

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Wineville Property Environmental Support Project

Riverside County, California

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August 2022

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Diversified Pacific Development Group, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Wineville Property Environmental Support Project in Riverside County, California. Diversified Pacific proposes to construct mixed residential lots and commercial retail facilities with walking paths and open space areas.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that five previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. No cultural resources have previously been recorded within the Project Area as a result of those studies.

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded two isolates inside the Project Area: WV-001-I (a historic-period metal horseshoe); and WV-002-I (a historic-period metal pipe fragment). These resources have been evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources eligibility criteria and recommended not eligible for listing under any criteria.

Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are also provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before Present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations

CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NETROnline	Nationwide Environmental Title Research
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Wineville Property Environmental Support Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Diversified Pacific Development Group, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project Area consists of 33.95 acres of property located in the northern quarter of Section 29 of Township 2 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1967 (Photorevised 1981) Corona North, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). It is also known as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 157250011, 157250012, and 157250013. It is south of Limonite Avenue, east of Wineville Avenue, north of 63rd Street, and west of 11110 Limonite Avenue. The proposed Project entails the construction of mixed residential lots and commercial retail facilities with walking paths and open space areas.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figure 1 and also represents the survey coverage area. It measures approximately 0.78 mile long and 400 feet wide.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the project; it could extend as deep as 20 feet below the current surface, and therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this project, this study assumes the vertical APE will not exceed 50 feet above the surface.

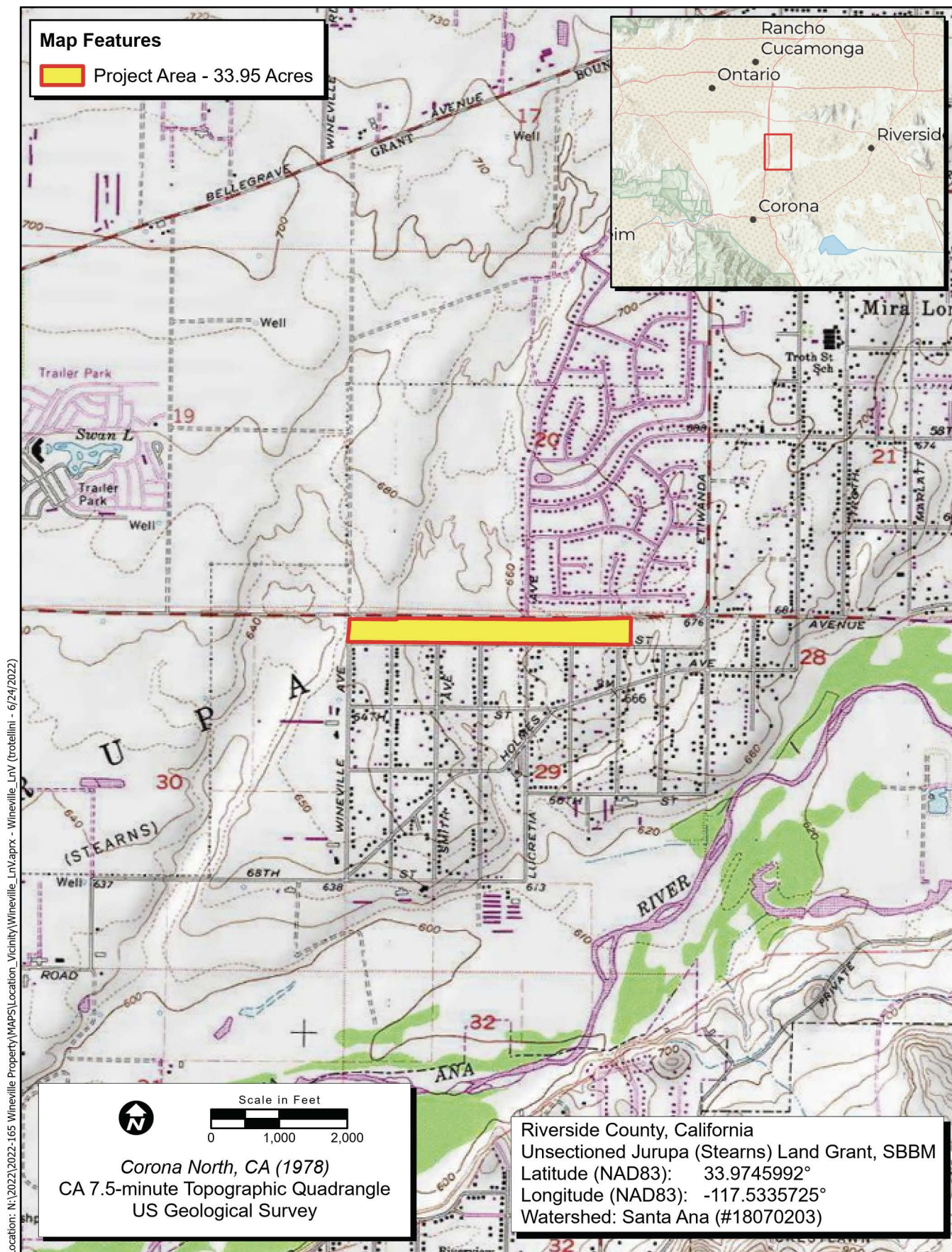


Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

1.3 Regulatory Context

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

“A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.”

