
Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report

2240 Fleetwood Drive Industrial Building Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California

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Management Summary

This report presents the results of Dudek's Phase I cultural resources inventory and Phase II evaluation conducted for the 2240 Fleetwood Drive Industrial Building Project (Project or proposed Project), located in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. The Project is located within Section 16 of Township 4 South and Range 6 West of the Fontana, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 1, Project Location). The Project proposes the development of an 84,200-square-foot industrial building and associated equipment/storage area, truck scale, and circulation area at 2240 Fleetwood Drive located within the northeastern portion of the City of Jurupa Valley encompassing Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 178-350-029, 178-350-030, 178-350-024, and 178-350-026 (Figure 2, Project Area).

The City of Jurupa Valley (City) is the Lead Agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In accordance with CEQA and local regulations, Dudek performed a Phase I cultural resources inventory and Phase II evaluation that included a records search, an archival information and literature review, correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, a cultural resources pedestrian survey, and the recordation and evaluation of one newly identified historic-era resource under all applicable historical significance criteria.

Dudek conducted a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search of the Project area and surrounding one-mile radius at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Overall, the records searches did not identify any cultural resources within the Project area, though 35 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within one mile of the Project area. Of these, 33 are characterized as historic-era built environment resources associated with the development of the Jurupa Valley and Riverside areas over the first half of the twentieth century. The EIC and SCCIC records search results are included in Confidential Appendix A. A Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested for the proposed Project, and results were positive for Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project area, though the NAHC did not provide details on what the resource(s) are or where they are located. The NAHC additionally provided a list of 44 Native American individuals/tribal organizations that should be contacted for more information on the potential tribal sensitivities regarding the currently proposed Project. To date, Dudek has not initiated contact with the entities listed by the NAHC. The SLF search results are included in Appendix B.

Dudek archaeologist David Faith conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project area on February 15, 2024. During the pedestrian survey, one newly identified historic-era resource (FD-DF-S-001) was recorded within the Project area. FD-DF-S-001 is characterized as a three-walled cinder block foundation. A review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery reveal that FD-DF-S-001 is likely associated with the historic-era residence that existed to the northwest of the Project area over the early and mid-twentieth century. Additionally, this review also identified that approximately 75% of the proposed Project area has been subject to past ground disturbances like development and grading and clearing by heavy machinery. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Series site forms (DPR site forms) were prepared for FD-DF-S-001 and will be submitted to the SCIC of the CHRIS located at San Diego State University (new location of Riverside County CHRIS records). The DPR site form is included in Confidential Appendix C.

FD-DF-S-001 was evaluated as part of the current study. Dudek concludes that FD-DF-S-001 does not meet the eligibility criteria to be considered a historical resource and is recommended ineligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and not significant or considered a unique archaeological resource under CEQA.

Based on the evaluation of FD-DF-S-001, the available archival information indicating past disturbances within the Project area, and in consideration of the lack of previously recorded archaeological resources within and adjacent to the Project; there is a low potential for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during Project implementation. Dudek recommends no further archaeological efforts or mitigation, including cultural construction monitoring, to be necessary in support of Project implementation. In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are encountered during the exposure of subsurface soils within the Project area, ground-disturbing work should be immediately halted in the area, and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to evaluate the resources.

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify the person or persons it believes to be the MLD from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site and make recommendations for the treatment and disposition, in consultation with the property owner, of the human remains.

1 Introduction

Dudek conducted a cultural resources inventory and evaluation for the 2240 Fleetwood Drive Industrial Building Project, located in the City of Jurupa Valley, California. The City of Jurupa Valley is the Lead Agency responsible for compliance with the CEQA. In accordance with CEQA and local regulations, Dudek performed a Phase I cultural resources inventory and Phase II evaluation that included a records search, an archival information and literature review, correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, a cultural resources pedestrian survey, and the recordation and evaluation of one newly identified historic-era resource under all applicable historical significance criteria.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The proposed Project is located within Section 16 of Township 4 South and Range 6 West of the Fontana, California USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 1). The Project involves the development of an 84,200-square-foot industrial building and associated equipment/storage area, truck scale, and circulation area on a 6.8-acre site at 2240 Fleetwood Drive located within the northeastern portion of the City encompassing APNs 178-350-029, 178-350-030, 178-350-024, and 178-350-026 (Figure 2).



SOURCE: Bing Maps (Accessed: 2024)

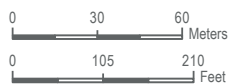


FIGURE 2
Project Area

2240 Fleetwood Drive Jurupa Valley Project

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2 Regulatory Setting

2.1 State Requirements

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

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

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

- (1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or

- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

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

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

Impacts on nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

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

2.1.2 The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

(NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.4 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

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

2.1.5 California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that tribal cultural resources must be

considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a tribal cultural resource as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American tribe and that is either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.7 Guidelines for Determining Significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRC Section 21083.2(d) states that “[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be

required for a unique archeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.”

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Local Regulations

2.2.1 City of Jurupa Valley General Plan

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

Policies:

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

COS 7.2. Public Information. Encourage programs that provide public information on the City's history and cultural heritage, and participate with other agencies to help educate students about the City's rich natural and man-made environment.

COS 7.3. Development Review. Evaluate project sites for archaeological sensitivity and for a project's potential to uncover or disturb cultural resources as part of development review.

COS 7.4. Site Confidentiality. Protect the confidentiality and prevent inappropriate public exposure or release of information on locations or contents of paleontological and archaeological resource sites.

COS 7.5. Native American Consultation. Refer development projects for Native American tribal review and consultation as part of the environmental review process, in compliance with state law.

COS 7.6. Non-Development Activities. Prohibit activities that could disturb or destroy cultural resource sites, such as off-road vehicle use, site excavation or fill, mining, or other activities on or adjacent to known sites, or the unauthorized collection of artifacts.

