

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NUMBER 39105

**City of Jurupa Valley
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

City of Jurupa Valley
Community Development Department
8930 Limonite Avenue
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509

Prepared for:

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December 27, 2024; updated February 12, 2026
CRM TECH Contract No. 4191

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map Number 39105, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Riverside West, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) land grant, T2S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 5.56 acres

Keywords: Northwestern Riverside County; Assessor’s Parcel Numbers 163-400-042 and 163-400-045; Phase I historical/ archaeological resources survey; Site 33-004270 (CA-RIV-4270H): historic-period refuse scatter (no longer extant); no “historical resources” under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between October and December 2024, at the request of RC Hobbs Companies, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 5.56 acres of partially developed land in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 163-400-042 and 163-400-045, located near the southeast corner of Limonite Avenue and Baldwin Avenue, in a portion of the Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) land grant lying within what would be Sections 24 and 25 of Township 2 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Riverside West, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed resubdivision of the property as Tentative Tract Map Number 39105 and the development of a multi-family residential complex on the southern portion of the tract. The City of Jurupa Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey. The records search results indicate that Site 33-004270 (CA-RIV-4270H), a historic-period refuse scatter, was previously recorded on the northern edge of the project area but was subsequently removed. Throughout the course of this study, no other potential "historical resources" were encountered within the project area.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Jurupa Valley a finding of *No Impact* on "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between October and December 2024, at the request of RC Hobbs Companies, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 5.56 acres of partially developed land in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 163-400-042 and 163-400-045, located near the southeast corner of Limonite Avenue and Baldwin Avenue, in a portion of the Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) land grant lying within what would be Sections 24 and 25 of Township 2 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Riverside West, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed resubdivision of the property as Tentative Tract Map Number 39105 and the development of a multi-family residential complex on the southern portion of the tract. The City of Jurupa Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000 et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusions of the study. Personnel who participated in these research procedures are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