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

"An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the

National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

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

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined

to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are 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. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix 1 includes results of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Appendix 2 contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix 3 presents photographs of the Project Area, and Appendix 4 has been redacted, as it would contain confidential cultural resource site locations and site records which cannot be made available to the public.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552). Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations range from 650 to 670 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area is located on undeveloped former agricultural land. Portions of the Project Area have been repeatedly mowed and tilled for weed abatement. Off-highway vehicle trails and dirt roads meander across the property. The Project Area is

located 4.12 miles southwest of the Jurupa Hills, 0.58 mile northwest of the Santa Ana River, and east of Interstate 15. The Day Creek Channel bisects the Project Area.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The majority of surface sediments within the Project Area consist of Middle Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits (Qof1a) to the east, Holocene and Late Pleistocene alluvial channel deposits (Qyaa) toward the center west and far northwest of the Project Area, and late to Middle Pleistocene alluvial channel deposits, (Qoaa) in the western portions of the Project Area (Morton et al. 2002). Holocene alluvial deposits are considered to hold potential for containing subsurface cultural resources because they were deposited concurrently with human occupation of the region.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (2022), 7 soil types are within the Project Area: Delhi fine sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes; Delhi loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes; Monserate sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes; Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, and Ramona sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes.

There exists the potential for buried precontact archaeological sites in the Project Area due to the presence of alluvium within the Project Area; specifically, Delhi sands, which tend to coincide with habitation sites in many parts of the state.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

Vegetation communities within the Project Area include nonnative grasses and forbs. A flood control channel bisects the site, supporting emergent wetland vegetation. Species that may occur in the area include mustard (*Brassica* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.), lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus* sp.), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), fleabane (*Erigeron*), common sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), radish (*Raphanus sativus*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), and horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*) (ECORP 2022).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Precontact History

3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present [BP])

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting now-extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local *fluted point* assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare

Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County, and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 3,500 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens. The resource acquisition locations have no evidence for overnight stays.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, two patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 B.P. and Topanga II runs from 5,000 BP to 3,500 B.P. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 B.P. with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 B.P.

Sites from the Topanga Pattern consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight

stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens. The most common artifacts found in residential bases are manos and milling stones (metates) and large core-cobble chopping tools including hammerstones and scraper planes. Projectile points (usually large leaf-shaped dart points and Elko dart points) indicate use of the spear-thrower or *altatli*. The paucity of projectile points in some sites suggests that small mammals may have been taken with traps and snares. Fishing for sheephead near kelp beds was carried out using bone gorges. Non-utilitarian artifacts include shell and stone beads, cogged stones, discoidals, doughnut stones, and stone balls. Burials were inhumations with associated grinding implements.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400-4,000 B.P.) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000-3,000 B.P.) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at "oases" and that Lake Elsinore was one of these oases. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 B.P. Greven Knoll III (3,000-1,000 B.P.) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta (1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.1.4 Del Rey Tradition/Late Holocene (3,500 BP to 150 BP)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume or Desert Serrano dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the

Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 B.P. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 B.P replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 B.P. (Sutton 2009) .

Takic people moved south into the southern Orange County area after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River, becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the ancestors of the Gabrielino is termed the Del Rey Tradition (3,500 to 150 B.P.) (Sutton 2010). With the arrival of the Takic speakers, settlement and subsistence systems changed. Mobility was greatly decreased compared to the Encinitas Tradition and small groups of related people lived in semi-permanent residential bases near a water source. Subsistence changed from a mobile foraging pattern to a collector pattern (Binford 1980). People collected resources and brought them back to the residential base. When away from the residential base people stayed overnight in temporary camps.

Six phases have been defined on the mainland (Angeles I – Angeles VI) and four phases (Island I – Island IV) have been defined on the southern Channel Islands for the Del Rey Tradition (Sutton 2010). Angeles I, II, and III (3,500 – 1,250 B.P.) correspond with the Intermediate Horizon first defined by Wallace (1955). During this period mortars and pestles were first used which probably indicates the beginning of acorn exploitation. Acorns required greater processing time, but were storable and contributed to a greater degree of sedentism. Lithic technology was more focused on making flake tools, rather than core tools, as in the previous Encinitas Tradition. Large projectile points, including Elko points, indicate that hunting was probably still accomplished with the atlatl or spear thrower.

Angeles IV, V, and VI (1,250 – 150 B.P.) correspond with the Late Prehistoric Horizon as originally defined by Wallace (1955). The complex hunter-gatherer cultures encountered by the Spaniards in southern California developed during the Late Prehistoric Period. People lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of a defended territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

The beginning of Angeles IV is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which made deer hunting more efficient. The bow and arrow was also used in wars for territorial defense. One of the most important food resources for inland groups was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorn processing was labor intensive, requiring grinding in a mortar and leaching with water to remove tannic acid (Basgall 1987). Many of the mortars are bedrock mortars. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Seeds were used as the storable staple in areas which lacked acorn-producing oak groves. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls. On the coast fish were obtained using shell fishhooks and nets.

Trade among local groups and inland and coastal groups was important as a means of obtaining resources from outside the local group's territory. Items traded over long distances included obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and from the Coso source in Inyo County, steatite bowls and ornaments from Catalina Island, shell beads and ornaments from the Santa Barbara Channel area, rabbit skins and deer hides from the interior, and dried fish and shellfish from the coast. Acorns, seeds, and other food resources were probably exchanged locally.

3.2 Ethnography

The Project Area is located in the western portion of Riverside County within the territory of the Gabrieliño. Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrieliño (also known as Gabrieleno, or Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrieliño were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles Basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term *Gabrieliño* came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrieliño are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984) and spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrieliño occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrieliño society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals they hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Gabrieliño also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, Gabrieliño population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrieliño communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrieliño are preserving Gabrieliño culture.

3.3 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. The Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) sent Cabrillo north to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. No missions were established in the Central Valley. The nearest missions were in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and included Mission San Francisco de Asís (Dolores) established in 1776 on the San Francisco Peninsula, Mission Santa Clara de Asís at the south end of San Francisco Bay in 1777, Mission San Jose in 1797, Mission San Rafael, established as an *asistencia* in 1817 and a full mission in 1823, and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in 1823 (California Spanish Missions 2011; Castillo 1978). Presidios were established at San Francisco and Monterey. The Spanish took little interest in the area and did not establish any missions or settlements in the Central Valley.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson and West 1880).