COS 7.7. Qualified archaeologist present. Cease construction or grading activities in and around sites where archaeological resources are discovered until a qualified archaeologist knowledgeable in Native American cultures can determine the significance of the resource and recommend alternative mitigation measures.

COS 7.8. Native American Monitoring. Include Native American participation in the City's guidelines for resource assessment and impact mitigation. Native American representatives should be present during archaeological excavation and during construction in an area likely to contain cultural resources. The Native American community shall be consulted as knowledge of cultural resources expands and as the City considers updates or significant changes to its General Plan.

COS 7.9. Archaeological Resources Mitigation. Require a mitigation plan to protect resources when a preliminary site survey finds substantial archaeological resources before permitting construction. Possible mitigation measures include presence of a qualified professional during initial grading or

trenching; project redesign; covering with a layer of fill; and excavation, removal and curation in an appropriate facility under the direction of a qualified professional.

COS 7.10. Historically significant buildings. Prohibit the demolition or substantial alteration of historically significant buildings and structures unless the City Council determines that demolition is necessary to remove an imminent threat to health and safety and other means to eliminate or reduce the threat to acceptable levels are physically infeasible (see Table 4.1 below). Additional unlisted historic resources may also be present and must be evaluated and protected, pursuant to CEQA requirements.

Programs:

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

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

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

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

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

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3 Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

The Project area is located atop a terrace abutting Fleetwood Drive to the west, and the Santa Ana River floodplain to the east in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. Currently, the western half of the Project area functions as a truck yard and vehicle storage area, while the eastern half appears to consist predominantly of unimproved, undeveloped land. Land uses adjacent to the Project area include light industrial to the north, light industrial to the west, and light industrial, commercial, and vacant land to the south.

3.2 Prehistoric Setting

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

Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

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

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC. Termed *San Dieguito* (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct

from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

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

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

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

Archaic Period (8000 BC to AD 500)

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

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Milling Stone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define, with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as milling stones, hand stones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as

well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped milling stones and hand stones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and arrow and ceramics.

Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500 to 1769)

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

3.3 Ethnographic Setting

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

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large

proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of precontact aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, because considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California.

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

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

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

Gabrielino

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

The names by which Native Americans identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost and replaced by those derived by the Spanish people administering the local Missions. These names were not necessarily representative of a specific ethnic or tribal group, and traditional tribal names are unknown in the post-Contact period. The name “Gabrielino” was first established by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission and included people from the established Gabrielino area as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Native Americans commonly referred to as Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994). This term is used here in reference to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Tongva established large, permanent villages along rivers and streams, and lived in sheltered areas along the coast. Tongva lands included the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina and stretched from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Tribal population has been estimated to be at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests

a much larger population, approaching 10,000 (O'Neil 2002). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified through the Los Angeles Basin. Within the permanent village sites, the Tongva constructed large, circular, domed houses made of willow poles thatched with tule, each of which could hold upwards of 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures constructed throughout the villages probably served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996).

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

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

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

Luiseno

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cahuilla

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

The Cahuilla had three primary levels of socio-political organization (Bean 1978). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. Next were the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*’istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla fell into one or the other of these moieties. The third basic level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or patrilineal clans (Bean 1978). While anthropologists have designated groups of Cahuilla clans by their geographical location into Pass, Desert, and Mountain, suggesting dialectic and ceremonial differences between these groupings, these social and linguistic areas were more a result of proximity than actual social connections. In reality, there was a continuum of minor differences from one clan to the next. Lineages within a clan cooperated in defense, in community subsistence activities, and in religious ceremonies. While most lineages owned their own village site and particular resource area, much of the territory was open to all Cahuilla people.

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water, such as springs or where large wells could be dug. Each family and lineage had their houses (*kish*) and granaries for the storage of food, and ramadas for work and cooking. There would often be sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music). Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. There was a ceremonial house, or

kĩš ʔámnawet, associated with the clan leader, where major religious ceremonies were held. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a “village” could spread out over a mile or two.

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

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

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

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

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

Serrano

The Project is also located of the ethnographically known territory occupied by the Serrano Native American group. The Serrano language is part of the Serrano division of a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Mithun 1999). The Serrano language was originally spoken by a relatively small group located within the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre Mountains, and the term *Serrano* has come to be ethnically defined as the name of

the people in the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925). The traditional territory for the Serrano centered in the San Bernardino Mountains and extended northeast into parts of the Mojave River area and southeast to the Tejon Creek area (Bean and Smith 1978). Their territory extended west along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north along the Mojave River, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Vanyume, who lived along the Mojave River and associated Mojave Desert areas and are also referred to as the Desert Serrano, spoke either a dialect of Serrano or a closely related language (Mithun 1999).

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

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

3.4 Historic Setting

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

Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded during the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and

at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location the names we use today. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

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

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

Mexican Period (1821–1848)

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

In 1843, La Placita de los Trujillos, or "La Placita" (also known as "San Salvador" and regionally nicknamed "Spanish Town"), was established in Riverside County and has been since recognized as one of the first non-native settlements in the San Bernardino Valley (Brown and Boyd 1922). A group of *genízaro* colonists from Abiquiú, New Mexico, arrived in the area in the early 1840s (Nostrand 1996). Don Juan Bandini donated a portion of Rancho Jurupa to them on the condition that they would assist in protecting his livestock from Indian raids. Lorenzo Trujillo led 10 of the colonist families to 2,000 acres on the "Bandini Donation" on the southeast bank of the Santa Ana River and formed the village of La Placita. In 1852, the same year that Leandro Serrano died, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors established a town called "San Salvador" encompassing a number of small, growing communities in the area initially known as "La Placita." San Salvador was mainly a community of agriculture and animal husbandry until around the late 1860s with the occurrence of "the Great Flood of 1862" and a second flood later in 1886, causing the local population to abandon the immediate area, which had been largely a ghost town until the recent modern introduction of waste transferal and recycling facilities to the area (Elderbee 1918).

