treatment Plant APE.

Exhibit 1. Overview of Well 25 APE; view to southeast.



Exhibit 2. Overview of eastern portion of Treatment Plant APE; view to south.



Exhibit 3. Overview of western portion of Treatment Plant APE; view to southwest.



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5 Recommendations and Management Considerations

Dudek's Phase I cultural resources inventory of the Project APE suggests there is a low potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during Project implementation. Dudek conducted a records search of the proposed Project APE and the surrounding one-mile radius at the EIC. The records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project APE, though 96 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within one mile of the Project APE. The large majority (85) of these resources are historic-era built environment resources associated with the historic development of Riverside County over the 20th century. No prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources were identified within the Project APE as part of the intensive-level pedestrian survey. In addition, a review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery indicate the Project APE has been disturbed by past development, grading and clearing, and overland vehicle travel. An NAHC search of the SLF was requested, and results were positive for Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project APE, but did not provide details on what the resource(s) are or where they are located.

Based on the available archival information indicating disturbances within the Project APE, the nature of the historic-age built environment resources within a one-mile radius of the Project APE, and in consideration of the lack of prehistoric archaeological resources adjacent to the Project APE; there is low potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during earth moving activities. No cultural resources are likely to be impacted (No Historic Properties Affected) by the Project. In consideration of the negative results of the EIC records search, archival research, and intensive-level pedestrian survey, no further archaeological efforts or mitigation, including cultural construction monitoring, are recommended to be necessary in support of Project implementation.

In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are encountered during the exposure of subsurface soils within the Project APE, ground-disturbing work should be immediately halted, and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to evaluate the resource(s). Management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains during construction activities are provided below.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, and artifacts) are exposed during construction activities involving ground disturbance for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within a 100-foot buffer of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified specialist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether additional study is warranted. This avoidance buffer may be adjusted following inspection of this area by that qualified specialist. Prehistoric archaeological deposits may be indicated by the presence of discolored or dark soil, fire-affected material, concentrations of fragmented or whole shell, burned or complete bone, non-local lithic materials, or characteristics observed to be typical of the surrounding area. Common prehistoric artifacts may include modified or battered lithic materials; lithic or bone tools that appeared to have been used for chopping, drilling, or grinding; projectile points; fired clay ceramics or non-functional items; and other items. Historic-age deposits are often indicated by the presence of glass bottles and shards, ceramic material, building or domestic refuse, ferrous metal, or old features such as concrete foundations or privies. Significance of the find under will be assessed based on processes outlined by CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082) and Section 106 of the NHPA. Feasible options for avoidance must also be considered. If the discovery proves significant under

CEQA and/or the NHPA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the MLD from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall provide recommended next steps within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

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Appendix A

(Confidential) EIC Records Search Results

Appendix B

NAHC Sacred Lands File Results

From: Roshanne Bakhtiary

Sent: Thursday, August 3, 2023 4:00 PM

To: NAHC@NAHC

Cc: Adam Giacinto

Subject: Sacred Lands File Search Request for Dudek PN 13726.21

Attachments: Dudek_PN_13726.21_Sacred-Lands-File-NA-Contact-Form.pdf

Dear NAHC,

Please find attached to this email the NAHC Sacred Lands File Search request with project location map for WMWD Projects 1 and 2 (Dudek #13726.21) located in Riverside County, California. Dudek is requesting an NAHC Sacred Lands File Search for any sacred sites, tribal cultural resources, and other places of Native American community value that may fall within a one-mile radius of the proposed project location.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this project. You can email the results to me at: rbakhtiary@dudek.com.

Thank you,

Roshanne S. Bakhtiary, MA

Archaeologist

760.557.0998

www.dudek.com

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahe@nahe.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: WMWD NEPA-Compliant Cultural Assessments for Projects 1 and 2 (PN 13726.21)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Riverside West and Fontana

Township: 2 South **Range:** 5 West **Section(s):** 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23