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or ranchos (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican Period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

John Sutter, a European immigrant, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta California for a land grant, which he received in 1841. Sutter built a flour mill and grew wheat near the fort (Bidwell 1971). Gold was discovered in the flume of Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River in January 1848 (Marshall 1971). The discovery of gold initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, which brought thousands of miners and settlers to the Sierra foothills east and southeast of Sacramento.

The American Period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land outside the land grants became federal public land, which was surveyed into sections, quarter-sections, and quarter-quarter sections. The federal public land could be purchased at a low fixed price per acre or could be obtained through homesteading (after 1862) (Robinson 1948).

3.4 Project Area History

Juan Bandini was granted the Rancho Jurupa, what is now Jurupa Valley, by the Mexican government in September of 1838. As California became part of the United States in 1850, settlers began flooding into the area. In the mid-1800s, the area of Mira Loma was known as Wineville, a name given to the community for its grape vineyards and wine production (Stokley 2011). When Riverside County was later formed in the late 1800s, the county prospered as an area for agriculture, construction, transportation, and manufacturing. Wineville continued to steadily grow its agriculture and wine production into the 1900s. In 1930, the community decided to change its name to Mira Loma due in part to negative publicity of the area. Today, much of the agricultural field are gone and have been replaced with planned residential communities and commercial properties, and the area is seen as a transportation hub for the many warehouses in the area. In 2011, the areas of Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Pedley, Sunnyslope, and Glen Avon were incorporated as part of the city of Jurupa Valley (Riverside County n.d.).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, M.S., who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, supervised this cultural resource investigation. Sonia Sifuentes and Associate Archaeologist Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA conducted the fieldwork. Nicholas Bizzell, Evelyn Hildebrand, Steven Wintergerst, Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA, and Julian E. Acuña, RPA prepared the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist at ECORP and has more than 14 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, data recovery excavations, and construction monitoring compliance for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist at ECORP with over five years of experience working in cultural resource management across southern California. She holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. in Anthropology with a focused curriculum in archaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, artifact analysis, construction monitoring, both as an archaeological monitor and field lead, and the recording and recovery of precontact and historic-period archaeological sites. She has also worked with Egypt's department of Antiquities in collaboration with the Wadi el-Hudi expedition in 2019 in the desert southeast of Aswan Egypt, using photogrammetry to record and create digital 3D models of sites.

Steven Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 11 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology. Mr. Wintergerst has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory process, with extensive experience throughout California and western Arizona. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Nicholas Bizzell is an Associate Archaeologist with ECORP and has more than 11 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology from Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. Mr. Bizzell has participated in numerous archaeological projects throughout California, experience that includes working with clients in both public and private sectors. Mr. Bizzell has substantial archaeological experience with cultural resources monitoring, inventory surveys, excavation and subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis for projects in northern and southern California. Additionally, Mr. Bizzell is cross-trained as a paleontological monitor for projects requiring both archaeological and paleontological monitoring.

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton in addition to a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego. He has prepared or contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports/Environmental Impact Statements or Cultural Resource studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110. Mr. DeGiovine has coordinated and cooperated with primary contractors, clients, and other environmental stakeholders to ensure that projects meet environmental compliance and are completed expeditiously.

Julian Acuña, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with more than six years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University, San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, construction monitoring, the recording of both precontact and historic-period archaeological sites, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 27 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the property at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), of the CHRIS at University of California Riverside, on June 22, 2022. The EIC is the official repository of cultural resources reports and site records for several counties in Southern California, including Riverside County. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent and location of previous surveys, previously identified precontact or historic-period archaeological site locations, architectural resources, historic properties, cultural landscapes, or ethnic resources within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2022a); The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022b); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019); and Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). The following historic maps were reviewed:

- 1900 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 2 South, Range 6 West;
- 1902 USGS Corona, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale);
- 1942 USGS Corona and Vicinity, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1942 Corona, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1954 Corona North, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1967 Corona North, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1967 (Photorevised 1973) Corona North, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photos taken in 1938, 1959, 1967, 1985, 1994, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018 for any indications of property usage and built environment (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETROnline] 2022).

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 27, 2022 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix 2). This search will determine whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have

recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies have not delegated authority to ECORP to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey on August 5, 2022 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects. ECORP expended one person-day in the field. At the time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the EIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Thirty-seven previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted in or within 1 mile of the property. Of the 37 studies, five were conducted within the Project Area and the other 32 were within the 1-mile radius (Table 1). Appendix 1 lists the reports located within 1 mile of the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of precontact sites, including lithic scatters and habitation sites, and historical sites, including reservoirs and sites associated with historic agricultural activities and utility lines. The previous studies were conducted between 1994 and 2015.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-03590	Hale, Alice	Cultural Resources Assessment, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Chino Basin Desalination Program: Water Pipelines, Wells, and Reservoir	1997	Yes
RI-03781	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Day Creek Channel Stage 6 Alignment, Located in the Mira Loma Area of Riverside County	1994	Yes
RI-05052	Mckenna et al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Eastvale Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California	2003	Yes
RI-08772	Terri Jacquemain	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Jurupa Community Services District Sewer System Capital Improvements Project, Jurupa Area, Riverside County, California	2010	Yes
RI-09514	Bai "Tom" Tang, Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Wineville Market and Village Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California	2015	Yes

The results of the records search indicate that all of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, these studies were conducted in smaller segments, at different times, by different consultants, as many as seven years ago under obsolete standards. Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE for the Project.