American Period (1848–Present)

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

3.5 Historical Overview of Riverside County

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

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

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

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

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4 Methods

4.1 Records Search

On January 9, 2024, Dudek performed a records search of the CHRIS at the EIC, located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside. On January 16, 2024, Dudek performed a supplementary records search of the CHRIS at the SCCIC, located on the campus of the California State University, Fullerton. The EIC holds records on Riverside County while the SCCIC holds records on San Bernardino County. The records searches encompassed the entire proposed Project area and a one-mile search radius. These records searches included a review of mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources; DPR site forms; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the Project area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. Results from the records search are provided in Confidential Appendix A.

4.2 Native American Outreach

Dudek contacted the NAHC on June 7, 2024, and requested a review of their SLF for the proposed Project area and a one-mile search radius. The SLF consists of a database of known Native American cultural resources. These resources may not be included in the EIC or SCCIC databases. Results are provided in Chapter 6.

4.3 Phase I Cultural Resources Pedestrian Survey

Dudek archaeologist David Faith conducted an intensive-level cultural resources pedestrian survey of the Project area on February 15, 2024. The pedestrian survey employed standard archaeological procedures and techniques consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. When possible, 15-meter interval survey transects were conducted, oriented in north-south cardinal directions in the southern parcel and in east-west cardinal directions in the northern parcel. Where visible, the ground surface was examined for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of the current or former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as rodent/reptile burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials.

A minimum density of three or more artifacts in a 25 meter (m) squared (m²) (82 ft.) area constitutes an archaeological site, as will the presence of any feature (i.e., concrete foundation). Any separation of 50 m (164 ft.) or more between artifacts will be considered justification for delineation of a site boundary. A temporary site number will be assigned to all newly identified archaeological resources that met the definition of an archaeological site. Isolated finds consisting of fewer than three artifacts within a 25 m² area will be recorded separately from sites, including the use of a different numbering scheme. Based on experience in the region and the results of the CHRIS records search, anticipated site types include historic-era archaeological resources such as refuse scatters/deposits and building foundations. Any newly identified resources are recorded in their entirety on a DPR site forms, using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

All fieldwork was documented using field notes and iPad technology with close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using an 11th Generation Apple iPad equipped with 8 mega-pixel (MP) resolution and georeferenced PDF maps of the Project area. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Encinitas, California office.

4.4 Phase II Archaeological Evaluations

One historic-era archaeological resource was identified during the cultural resources pedestrian survey that required formal evaluation for inclusion on the CRHR and for significance under CEQA and local regulations. The resource, given the temporary field identification FD-DF-S-001, consists of a three-walled cinder block foundation, constructed in a "U" shape with an opening to the east.

Field efforts in support of the Phase II archaeological evaluation of FD-DF-S-001 were conducted by Dudek archaeologists David Faith and Patrick Hadel on May 16, 2024. The methods used during this archaeological evaluation have been designed according to methods and procedures developed by Dudek and others over many years of archaeological study in southern California, and they comply with federal and state guidelines regarding cultural resource evaluations and eligibility recommendations. Evaluation methods are essentially sampling methods geared toward recovering a reasonable-sized assemblage to estimate the density and diversity of the cultural deposit, and to expose enough of the site deposit to determine integrity. A general approach is described below.

The first step in each site evaluation was to re-locate the foundation as described in the results of the cultural resources pedestrian survey. The foundation was then subjected to an intensive-level surface survey with regular-interval sweeps of the ground surface to confirm the originally mapped site boundaries.

Shovel test pits (STPs) were the excavation units utilized for the field evaluations in support of this Project. STPs are small; 0.5 x 0.25 m exploratory units excavated in 20 centimeter (cm) increments to depths of no more than 40-60 cm if the unit is sterile (i.e., no artifacts or subsurface deposits are encountered) and typically spaced at 10 to 20 m intervals or placed opportunistically. STPs are typically used to explore the edges of cultural deposits, providing a positive-negative indication with little reliability in terms of estimating depth of cultural deposits or integrity.

All excavated matrix was screened through 1/8 in (3 mm) mesh. Sediment profiles from STPs were recorded and photographed where appropriate, with small sediment samples taken for Munsell color and constituent classification.

The site boundaries and STP placements were mapped with a 11th Generation Apple iPad equipped with ArcGIS Field Maps. In addition to the mapping, a series of overview photographs were taken to show the site landscape situation and condition. Photographs were also taken of other site attributes when appropriate. A total of four STPs were excavated directly adjacent to and within the vicinity of FD-DF-S-001 during this field effort.

5 Research Design

The objective of the evaluation portion of this Project was to obtain information from FD-DF-S-001 that could be used to evaluate the resource's eligibility for inclusion on the CRHR and significance under CEQA and local regulations. Current research is typically structured in a way that links anthropologically oriented research issues to the archaeological record. The following discussion embraces this strategy and identifies potential questions and appropriate archaeological evidence within a series of broad research themes. General issues pertinent to the assessment of the sites include determination of the extent and integrity of cultural deposits, age and probable affiliation, site function, and subsistence strategies.

5.1 Integrity

Delineation of the horizontal distribution and vertical depth of the site is necessary for an assessment of research potential. Of particular importance is the integrity of the deposits: whether or not features or surfaces are preserved and whether the potential exists for identifying, through analysis, horizontal and vertical spatial patterning in the evidence for past behavior.

A variety of post-depositional disturbance processes can greatly alter the original character of prehistoric sites (e.g., Gross and Robbins-Wade 2008; Schiffer 1987; Waters 1992). Formation processes such as alluvial deposition, erosion, bioturbation, and modern disturbance can considerably affect the integrity of archaeological sites. Here, attempts are made to identify and interpret the processes that formed the site, with particular attention given to the character of post-depositional processes and the extent to which they have affected the integrity of the archaeological deposits.