Company/Firm/Agency: Dudek

Street Address: 605 3rd Street

City: Encinitas, CA

Zip: 92024

Phone: (760) 557-0998

Fax: _____

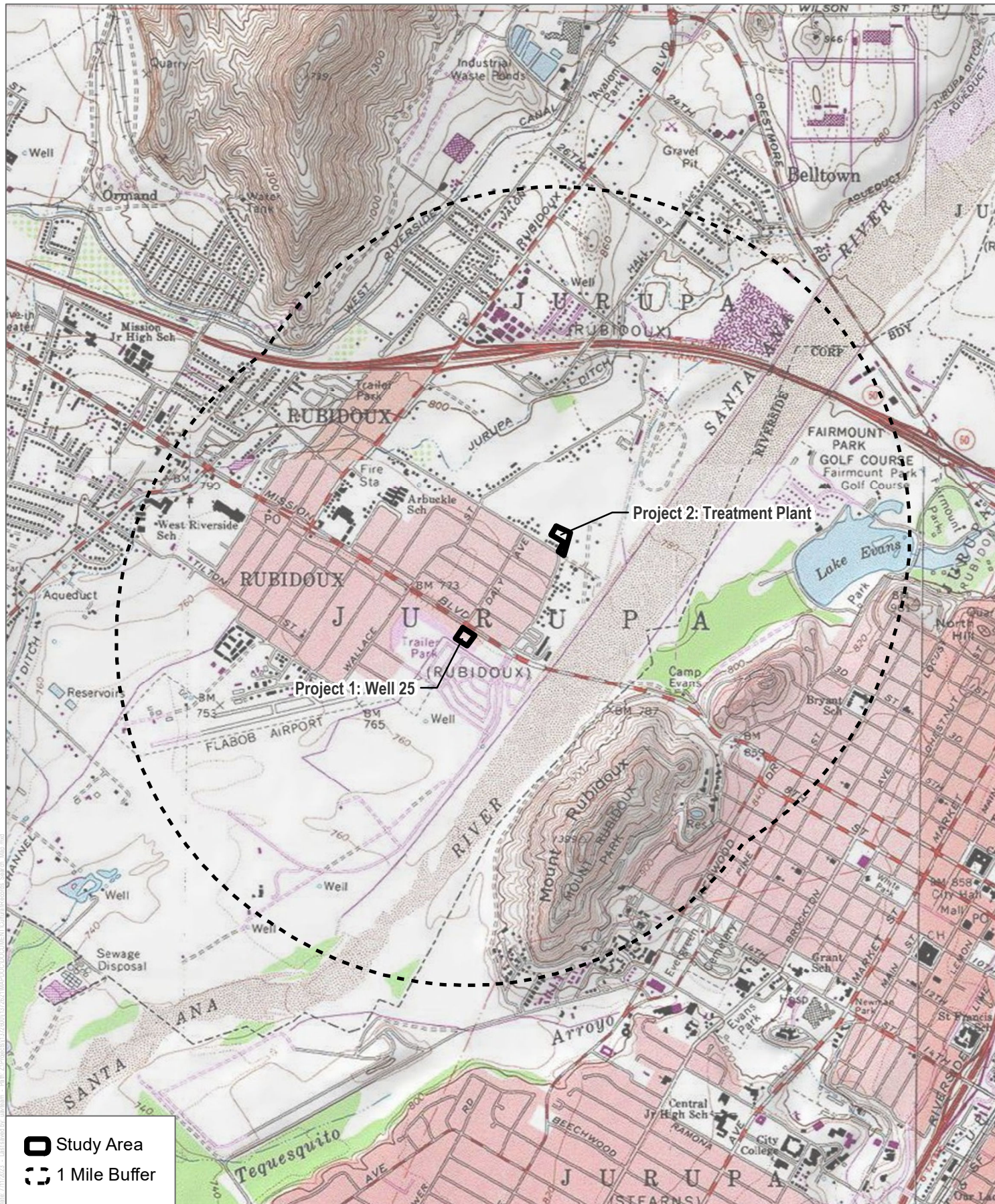
Email: rbakhtiary@dudek.com

Project Description:

Two Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) Water Resources Projects

Project 1: Well 25 construction

Project 2: Water treatment plant construction



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Riverside West & Fontana Quadrangles
 Township 2S; Range 5W; Sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23



From: Green, Andrew@NAHC <Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov>

Sent: Monday, August 28, 2023 4:25 PM

To: Roshanne Bakhtiary

Cc: admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Subject: WMWD NEPA-Compliant Cultural Assessments for Projects 1 and 2 (PN 13726.21)

Project

Attachments: SLF Yes WMWD NEPA-Compliant Cultural Assessments for Projects 1 and 2 (PN 13726.21) Project 8.28.2023.pdf; WMWD NEPA-Compliant Cultural Assessments for Projects 1 and 2 (PN 13726.21) Project 8.28.2023.xlsx

Good Afternoon,

Attached is the response to the project referenced above. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact our office email at nahc@nahc.ca.gov.

In our ongoing effort to enhance your user experience and increase functionality, we have transitioned from distributing data in PDF Format to Excel Format. This change allows you to take full advantage of features such as searching, filtering, and mail-merging, making it easier for you to handle and utilize the data provided. If you encounter any technical difficulties, or if you have any questions regarding this new format, please do not hesitate to reach out to me directly.

Regards,

Andrew Green

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov

Direct Line: (916) 573-1072

Office: (916) 373-3710

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

August 28, 2023

Roshanne Bakhtiary
DudekVia Email to: rbakhtiary@dudek.comCHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
VacantCOMMISSIONER
VacantCOMMISSIONER
VacantEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov**Re: WMWD NEPA-Compliant Cultural Assessments for Projects 1 and 2 (PN 13726.21) Project,
Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Bakhtiary:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/28/2023**

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	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
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	BobbyRay Esaprza, 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
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTtribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/28/2023**

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
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	
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	eozeil@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	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
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	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'w's'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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/28/2023**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
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	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	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	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	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
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
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	3/27/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	4/29/2019
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 528-9032		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	
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	Cultural Committee,	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	Cultural-Committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/28/2023**

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2023-004365
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed WMWD NEPA-Compliant Cultural Assessments for Projects 1 and 2 (PN 13726.21) Project, Riverside County.