The records search also determined that seven previously recorded historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, six are historic-period buildings, and one is a historic-era energy transmission line. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in or within 1 mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
-	013794	Anna M. Hoover 2004	Historic	Vanden Berg Dairy building	No
-	014880	Sharon Saunders 1984	Historic	Historic Building	No
-	015256	Josh Smallwood 2002	Historic	Alger Dairy Building	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in or within 1 mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
013914	016681	Michael Dice 2007	Historic	Southern Sierra Power Line	No
-	017379	Sharon Saunders 1984	Historic	Historic Building	No
-	017382	Sharon Saunders 1984	Historic	Historic Building	No
-	019796	Terri Jacquemain 2011	Historic	Historic Building	No

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's Built Environment Resource Directory for Riverside County included the following three historic residences within one mile of the project area (OHP 2022a): 6585 Dana Avenue, 6402 Frank Avenue, and 11630 Holmes Avenue.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The closest listed property is the Galleano winery, located approximately 2.29 miles north of the Project Area at 4231 Wineville Road in Jurupa Valley (City of Jurupa Valley 2022; Galleano Winery 2020).

ECORP reviewed resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) and by the OHP (2022b) on August 4, 2022. As a result, it was determined that no California Historical Landmarks are located within the Project Area. The nearest landmark is California Landmark No. 102, the Louis Rubidoux House, located approximately 6.8 miles to the east of the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that the southwestern quarter of Section 29 was patented to Juan Bandini on March 23, 1879 under Patent number CACAAA-083087.

A RealQuest Property Search indicates the following lots may be affected by the project:

- 11792 Limonite Avenue, Mira Loma, CA, APN 157-250-013 includes most of the property west of the drainage canal. The owner is listed as Wineville Marketplace and consists of 17.64 acres;
- 11276 Limonite Avenue, Mira Loma, APN 157-250-011 includes most of the property east of the drainage canal; the owner is listed as Wineville Marketplace and consists of 16.3 acres; and
- APN157-250-012, located in the drainage channel and the current owner is the Riverside County Flood Control.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges in or within 1 mile of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the property was initially undeveloped. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1900 GLO Plat map for Township 2 South, Range 6 West indicates that the property was once a part of Rancho Jurupa, owned by Abel Stearns.
- The 1902 USGS Corona, California (1:125,000) topographic quadrangle map shows the Project Area within the Stearns Rancho and no development is depicted within the Project Area.
- The 1942 USGS Corona and Vicinity, California (1:31,680) topographic quadrangle map depicts multiple structures on the property.
- The 1942 Corona, California (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle map depicts the area as undeveloped, with Wineville Avenue to the west of the Project Area and 63rd Street (depicted as Obern Avenue) to the south; residential subdivisions are shown as developed south of Obern Avenue.
- The 1954 Corona North, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic quadrangle map continues to show the Project Area as undeveloped. Obrien Avenue is cut off to the west and is now named 63rd Street.
- The 1967 Corona North, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic quadrangle map shows the Project Area as undeveloped.
- The 1967 (photorevised 1973) Corona North, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic quadrangle map shows the Project Area as undeveloped.
- A review of aerial photographs from 1938 show the Project Area land as undeveloped and located directly north of 63rd street, which at this time appears to be a dirt road; no development appears on the property at this time.
- A review of aerial photographs from 1959 show the Project Area as undeveloped.
- A review of aerial photographs from 1967 show the area as undeveloped.
- Aerial photographs from 1985 show the channelization of the dry creek bisecting the property.
- Aerial photographs from 1994, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018 show the development of residential subdivisions to the north of the property and the development of the commercial shopping center to the properties east but the property itself remains undeveloped.

In sum, the property has appeared to remain undeveloped aside from the modern channelization of the dry creek, which runs through the property. The resulting artificial channel is not old enough to be considered a cultural resource and is not considered further; however, natural creeks often are associated

with precontact habitation, and there exists a potential that the channelization process disturbed precontact archaeological deposits.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

ECORP received results from the NAHC on August 4, 2022. A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix 2.

5.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on August 5, 2022. Ground visibility in the Project Area was decent overall, with sporadic portions of dense vegetation that reduced visibility. Disturbances include off-highway-vehicle tracks, modern refuse, and animal refuse. The channel that cuts through the middle of the Project Area running in a north-south orientation was fenced off with no access point available, but could be easily viewed from multiple angles.



Figure 2. Project Area overview from western boundary (view east; August 5, 2022).



Figure 3. Project Area overview from northeastern corner by channel (view south-southwest; August 5, 2022).

5.3.1 Cultural Resources

Two cultural resources were identified as a result of this study: WV-001-I and WV-002-I.

WV-001-I consists of a historic-period isolated machine-made horseshoe that measures 4 14/16 inches wide by 4 1/2 inches high (Figure 4). WV-002-I consists of a historic-period isolated metal pipe fragment that is collapsed on both ends, is exposed in secondary deposition, and measures 56 inches long with a 3-inch diameter (Figure 5).

Both artifacts were observed on the surface, and close examination of their locations did not yield any indication that these were associated with intact archaeological deposits. Evidence of intact archaeological deposition includes the artifacts embedded within original ground or associated with other historic period artifacts or features. While their presence indicates historical use of the general area, they appear out of primary context and do not contribute information important in history.



Figure 4. WV-001-I, detail view (August 5, 2022).