The results of testing at various sites have been used to address the following issues:

- Does the horizontal and vertical extent of the archaeological record within the sites represent continuous or discrete occupations?
- Is it possible to discern depositional versus post-depositional processes that have contributed to the present condition of the archaeological record at any of the sites? In other words, what are the factors, both natural and anthropogenic, that have altered the position and condition of artifacts from the prehistoric and historic occupations of the sites?
- What kinds of features are potentially preserved at the sites (e.g., structures, hearths, earth ovens)? Are there features that are highly disrupted by post depositional processes but that are still recognizable? Can these features be associated with particular functions?
- By examining spatial patterns in the horizontal distribution of artifacts, is it possible to discern areas that were associated with specific functions? Do patterns in the vertical distribution of artifacts tell us anything about changes in the function, materials exploited, or human activities at the sites through time?
- Is there evidence of overlapping dump episodes, such as multiple points of concentration or concentration of artifacts of a certain age?

5.2 Chronological Placement

Chronological issues are essential to any archaeological investigation, so several basic questions concerning the temporal data potential of evaluated sites pertain to the current study, including:

- Can the chronological placement of project sites be determined?
- What kinds of chronometric data can project sites provide? Of those obtained during survey, how well do they correlate in terms of the age estimates they provide (e.g., cans vs. bottles).
- Are there data indicating the presence of multiple occupation episodes at project sites?
- Do diagnostic artifacts appear to fit with temporal patterns recognized in the surrounding region? Are there any unique diagnostic items present?
- Can chronometric data from project sites help to refine dating schemes in the local region?

Potential chronometric evidence of historic-era archaeological resources located within the Project area is primarily obtainable from artifacts with maker's marks, specific can or bottle manufacture styles, or coins. However, it is common for dates of manufacture for a particular artifact to be much broader than those for another artifact class, making a determination for age of consumption for any given class difficult, if not impossible. For this reason, the date of refuse disposal is more pertinent for refuse deposits that are not located at homesites; and this is usually determined by the early manufacture date on the youngest artifact for each dump event. Hale et al. (2010) document a widespread pattern of dumping items of mixed manufacture and consumption age as the result of homesite cleanup and off-site dumping. If refuse deposits are located at a homesite, assessing the age of consumption for historic artifacts is an approximation based on overlapping manufacture dates, taking into account the earliest and latest possible dates. Assemblages that cannot be securely placed chronologically would be less likely to possess a significant research potential. Of course, archival research can provide direct information on the date of construction and occupancy for historic homesites and lands used for agricultural, ranching, or mining.

5.3 Settlement and Site Function

Interpretation of the study sites depends upon an assessment of their places within the larger settlement-subsistence system of their occupants. Sites belonging to functional types that are relatively ubiquitous within the region would be less likely to be considered significant than unusual site types. Sites with evidence of multiple functions may possess richer information content than relatively simple sites; on the other hand, single-function sites may have a greater research potential than multiple-function sites if the residues from the various activities at the latter cannot be effectively differentiated.

Considering historic-era archaeological resources, the kinds of artifacts present, the activities they represent, and their overall proportions can give some indication of where refuse originated, and why it was abandoned at its place of discard. The main questions for historic-era archaeological resources are:

- What is the nature of refuse at historic-era archaeological resources? Are proportions of consumptive, household, industrial, and other artifacts substantial enough to derive context of origin(s)?
- Are any maker's marks on historic artifacts indicative of specific places of manufacture? Do they provide any information about where particular goods might have been purchased or otherwise obtained?

These kinds of questions are relevant for understanding the nature of historical occupation, including at homesites, agricultural facilities (i.e., field worker residential areas), and urban neighborhoods. Archival research helps bolster field data by documenting past historical landowners, lease holders, or residents, and by documenting historical changes in the local landscape. While it is virtually impossible to tie historic refuse deposits in some cases to specific homesites or businesses, it is possible to identify potential sources of refuse and make informed assumptions about its origin.

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6 Results

6.1 Records Search Results

6.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

6.1.1.1 EIC Results

The EIC records search results indicate that 40 previous cultural resources technical studies have been conducted within one mile of the Project area between 1971 and 2019 in Riverside County. Of the 40 previous studies, two intersect or are immediately adjacent to the Project area. These include two archaeological resources inventories (Table 1). Based on previous studies, less than 5% of the Project area has been subject to past cultural resources investigations and no previous cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area. See Appendix A for the complete EIC records search results and associated documentation.

Table 1. EIC Reports within Project Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title
RI-02307	1988	Hampson, Paul, R., Jerrel Sorensen, Susan K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, And Jeanne E. Arnold	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California
RI-03447	1991	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of an 8.67-Acre Parcel as Shown on TPM 26091 Located Immediately South of the Intersection of Wilson Street and Holly Street, Riverside County

6.1.1.2 SCCIC Results

The SCCIC records search results indicate that an additional 39 previous cultural resources technical studies have been conducted within one mile of the Project area between 1973 and 2013 in San Bernardino County. Of the 39 previous studies, none intersect with the Project area. See Appendix A for the complete SCCIC records search results and associated documentation.

6.1.2 Previously Identified Cultural Resources

6.1.1.1 EIC Results

The EIC records search results indicate that that 33 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the Project area in Riverside County (Table 2). Of these resources, all are historic, and the vast majority (31) are built environment resources associated with the development of the Jurupa Valley and Riverside areas over the first half of the twentieth century. None of the resources are located within the Project area.