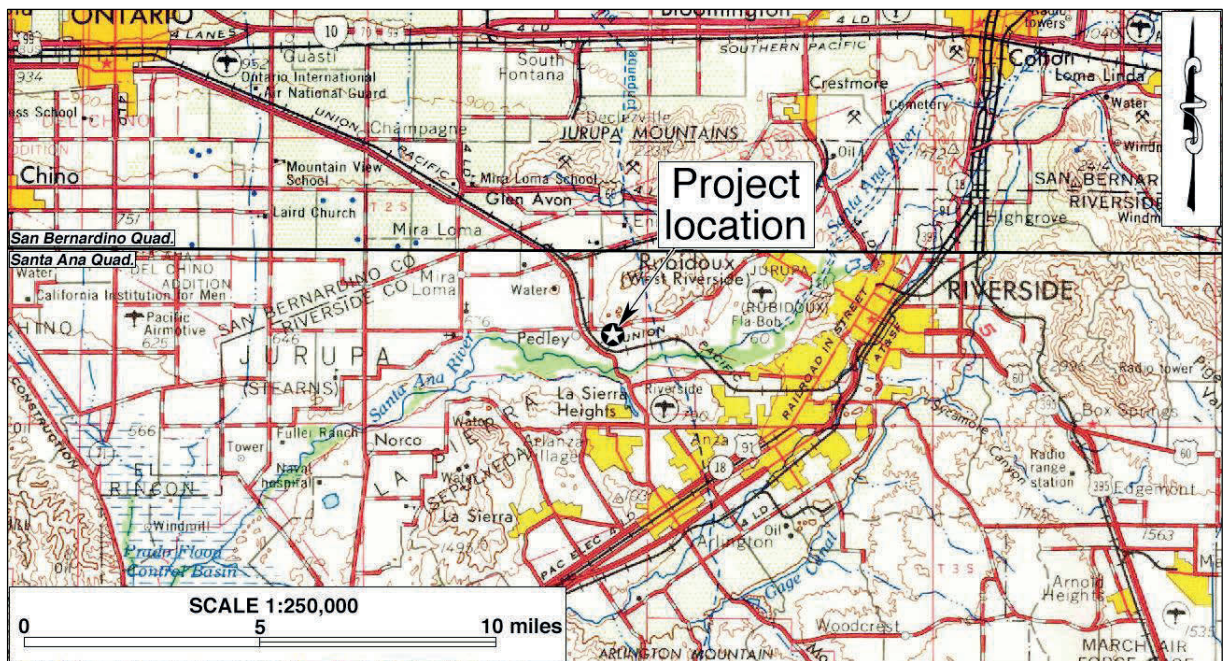


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

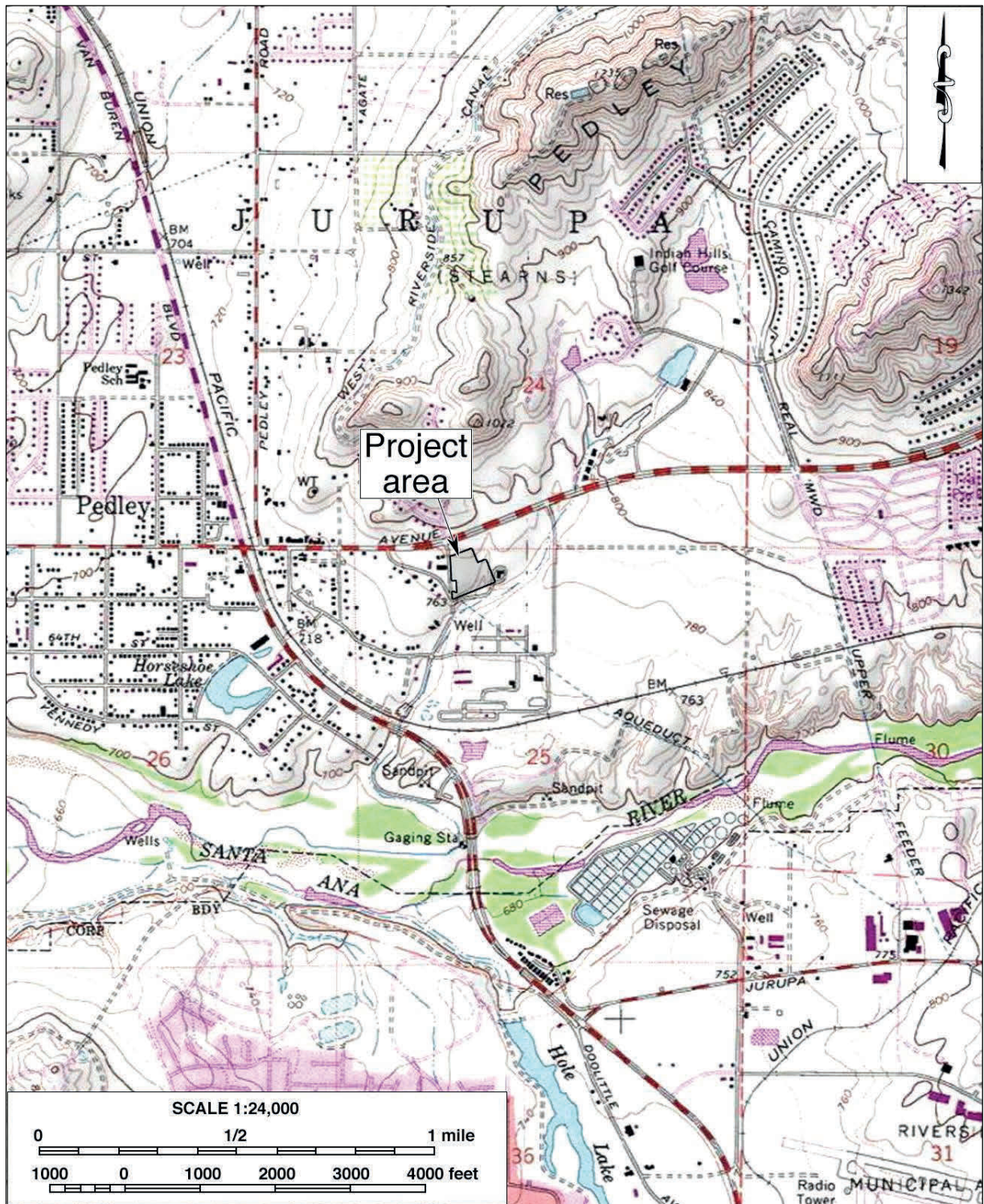


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Riverside West, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1980])