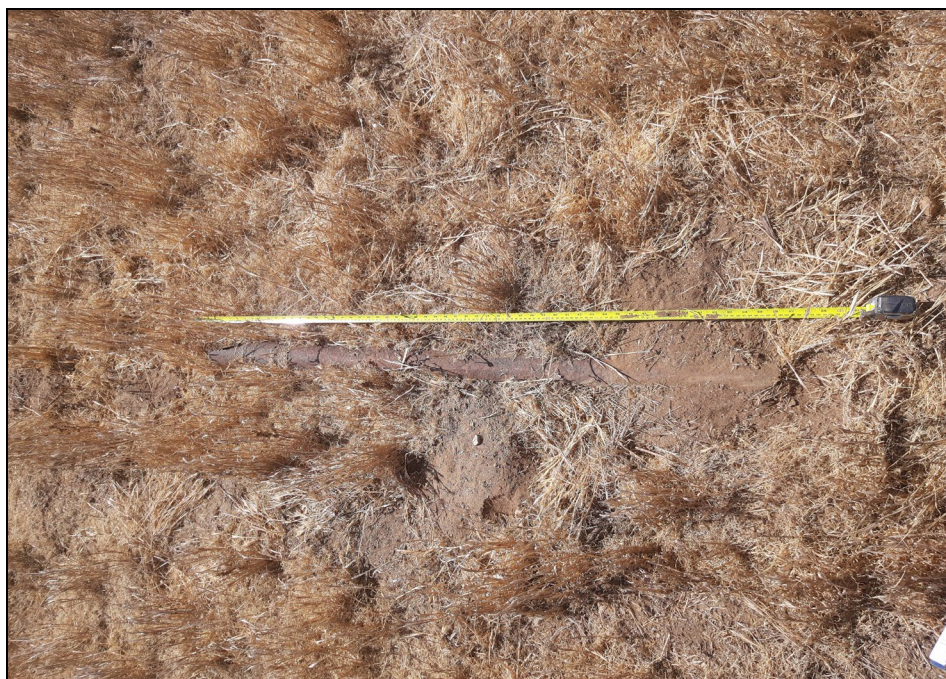


Figure 5. WV-002-I, detail view (August 5, 2022).

5.3.2 Evaluations

Two historic-period isolated finds were identified as part of this study: WV-001-I, a heavily rusted horseshoe; and WV-002-I, a metal pipe fragment.

Isolates are unassociated artifacts or minor features that represent either accidental inclusion or are otherwise disconnected from the human activity that produced them. Isolates typically do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history because they cannot be connected to a particular event (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1). Isolates are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with archaeological or historical sites, and generally no information exists in the archival record to associate isolates with important individuals in history (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2). Isolates do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3). Finally, isolates in general do not provide important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4). Therefore, the two isolates identified during the technical study do not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource. These isolated finds do not contribute to any known or suspected historic districts; and are neither considered to be Historic Properties for the purpose of Section 106 NHPA, nor Historical Resources under CEQA.

Therefore, the two isolated finds identified during the survey are recommended not eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP under any criteria.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Two historic-period isolated finds were identified on the property as a result of the field survey. These resources have been evaluated and are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under any criteria. Therefore, no known Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources under CEQA will be affected by the Proposed Project. Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no project activity should occur.

6.2 Post-Review Discoveries

There exists a moderate potential for buried precontact archaeological resources in the Project Area due to Holocene alluvium present within the property. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the lead agency adopt and implement the following mitigation measures to reduce potential adverse impacts to Less than Significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and

shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "The public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Records Search Results

Appendix 2 – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix 3 – Project Area Photographs

Appendix 4 – ***Redacted*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 34.00 **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: Eastern Information Center

Print Name: Sonia Sifuentes Date: 06/23/2022

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting Inc.

Address: 215 North Fifth Street

City: Redlands State: CA Zip: 92374

Phone: (909) 307-0046 Fax: (909) 307-0056 Email: ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: _____ Billing Phone: _____

Project Name / Reference: Wineville Environmental Support 2022-165

Project Street Address: South of Limonite Ave, between Wineville Ave and Etiwanda Ave

County or Counties: Riverside

Township/Range/UTMs: Section 29 Township 02S Range 06W 3759473.96N / 450406.22 E

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Corona North, CA (1978)

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ☒

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ 1,000.00

(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed \$1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the \$150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the [OHP website](#).

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☐ Custom GIS Maps and GIS Data ☒ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no."

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within <u>1</u> mi.	radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations ¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
Report Locations ¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
"Other" Report Locations ²	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	

3. Database Information:

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the [SSWVIC website](#) for examples)

	Within project area	Within <u>1</u> mi.	radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database¹			
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database			
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
Report Database¹			
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
Include "Other" Reports ²	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request):			
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records ¹	Within project area	Within <u>1</u> mi.	radius
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
Reports ¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	
"Other" Reports ²	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐	

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

Within project area Within 1 mi. radius**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory³:**

Directory listing only (Excel format)

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐**OHP Archaeological Resources Directory^{1,5}:**

Directory listing only (Excel format)

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐**California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**

Directory listing only (PDF format)

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the [OHP website](#) and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Surveyyes ☐ / no ☐**Ethnographic Information**yes ☐ / no ☐**Historical Literature**yes ☐ / no ☐**Historical Maps**yes ☐ / no ☐**Local Inventories**yes ☐ / no ☐**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps**yes ☐ / no ☐**Shipwreck Inventory**yes ☐ / no ☐**Soil Survey Maps**yes ☐ / no ☐