Table 2. EIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Eligibility for CRHR/NRHP
P-33-005044	CA-RIV-005044	Historic	Built environment: West Riverside Jarupa Canal	Not eligible
P-33-005648	CA-RIV-005513H	Historic	Built environment: Jarupa Ditch	Not eligible
P-33-006971	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not evaluated
P-33-009684	-	Historic	Built environment: Riverside Cement Company	Point of Historical Interest RIV-047
P-33-010902	CA-RIV-006595H	Historic	Pump and weir box – irrigation system	Not evaluated
P-33-011444	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-011603	CA-RIV-006913H	Historic	Pipes, control boxes, concrete tank; - irrigation System	Not evaluated
P-33-011749	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not evaluated
P-33-011750	-	Historic	Built environment: 1-3 story commercial building	Not evaluated
P-33-011751	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not evaluated
P-33-012130	-	Historic	Built environment: Fairmount Park	Eligible
P-33-013806	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013807	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013808	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013809	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013810	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013811	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013812	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013813	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013814	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013815	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013816	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible

Table 2. EIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Eligibility for CRHR/NRHP
P-33-013817	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013818	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013819	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013820	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013821	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013822	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-013823	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-014015	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-017517	-	Historic	Built environment: Single family residence	Not eligible
P-33-028834	-	Historic	Isolate: glass fragment	Not evaluated
P-33-029322	-	Historic	Refuse deposit	Not evaluated

6.1.1.1 SCCIC Results

The SCCIC records search results indicate that that two additional cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the Project area in San Bernardino County (Table 3). Of these resources, both are historic-era built environment resources. None of the resources are located within the Project area.

Table 3. SCCIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Eligibility for CRHR/NRHP
P-36-019818	CA-SBR-13178H	Historic	Built environment: Highgrove Channel - cement drainage ditch	Not evaluated
P-36-025579	-	Historic	Built environment: Single-family residence	Not eligible

6.2 Archival Research

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

shows the Project area within an undeveloped area just west of the historic course of the Santa Ana River (BLM 2024).

Historic topographic maps (historic topos) of the Project area are available for the years of 1896 to 2021 (USGS 2024). The earliest historic topo from 1896 shows the Project area as undeveloped, with the Santa Ana River located directly east. The 1943 historic topo shows a single structure to the northwest of the Project area, while the 1955 historic topo reveals an additional two structures to the northwest of the Project area. By 1969, the Jurupa Ditch Aqueduct appears to the east of the Project area and west of the Santa Ana River. Overall, no historic age structures were observed within the Project area on any of the historic topos during this review.

Historic aerial photographs (historic aerials) of the Project area are available from 1938 to 2020 and provide more detail on the historic development of the subject property and general vicinity through time (NETR 2024). In the 1938 historic aerial, the Project area appears undeveloped and utilized for agriculture purposes. Immediately northwest of the Project area is a homestead with agricultural fields surrounding it. A dirt trail is observed in the eastern portion of the Project area, trending in a northeast-southwest direction, and the Santa Ana River is observed to the east. By 1948, agricultural fields are no longer observed within the Project area. Dirt roads and landscaping now border the northwestern portion of the Project area, where the homestead is located. Dense vegetation also borders the Santa Ana River by 1948, which now extends into the eastern portion of the Project area as well. On the 1959 historic aerial, two structures are observed within the northeastern portion of the Project area, approximately 215 feet southeast of the homestead. The lush vegetation is no longer observed in the eastern portion of the Project area, though a dirt trail is now seen leading from the homestead area down to the southern portion of the Project area. On the 1978 historic aerial, the two structures within the Project area are no longer extant, as is the homestead first identified to the northwest of the Project area in the 1938 historic aerial. In its place are four smaller structures, likely construction trailers. By 1978, Fleetwood Drive is observed as an established roadway. On the 1985 historic aerial, the Project area remains undeveloped, and vegetation is present in the eastern portion of the Project area. On the 1994 historic aerial, some grading is observed within the western-central portion of the Project area and on the 1995 aerial, three construction trailers are observed in the same location. On the 2002 aerial, the northwestern portion of the Project area has been graded, though the Project area remains undeveloped. By 2009, the southern and western portions of the Project area are covered in gravel and used as a parking for trucks. In the 2010 aerial, an industrial building is observed to the north of the Project area. On the 2018 aerial, the northwestern portion of the Project area appears further utilized as a truck storage yard while the remainder areas to the east Project area remain undeveloped (NETR 2023).

Overall, this review of historic maps and aerial photographs indicate that approximately 75% of Project area has been subject to past disturbances associated with the grading and development of a truck storage yard over the early twenty-first century. Additionally, this review indicates that two historic-era structures (date to circa 1959) were once located within the northeastern portion of the Project area. While these structures are no longer extant, the foundation of the northernmost structure is clearly observed in 2010 and subsequent historic aerials. There is evidence to indicate that this structure is associated with the homestead observed to the northwest of the Project area, dated by this archival review to circa 1938.

6.3 Review of Geomorphological Context

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Services (USDA 2024), a total of five soil series types are present within the Project area. Delhi fine sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes, wind eroded series

soils are located in the central and northern portions of the Project area. These soils generally occur at elevations ranging from 200 to 1,400 feet above mean sea level (amsl) in alluvial fans and are comprised of wind modified alluvium derived from granite. Delto loamy sandy, poorly drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes series soils are located in the eastern portion of the Project area. These soils generally occur at elevations ranging from 10 to 20 amsl in flood plains and are comprised of alluvium derived from granite. Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded are located in western section of the Project area. These soils generally occur at elevations ranging from 250 to 3,500 amsl in alluvial fans and are comprised of alluvium derived from granite. Ramona sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes are located in the northeastern section of the Project area. These soils generally occur at elevations ranging from 250 to 3,500 amsl in alluvial fans and are comprised of alluvium derived from granite. Terrace escarpments are located in the eastern section of the Project area and are comprised of alluvium derived from mixed sources. Generally, reoccurring alluvial action and flooding serve to support the development and presence of cultural deposits in the area.