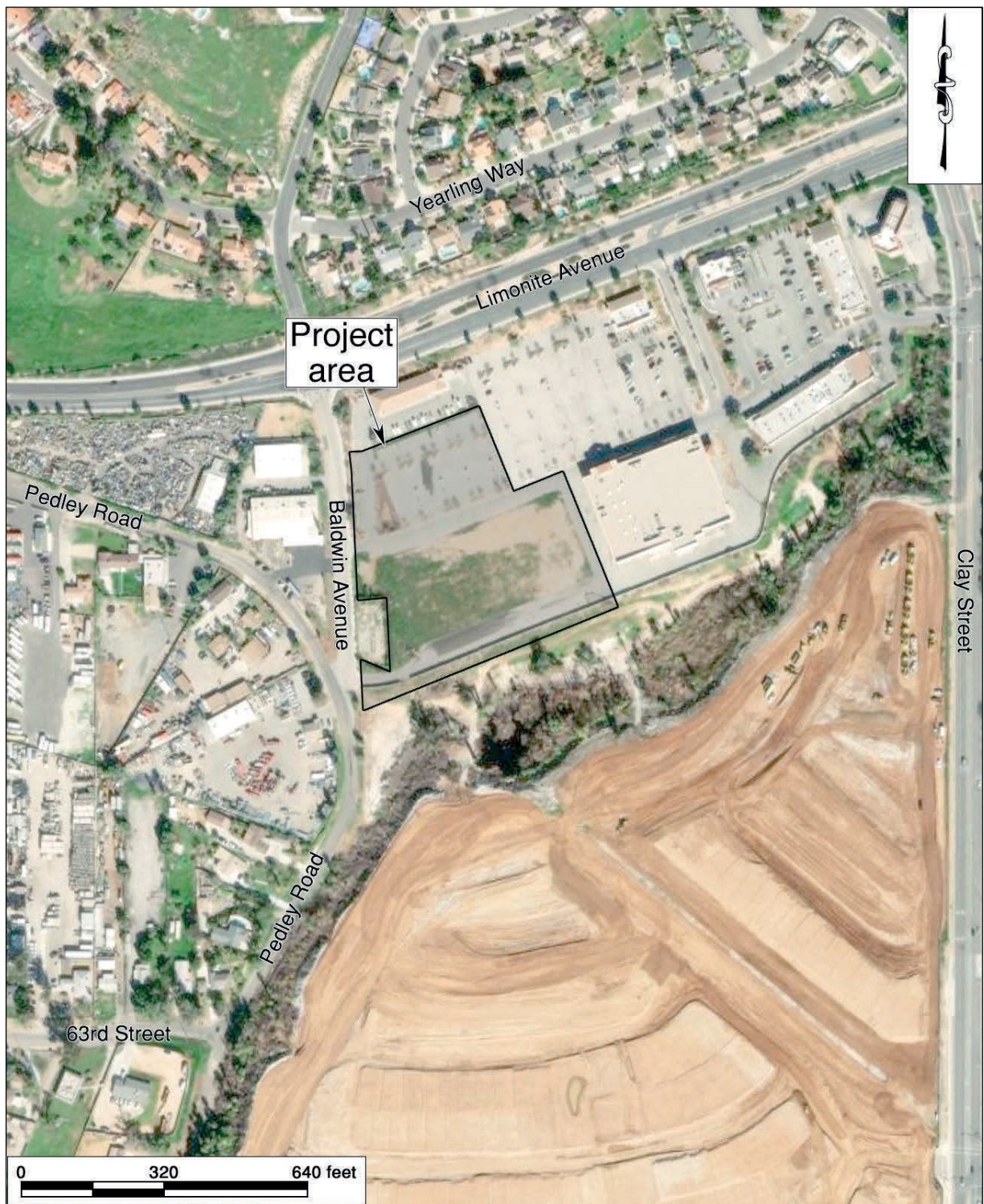


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Jurupa Valley is situated in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, which is generally surrounded by the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest, the San Jacinto Mountains on the southeast, and the convergence of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north. The natural landscape in the province features broad inland valleys divided by groups of rolling hills and rocky knolls, and the project area lies near the southeastern base of a knoll that forms the eastern end of the Jurupa Mountains. The environment of the region is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate, with seasonal average temperatures ranging between 35-90 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually, occurring mostly during the winter months. The main natural watercourse in the region is the Santa Ana River, located roughly 4,000 feet to the south of the project location.