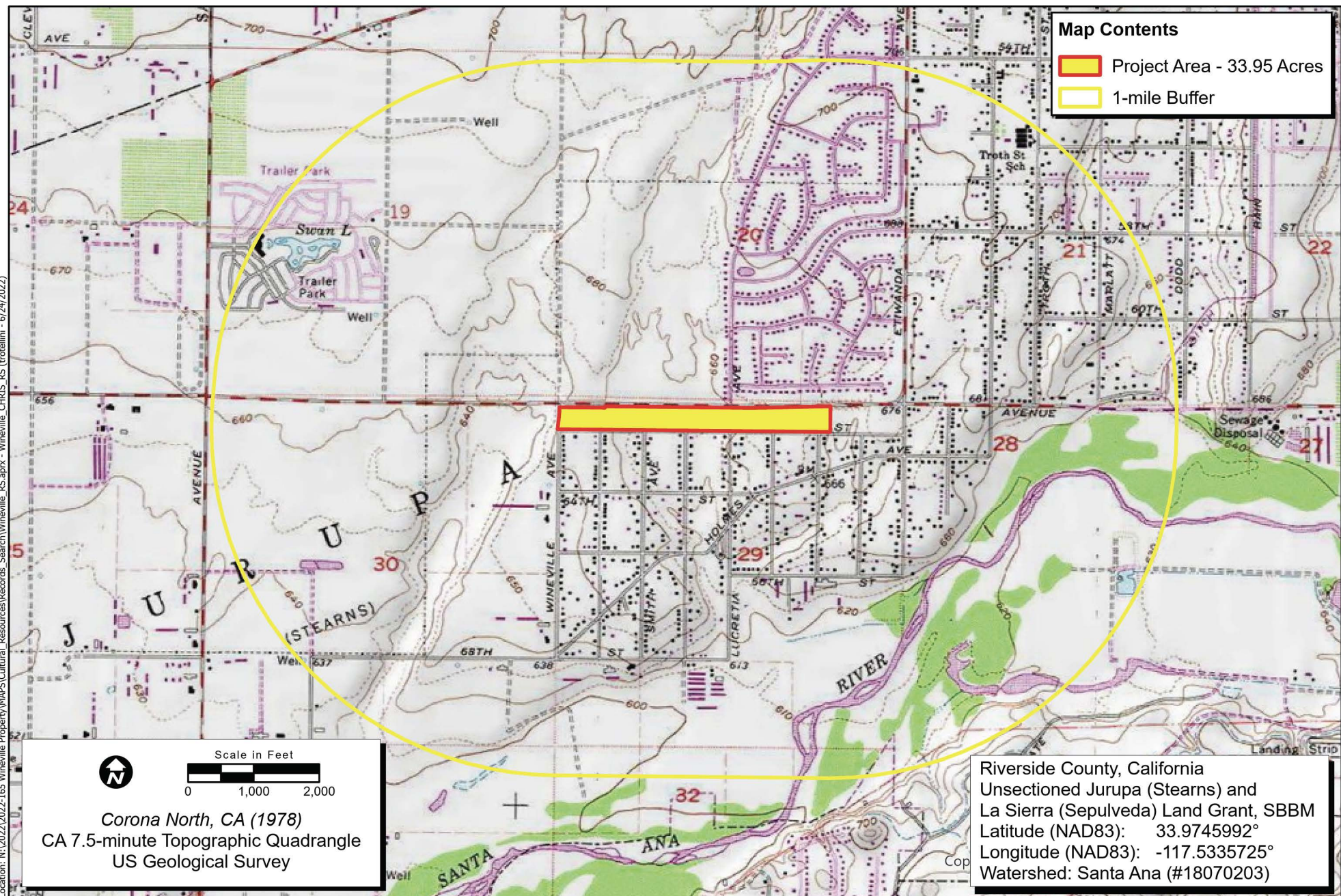
¹ In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

² "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

³ Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

⁴ Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

⁵ Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.



Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00061	NADB-R - 1080072; Other - DACW09-83-C-0033; Voided - MF-0055	1985	Paul E. Langenwalter II and James Brock	Phase II Archaeological Studies Prado Basin And The Lower Santa Ana River	ECOS Managenent Criteria, Inc., Cypress, CA	33-000100, 33-000652, 33-000653, 33-001044, 33-001098, 33-001543, 33-002203, 33-002754, 33-002755, 33-002778, 33-002797, 33-002802, 33-002803, 33-002804
RI-00117	NADB-R - 1080134; Voided - MF-0104	1973	Phlip J. Wilke and Stephen Hammond	LA Loma-Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C.. Riverside	33-000127, 33-000494, 33-000502, 33-000615, 33-000616, 33-000617, 33-000618, 33-000619, 33-000620, 33-000621, 33-000622, 33-000623, 33-000624
RI-00172	NADB-R - 1080223; Voided - MF-0161	1975	Garth Portillo	Letter Report: 210 Acres by Etiwanda Avenue	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00175	NADB-R - 1080226; Submitter - 145; Voided - MF-0164	1975	Garth Portillo	Environmental Impact Evalution: Archaeology of the Jurupa Community Services District Improvement District Nos. 2 and 3, UCRARU # 145	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00176	NADB-R - 1085308; Voided - MF-0164	1998	Roger D, Mason, Phillipe Lapin, and Wayne H. Bonner	Cultural Resources Records Search for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 213-02, Mira Loma, California	Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, CA	
RI-02307	NADB-R - 1082764; Other - DACW09-86-D-0034; Voided - MF-2508	1988	R. Paul Hampson, Jerrel Sorensen, Suasan K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, and Jeanne E. Arnold	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California	Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, CA	33-000127, 33-000559, 33-000561, 33-000620, 33-000621, 33-000622, 33-003353, 33-003354, 33-003355, 33-003356, 33-003357, 33-003358, 33-003359, 33-003360, 33-003361, 33-003362, 33-003363
RI-02720	NADB-R - 1083188; Voided - MF-2924	1990	ARKUSH, BROOKE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMONITE ROAD WIDENING PROJECT LOCATED IN MIRA LOMA, WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	
RI-02837	NADB-R - 1083442; Voided - MF-3036	1990	ARKUSH, BROOKE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 25718 LOCATED WEST OF THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	33-003945
RI-02957	NADB-R - 1083317; Submitter - 1095; Voided - MF-3181	1990	SWOPE, KAREN	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT DPD-EP-25 (REV. 2/83).	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-03000	NADB-R - 1083543; Voided - MF-3223	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE I-15 CORRIDOR SPECIFIC PLAN JURUPA, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	33-001848
RI-03673	NADB-R - 1086064	2003	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURA S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 31107, A 46.2- ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF HAMNER AVENUE AND SCHLEISMAN ROAD, MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	JOHN MINCH & ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-012401
RI-04925	NADB-R - 1086287; Submitter - BCB-04- 541	2004	HOOVER, ANNA M. and JULIA FOX	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORIC EVALUATION REPORT: TRACT 32136, APNS 152-020-002 AND -0906, 50-ACRE PROPERTY, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	33-013794
RI-05049	NADB-R - 1086411	2003	MCKENNA ET AL.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED EASTVALE WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	33-000652, 33-001042, 33-001043, 33-001436, 33-001451, 33-003357, 33-006006, 33-006524, 33-006525, 33-006668, 33-006669, 33-006688
RI-05567	NADB-R - 1086930	2004	SCHMIDT, JAMES	DETERIORATED POLE REPLACEMENT LOCATION ON THE SEVAINE 12KV DISTRIBUTION LINE, NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	COMPASS ROSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL, INC.	
RI-06106	NADB-R - 1087469	2004	TANIGUCHI, CHRISTEEN	LETTER REPORT: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY CANDIDATE SC-208- 01 (MIKE'S AUCTION) 10411 LIMONITE AVENUE, MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-06213	NADB-R - 1087576; Submitter - PROJECT NUMBER: CA-5378B	2006	Sean M. Thal	Letter Report: Historic Consultation for Nextel of California (Nextel) Wireless Telecommunications Service (WTS) Facility Project River Trails/ CA-5378B, near Mira Loma, in unincorporated Riverside County, California	EARTH TOUCH, INC.	
RI-06267	NADB-R - 1087630; Submitter - COGSTONE PROJECT NUMBER: 1199	2006	SCOTT, KIM and SHERRI GUST	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING REPORT FOR THE SERAFINA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	COGSTONE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, INC.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06460	NADB-R - 1087825; Submitter - CONTRACT #1329	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, and MATTHEW WETHERBEE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT NO.31606, NEAR THE CITY OF MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	
RI-06542	NADB-R - 1087909; Submitter - JOB #1802A	2006	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, ZACHARY HRUBY, and MELISSA HERNANDEZ	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, I-15 CORRIDOR SPECIFIC PLAN AMENDMENT, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06543	NADB-R - 1087910; Submitter - JOB #1656A	2006	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, JOSH SMALLWOOD, DANIEL BALLESTER, and TERRI JACQUEMAIN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 34202, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-015256
RI-06547	NADB-R - 1087914; Submitter - JOB #1656A	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, JOSH SMALLWOOD, DANIEL BALLESTER, and TERRI JACQUEMAIN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 34201, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06779	Submitter - CRM Tech Contract #2003A	2007	CRM Tech	Historical/Archeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 33428, The Vernola Project, Near the Community of Mira Loma, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-07289		2007	Bai Tom Tang and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 161-260-004 at 6048 Etiwanda Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-07450		2007	Bonner, H. Wayne and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE04672B (Morse Chiropractic), 10935 Limonite Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California	MBA	
RI-08537	Other - WLPX Eastvale, LLC; Submitter - CRM Contract No. 2340	2009	Bai "Tom" Tang	Letter Report Final Report Findings Archaeological, Palentological, and Native American Monitoring Eastvale South Project	CRM TECH	
RI-08737	Submitter - CRM TECH Project No. 2521	2011	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, and Terri Jacquemain	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Plot Plan No. 24518, 6146 Etiwanda Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09072		2013	Brian F. Smith	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR TENTATIVE TRACT 36391, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10001		2017	Brian F. Smith	Re: results of archaeological monitoring at the harvest villages project, tract no. 33428-3, city of jurupa valley, california (negative archaeological monitoring project)	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-10205	Other - SCH No. 96021051	1996	GRC Redevelopment Consultants, Inc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Merger of Redevelopment Project Areas 2-1986, 2-1987 and 2-1989, and the Addition of Territory	GRC Redevelopment Consultants, Inc.	
RI-10547	Other - TPM 32563	2018	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the TPM 32565 Project City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10655		2015	Heather R. Puckett	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Earth Site, at 10960 Limonite Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California 91752	Tetra Tech	
RI-10855	Other - Site 5313A	2010	Diane F. Bonner and Robert J. Wlodarski	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site 5313A (TMO IE04672 Limonite) located at 10935 Limonite Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California, 91752	Historic, Enirvornmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	

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

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____ **Wineville Environmental Support 2022-165** _____

County: _____ **Riverside** _____

USGS Quadrangle Name: _____ **Coronoa North, CA (1978)** _____

Township: _____ **02S** _____ **Range:** _____ **06W** _____ **Section(s):** _____ **29** _____