6.4 Native American Outreach

Dudek contacted the NAHC on June 7, 2024 and requested a review of their SLF for the proposed Project area and a one-mile radius. The NAHC replied via email on June 25, 2024, stating that the SLF search was completed with positive results. Positive results indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project area, and not necessarily directly within the Project area. The NAHC additionally provided a list of 44 Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations that should be contacted for more information on potential tribal sensitivities regarding the currently proposed Project. To date, Dudek has not initiated contact with the entities listed by the NAHC. Documentation of the search and correspondence with the NAHC is provided in Appendix B.

6.5 Survey Results

Dudek archaeologist David Faith conducted an intensive-level cultural resources pedestrian survey of the Project area on February 15, 2024. The Project area is bounded by Fleetwood Drive to the west, an industrial building directly to the north, and the Santa Ana River floodplain to the east. The western portion (50%) of the Project area is completely covered by a flat gravel lot, which is currently used for truck and trailer storage (Exhibit 1), while the eastern portion (50%) of the Project area consists of undeveloped, unimproved land (Exhibit 2). Ground surface visibility within the western portion of the Project area is poor (0 percent) as it is entirely covered in gravel, while ground surface visibility within the remaining vegetated areas to the east vary from poor to fair (25 to 50 percent). Vegetation primarily consists of Eucalyptus trees, castor bean, low-lying invasive grasses, and tumbleweed, and soils are characterized as light brown clays with mulch. Overall, disturbances within the eastern portion of the Project area include modern debris and evidence of modern dumping. There are also several well-worn walking paths traversing the eastern portion of the Project area. Additionally, a transient encampment is located within the southeast portion of the Project area. Due to safety concerns, a 30 m radius around the encampment was not subject to systematic transects surveyed.

Overall, the intensive-level pedestrian survey identified one historic-era archaeological resource located within the northeastern portion of the Project area. This resource, given the temporary field identification FD-DF-S-001, consists of a three-walled cinder block foundation, constructed in a “U” shape with an opening to the east. No other cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey of the Project area. Details on FD-DF-S-001 are provided below.

6.5.1 Newly Recorded Resources

FD-DF-S-001

FD-DF-S-001 consists of a three-walled cinder block foundation, constructed in a “U” shape with an opening to the east (Exhibit 3). Each wall is approximately 9 inches (in) thick, 8 to 9 in from the ground surface, with varying horizontal lengths. The southern wall is approximately 21.5 feet (ft) (East/West) long; the western wall is approximately 17 ft (North/South) long; and the northern wall is approximately 12 ft (East/West) long. All walls are constructed of cinder block with concrete fill. No visible strappings were observed on the foundation, nor were there any diagnostic markers, engravings, or hardware observed. The walls of the foundation have several large cracks throughout and several cinder blocks appear to have been toppled over, resting at about 1 to 2 m east of the foundation. Additionally, several fragments of milled lumber and burnt wood are scattered across the general vicinity (Exhibit 4). A Cultural Resources Overview Map and DPR site form for FD-DF-S-001 are included in Confidential Appendix C.

Exhibit 1. Overview of western portion of Project area; view facing north.



Exhibit 2. Overview of surface in eastern portion of Project area, view facing southeast.



Exhibit 1. Overview of FD-DF-S-001; view facing north.



Exhibit 2. Overview of FD-DF-S-001; view facing west.



7 Significance Evaluation Findings

This section summarizes the results of the significance evaluation conducted for FD-DF-S-001.

7.1 CRHR Eligibility

FD-DF-S-001 was evaluated according to the CRHR criteria. Per PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource may be listed as a historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

7.1.1 Resource FD-DF-S-001 Evaluation

FD-DF-S-001 is characterized as a three-walled cinder block foundation. Evidence obtained from Dudek's archival review indicates that FD-DF-S-001 was likely the foundation of an ancillary structure constructed circa 1959 and associated with the larger historic-era homestead once located to the northwest of the Project area, dated to circa 1938. Overall, there are no defining and/or diagnostic markings/structural features visible on this resource, nor is the make and material representative of a particular style or period in time.

Four STPs were excavated adjacent to and within the vicinity of the feature to investigate the subsurface extent of the foundation and to better understand if there are any associated subsurface deposits (Table 4). STP-1 was judgmentally placed in the center of the walled foundation, 11.2 ft east of the southwest corner of FD-DF-S-001 and 8 ft north of the southern wall. STP-1 was excavated to a depth of 60 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Stratigraphically, STP-1 consisted of light tan moderately compacted sandy loam from 0-21 cmbs and moderately compacted homogenous brown sand from 21-60 cmbs. STP-1 yielded one ceramic insulator fragment and two fire-affected glass fragments from the 0-20 cm level. No artifacts were recovered from the lower 20-40 cm and 40-60 cm levels.

STP-2 was placed slightly outside of the resource, 11.2 ft east of the southwest corner of FD-DF-S-001 and three ft south of the center of the southern wall. STP-2 was excavated to a depth of 40 cmbs. Stratigraphically, STP-2 consisted of light tan loosely compacted sand (with some small charcoal fragments) from 0-12 cmbs, and light tan/red, moderately compacted, slightly damp sands from 12-40 cmbs. STP-2 was sterile.

To expose the foundation remains, STP-3 was placed directly adjacent to FD-DF-S-001, on the western aspect of the resource (just outside of and parallel to the foundation wall), approximately 9.5 ft north of the southwest corner of the foundation resource. STP-3 was excavated to a depth of 60 cmbs. Stratigraphically, STP-3 consisted of tan/brown moderately compacted river sand from 0-60 cmbs. STP-3 yielded two clear colorless glass fragments in the 0-20 cm level, and no artifacts from the 20-40 or 40-60 cm levels. STP-3 also illuminated the

depth of the foundation remains, which measured 16 inches below the ground surface. The relatively shallow depth of the concrete foundation remains suggest the building was not constructed for long-term use.