The project location is on the western end of the De Anza Marketplace shopping center's parking lot, with two commercial buildings standing adjacent to its northern and eastern boundaries, Baldwin Avenue along much of the western boundary, and a seasonal drainage just outside the southern boundary (Fig. 3). Paved parking stalls occupy the northern portion of the project, while the southern portion remains mostly undeveloped open land (Figs. 3, 4). The surrounding area features mixed residential and commercial uses, with suburban residential neighborhood increasingly predominant. A small pump facility and a gas pipeline are located between the western project boundary and the Baldwin Avenue right-of-way.

Elevations in the project area range around 760 to 780 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is generally level due to past human adjustment, with a slight incline to the north. The presence of asphalt pavement over much of the ground surface obscures visibility of native soils (Fig. 4). Based on recent aerial photographs, most of the property has been disturbed by past agricultural and possibly residential uses and, more recently, by construction activities associated with the existing shopping center (NETR 1948-2022). Besides landscaping plants in the developed portion, vegetation observed in the project area includes foxtail, tumbleweeds, and various other small grasses and shrubs.



Figure 4. Overviews of the project area. *Left*: view to the southeast from the northwestern corner; *right*: view to the northwest from the southeastern corner. (Photographs taken on November 6, 2024)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the Cajon Pass area, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Warren (1984). Specifically, the prehistory of western Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms, by removing long, linear flakes, leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

According to current ethnohistorical scholarship, the present-day Jurupa Valley area lies near the vaguely defined “boundary” where the traditional territories of four tribal nations overlap, namely those of the Luiseño, Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano. The classic anthropological scholarship on the histories and cultures of these groups includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean (1978), Bean and Shippek (1978), and Bean and Smith (1978a; 1978b). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources. Ethnoecological information is generally from Bean and Silva

(1972) and Anderson (2013). All four tribal groups speak Takic languages from the Uto-Aztecan family, and they shared many common features in their social organization and resource procurement strategies prior to European arrival. As with most southern California Indians, autonomous lineages or kin groups represented the basic political unit. Traditional societies were then structured around villages based on the clan or lineage groups.

Subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, with the Native people exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. The Native diet in the region included acorns, piñon nuts, seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, and wild onions, among a myriad of other cultivated plants. Medicinal and ceremonial plants such as California sagebrush, yerba buena, white sage, and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages. They hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, and snares, as well as bows and arrow. Other common tools of daily life included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the tribes helped shape the landscape as well. All of them utilized controlled burns to create an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, one of the most common types of prehistory archaeological remains found in the region.

The traditional territory of the Luiseño extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside, with the Temecula Valley at its geographical center. The Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups according to their geographic locations at the time of European contact: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Geronimo Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The homeland of the Gabrielino was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, while the Serrano homeland was centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also included the slopes and lowlands on the flanks of the mountain range and the southern portion of the Mojave Desert.

As early as 1542, the coastal Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize what is now the State of California. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino and Luiseño people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel, Mission San Luis Rey, and other Franciscan missions in southern California. The Serrano were brought into the mission system during the 1810s, when an *asistencia* of Mission San Gabriel was established in the San Bernardino Valley. The Cahuilla, farthest from the coast, experienced less direct impact from the Spanish mission system and, later, the establishment of large ranchos on Mexican land grants, with many of their villages remaining viable well after the American annexation of Alta California.

Despite the different levels of involvement with the Spanish-, Mexican-, and finally American-dominated “mainstream” society, the populations of all four groups dwindled rapidly during the late 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, forceful reduction, and harsh living conditions at the missions and the ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands. Today, most of the Native people of Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Serrano heritage are affiliated with one of the many Indian reservations in southern California. Meanwhile, the Gabrielino, caught in the phenomenal growth of what would become one of the nation’s leading metropolises, had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group by the early 20th century (Bean and Smith 1978:540). In recent decades, however, there has been a renaissance in traditional cultural practice and cultural identity among Gabrielino descendants, much as among other Native American tribes in the region.

Historic Context

The Jurupa Valley area received its first European visitors during the early and mid-1770s, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769 (Beck and Haase 1974:15). Despite these early contacts, no Europeans are known to have settled in the area until after the creation of the Rancho Jurupa land grant in 1838, which encompassed most of the present-day City of Jurupa Valley and the northern portion of the adjacent City of Riverside (Patterson 1996:121). One of the principal *rancherías* under Mission San Gabriel before the beginning of secularization in 1834, Rancho Jurupa was granted to Juan Bandini, who was administrator of Mission San Gabriel and all its lands at the time (Gunther 1984:259).