Company/Firm/Agency: _____ **ECORP Consulting Inc.** _____

Street Address: _____ **215 North Fifth Street** _____

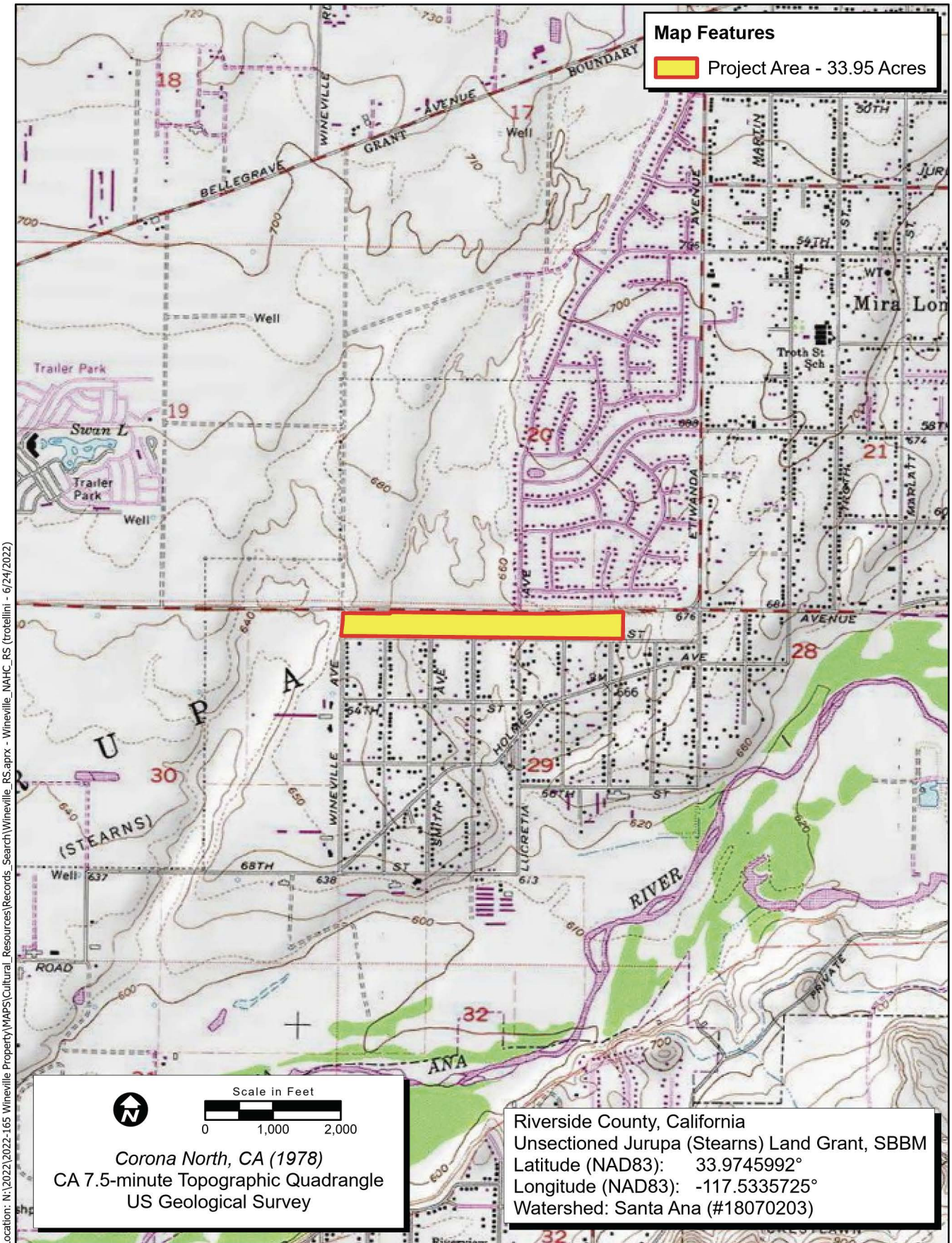
City: _____ **Redlands** _____ **Zip:** _____ **92374** _____

Phone: _____ **(909) 307-0046** _____

Fax: _____ **(909) 307-0056** _____

Email: _____ **ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com** _____

Project Description: ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands file search for the proposed project located in the City of Jurupa Valley in Riverside County, California. The project area is approximately 34 acres of property. Please reference the project number 2022-165 for all correspondence.



Location: N:\2022\2022-165 Wineville Property\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Records_Search\Wineville_RS.aprx - Wineville_NAHC_RS (trotellini - 6/24/2022)

Map Date: 6/24/2022
Sources: ESRI, USGS



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 4, 2022

Sonia Sifuentes
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
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VICE CHAIRPERSON
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Chumash

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Karuk

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Apache

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Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

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Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
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Kumeyaay

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**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: Wineville Environmental Support 2022-165 Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Sifuentes:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded 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. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might 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 me. 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
8/4/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Wineville Environmental Support 2022-165 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/4/2022**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula
Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Cupeno
Luiseno

Pechanga Band of Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Pechanga Band of Indians

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Luiseno

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Wineville Environmental Support 2022-165 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/4/2022**

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

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.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Wineville Environmental Support 2022-165 Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX 3

Project Area Photographs

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: Wineville Environmental Support

Project Number: 2022-165

[illegible]



20220805_075155



20220805_075553



20220805_082308



20220805_084702



20220805_084906



20220805_085207



20220805_091556



20220805_092942



20220805_093002



20220805_093551



20220805_093745



20220805_094444



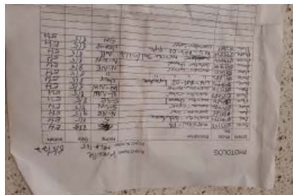
20220805_095828



20220805_102308



20220805_123509



20220805_123517









Project Name: Wineville 8/5/22
Project Number: 7P2-165

PHOTOLOG

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Phone	075155	overview - PA	NE	8/5	EH
Phone	075353	overview - disturbance	S	8/5	EH
Phone	083308	overview - corner	N-NE	8/5	EH
Phone	084700	overview - corner	S-SW	8/5	EH
Phone	084906	overview - channel	S-SE	8/5	EH
Phone	085007	overview - corner	N-NW	8/5	EH
Phone	091556	overview - corner	W-NW	8/5	EH
Phone	092949	W-V - 001-OT horseshoe	clump	8/5	EH
Phone	093002	" " "	"	8/5	EH
Phone	093551	overview - corner	N-NE	8/5	EH
Phone	093745	overview - channel	N-NW	8/5	EH
Phone	094444	~~overview~~ overview - soil (visibility)	NE	8/5	EH
Phone	095008	N-V - 002-OT pipe	clump	8/5	EH
Phone	103808	overview - corner	SW	8/5	EH



Project Name: Wineville 8/5/22
Project Number: 7P2-165

PHOTOLOG

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Phone	075155	overview - PA	NE	8/5	EH
Phone	075353	overview - disturbance	S	8/5	EH
Phone	083308	overview - corner	N-NE	8/5	EH
Phone	084700	overview - corner	S-SW	8/5	EH
Phone	084906	overview - channel	S-SE	8/5	EH
Phone	085007	overview - corner	N-NW	8/5	EH
Phone	091556	overview - corner	W-NW	8/5	EH
Phone	092949	W-V - 001-OT horseshoe	clump	8/5	EH
Phone	093002	" " "	"	8/5	EH
Phone	093551	overview - corner	N-NE	8/5	EH
Phone	093745	overview - channel	N-NW	8/5	EH
Phone	094444	~~overview~~ overview - soil (visibility)	NE	8/5	EH
Phone	095008	N-V - 002-OT pipe	clump	8/5	EH
Phone	103808	overview - corner	SW	8/5	EH

Redacted Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

Appendix 4 would contain information on the specific location of cultural resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. Information on the specific location of precontact and historic sites is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and California Public Records Act.

As a non-confidential version of this report, Appendix 4 has been redacted from this publication.