STP-4 was placed in the northeast corner of FD-DF-S-001. It was intentionally placed directly over the terminus of the northern east-west trending concrete wall, essentially straddling where the foundation likely extended at one point. STP-4 was excavated to a depth of 60 cmbs. STP-4 was benched in the southwest corner to allow for easier excavation. Stratigraphically, STP-4 consisted of tan loosely compacted river sands from 0-13 cmbs and tan/brown loosely compacted river sands from 13-60 cmbs. One ceramic insulator fragment and one ceramic light base fragment with a copper cylinder were recovered from the 0-20 cm level. No artifacts were recovered from the 20-40 or 40-60 cm levels. Like STP-3, STP-4 uncovered the relatively shallow depth of the foundation remains.

Because the over structure that was once supported by the foundation has been removed, FD-DF-S-001 lacks integrity which is an important component of a resource's significance. It is unlikely that FD-DF-S-001 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1). Additionally, FD-DF-S-001 is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). FD-DF-S-001 does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction, and structure foundations of this type and material are ubiquitous throughout California. Therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). Additionally, the artifact assemblage uncovered from subsurface investigation is sparse and non-diagnostic. Field efforts failed to indicate the chronological placement or site function of FD-DF-S-001, and it is unlikely that additional significant information could be gathered from further subsurface investigation. As such, FD-DF-S-001 does not have the potential to provide information important to the history of the state or region (Criterion 4). In conclusion, Dudek recommends that FD-DF-S-001 is not significant under CEQA, is not a unique archaeological resource under CEQA, and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Table 4. FD-DF-S-001 Subsurface Testing Results

STP Number	Depth (cmbs)	Results	Soil Description
STP 1	0-20	1 ceramic insulator fragment 2 fire-affected glass fragments	Ligh tan moderately compacted sandy loam
STP 1	20-40	Sterile	Brown moderately compacted sand
STP 1	40-60	Sterile	Brown moderately compacted sand
STP 2	0-20	Sterile	Light tan loosely compacted sand
STP 2	20-40	Sterile	Tan/red moderately compacted damp sand
STP 3	0-20	2 colorless glass fragments	Tan/brown moderately compacted river sand
STP 3	20-40	Sterile	Tan/brown moderately compacted river sand
STP 3	40-60	Sterile	Tan/brown moderately compacted river sand
STP 4	0-20	1 ceramic insulator fragment 1 ceramic light base fragment with copper cylinder	Tan loosely compacted river sand
STP 4	20-40	Sterile	Tan/brown loosely compacted river sand
STP 4	40-60	Sterile	Tan/brown loosely compacted river sand

8 Summary and Management Recommendations

Dudek's Phase I cultural resources inventory and Phase II evaluation in support of the Project indicates that there is a low potential for the inadvertent discovery of intact subsurface archaeological deposits during Project implementation. The EIC and SCCIC records searches did not identify any cultural resources within the Project area, though 35 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within one mile of the Project area. Of these, 33 are characterized as historic-era built environment resources associated with the development of the Jurupa Valley and Riverside areas over the first half of the twentieth century. Archival research also suggests that the Project area has been used in the past for agricultural purposes and that approximately 75% of the Project area has been disturbed by past earth moving activities. A NAHC SLF search was also requested for the proposed Project, and results were positive for Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project area, though the NAHC did not provide details on what the resource(s) are or where they are located.

One newly identified historic-era archaeological resource (FD-DF-S-001) was recorded within the Project area during the pedestrian survey. FD-DF-S-001 is characterized as a three-walled cinder block foundation. A review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery reveal that FD-DF-S-001 was likely the foundation of an ancillary structure associated with the historic-era residence that existed to the northwest of the Project area over the early and mid-twentieth century. FD-DF-S-001 was evaluated as part of the current study. Dudek concludes that FD-DF-S-001 does not meet the eligibility criteria to be considered a historical resource and is recommended ineligible for listing on the CRHR and not significant or considered a unique archaeological resource under CEQA.

Based on the evaluation of FD-DF-S-001, the available archival information indicating past disturbances within the Project area, and in consideration of the lack of previously recorded archaeological resources within and adjacent to the Project; there is a low potential for the inadvertent discovery of intact subsurface archaeological deposits during Project implementation. Dudek recommends no further archaeological efforts or mitigation, including cultural construction monitoring, to be necessary in support of Project implementation.

Management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains during construction activities are provided below.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the Project, all construction work occurring within 50 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas but should be redirected a safe distance from the find. If the new discovery is evaluated and found to be significant under CEQA and avoidance is not feasible, additional work such as data recovery may be warranted. In such an event, a data recovery plan should be developed by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City and Native American representatives, if applicable. Ground disturbing work can continue in the area of the find only after impacts to the resources have been mitigated and with City approval.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify the person or persons it believes to be the MLD from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site and make recommendations for the treatment and disposition, in consultation with the property owner, of the human remains.

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CONFIDENTIAL Appendix A

EIC and SCCIC Records Search Results

Appendix B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Results

Roshanne Bakhtiary

From: Roshanne Bakhtiary
Sent: Friday, June 7, 2024 10:07 AM
To: NAHC@NAHC
Subject: NAHC SLF Search Request - DUDEK PN 15846
Attachments: Fleetwood_PN15846_NAHC_SLF_Request.pdf

Dear NAHC,

Please find attached to this email the NAHC Sacred Lands File Search request with project location map for the Fleetwood Drive, Jurupa Valley Project (Dudek #15846) located in the City of Jurupa Valley, California. Dudek is requesting an NAHC Sacred Lands File Search for any sacred sites, tribal cultural resources, and other places of Native American community value that may fall within a one-mile radius of the proposed project location.

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

Thank you,

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: Fleetwood Drive, Jurupa Valley Project PN 15846

County: Riverside County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Riverside East, Riverside West, San Bernardino South, Fontana

Township: 2S **Range:** 5W **Section(s):** 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15

Company/Firm/Agency: Dudek

Street Address: 605 3rd Street

City: Encinitas, CA **Zip:** 92024

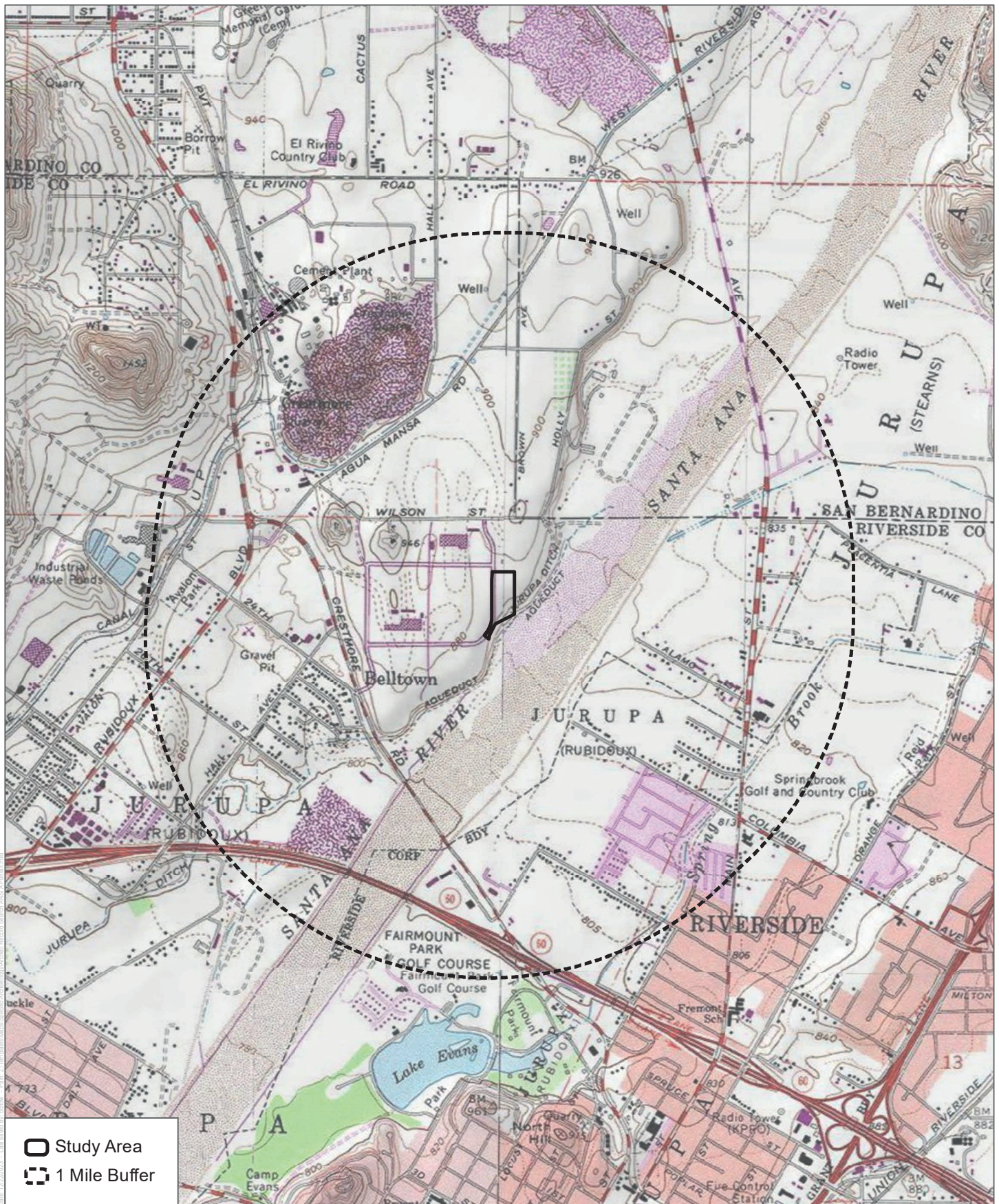
Phone: (760) 557-0998

Fax:

Email: rbakhtiary@dudek.com

Project Description:

The proposed project involves the construction of a 84,200 square foot industrial building on an approximately 9.70-acre project site.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Riverside East, Riverside West, San Bernardino South, Fontana Quadrangles
 Township 2S; Range 5W; Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Roshanne Bakhtiary

From: Green, Andrew@NAHC <Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 25, 2024 11:53 AM
To: Roshanne Bakhtiary
Cc: admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Subject: Fleetwood Drive, Jurupa Valley Project
Attachments: SLF Yes Fleetwood Drive, Jurupa Valley Project 6.25.2024.pdf; Fleetwood Drive, Jurupa Valley Project 6.25.2024.xlsx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good Morning,

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

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

Regards,

Andrew Green

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov
Direct Line: (916) 573-1072
Office: (916) 373-3710



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 25, 2024

Roshanne Bakhtiary
Dudek

Via Email to: rbakhtiary@dudek.com

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

Re: Fleetwood Drive, Jurupa Valley Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/25/2024

Tribe Name	F/N	Contact	Address	Phone	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THP O	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	info@augustine-tribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Bobby Ray Esapirza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

Tribe Name	F/N	Contact	Address	Phone	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrielino	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aliso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711		Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

Tribe Name	F/N	Contact	Address	Phone	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515	sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564	cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537	awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254	historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'its'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739	culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600	executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

Tribe Name	F/N	Contact	Address	Phone	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548	jinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727	dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000	cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835	lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054	alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino

Tribe Name	F/N	Contact	Address	Phone	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P. O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	vmminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P. O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167	serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochran, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598	serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 654-5544	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Torte, Chairperson	P. O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P. O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P. O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

Tribes Name	F/N	Contact	Address	Phone	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777- 0365	grestmrtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397- 0300	lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

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 Fleetwood Drive, Jurupa Valley Project, Riverside County.

CONFIDENTIAL Appendix C

Cultural Resources Overview Map and DPR Site Forms