Within a few years after receiving the land grant, Bandini divided his vast domain into two parts and sold them to two prominent Yankee-turned-*rancheros*, Benjamin D. “Benito” Wilson, and Bandini’s son-in-law Abel Stearns (Gunther 1984:259-260). As a result, after the annexation of Alta California by the United States in 1848, the original land grant was confirmed as two separate entities, the 6,750-acre Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) and the 25,519-acre Rancho Jurupa (Stearns). The project area, as mentioned above, was a part of the Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) land grant.

During the Rancho Period, stock raising was the primary economic activity in the Jurupa Valley area, much as elsewhere in southern California. In 1873-1875, the area received a major boost in growth when the navel orange was introduced. Its instant success led to the rapid spread of citrus cultivation throughout southern California and propelled the nearby town of Riverside to the forefront of the booming citrus industry. In the 1880s, a land boom swept through much of southern California, and most of the communities in the Jurupa Valley area trace their roots to that period and its immediate aftermath. Beginning in 1887, the area was known generally as West Riverside, a name that in later years became associated mainly with what is now Rubidoux (Gunther 1984:567).

The nearest community to the project location, Pedley, was originally founded in 1898 as Jurupa Heights (Gunther 1984:383). A predominantly citrus-growing community, Pedley suffered a major setback from the “great freeze” of 1913 (*ibid.*). As a result, its growth remained slow throughout much of the 20th century. During that time, while Riverside gradually became an important regional urban center, the Jurupa area retained many of the characteristics from its rural past. In more recent decades, however, the forces of urbanization have also begun to transform the landscape in this area. In 2011, the small communities scattered across some 43.5 square miles to the north of Riverside jointly incorporated as the City of Jurupa Valley.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search service for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Eulices Lopez at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University, on December 19, 2024. During the records search, Lopez examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Historic Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On October 21, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, historical maps, and aerial/satellite and street-view photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1857-1878 and USGS topographic maps dated 1901-1980, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial/satellite and street-view photographs, taken between 1948 and 2024, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online database, at the Google Maps website, and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On November 6, 2024, CRM TECH archaeologists Salvatore Z. Boites and Eulices Lopez carried out the field survey of the project area. In the southern portion of the project area, where the ground surface is unpaved, the survey was completed at an intensive level by walking parallel transect oriented roughly east-west and spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. The rest of the property, largely under pavement, was inspected on foot at a reconnaissance level in search of any exposed soil or notable evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Visibility of the native ground surface was poor (0%) on most of the property and fair (50%) in the unpaved portion due to vegetation growth. In light of the extensive past disturbances to the ground surface, the visibility is considered adequate for the survey effort.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to the records search results, various portions of the project area had been included in at least six previous cultural resources studies completed between 1973 and 2014, but the project area in its entirety had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study (Fig. 5). An archaeological site of historical origin was recorded in 1991 as lying across the northern boundary of the project area. Designated 33-004270 (CA-RIV-1270H) in the California Historical Resources Inventory, the site was described as a historic-period refuse scatter that had been disturbed by plowing (Everson et al. 1991). Among the artifacts observed on the surface at the time were dozens of glass fragments, including bottle fragments and window glass, along with rusty metal can fragments, white porcelain, and glazed ceramics (*ibid.*). A representative selection of the artifacts was subsequently collected from the site, and the area is now occupied by paved parking stalls and patches of landscaping (*ibid.*).

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, 41 other previous studies were reported on various tract and land and linear features (Fig. 5). As a result of these past studies, 32 additional historical/archaeological resources were previously recorded within the one-mile radius. Eleven of these were prehistoric (i.e., Native American) archaeological sites. They consisted predominantly of bedrock milling features, the most common type of prehistoric archaeological remains in the Riverside-Jurupa Valley area, but also included pictographs as well as scattered lithic tools and flakes.

The other 21 cultural resources dated to the historic period, including 20 sites and an isolate (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts). The majority of these were built-environment sites, including buildings, irrigation features, a bridge, a wastewater treatment facility, and linear infrastructure features such as powerline and aqueducts. Other sites consisted of archaeological remains of such features, most notably building foundations, and the isolate represented fragments of a sun-colored amethyst glass jar. None of these additional cultural resources were found in the immediate vicinity of the project location. Therefore, they require no further consideration during this study.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated November 8, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. Noting that the absence of specific site information would not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts in the region. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Jurupa Valley in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent Native American groups, if necessary.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs consulted for this study suggest that the project area is low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. While various roads have been

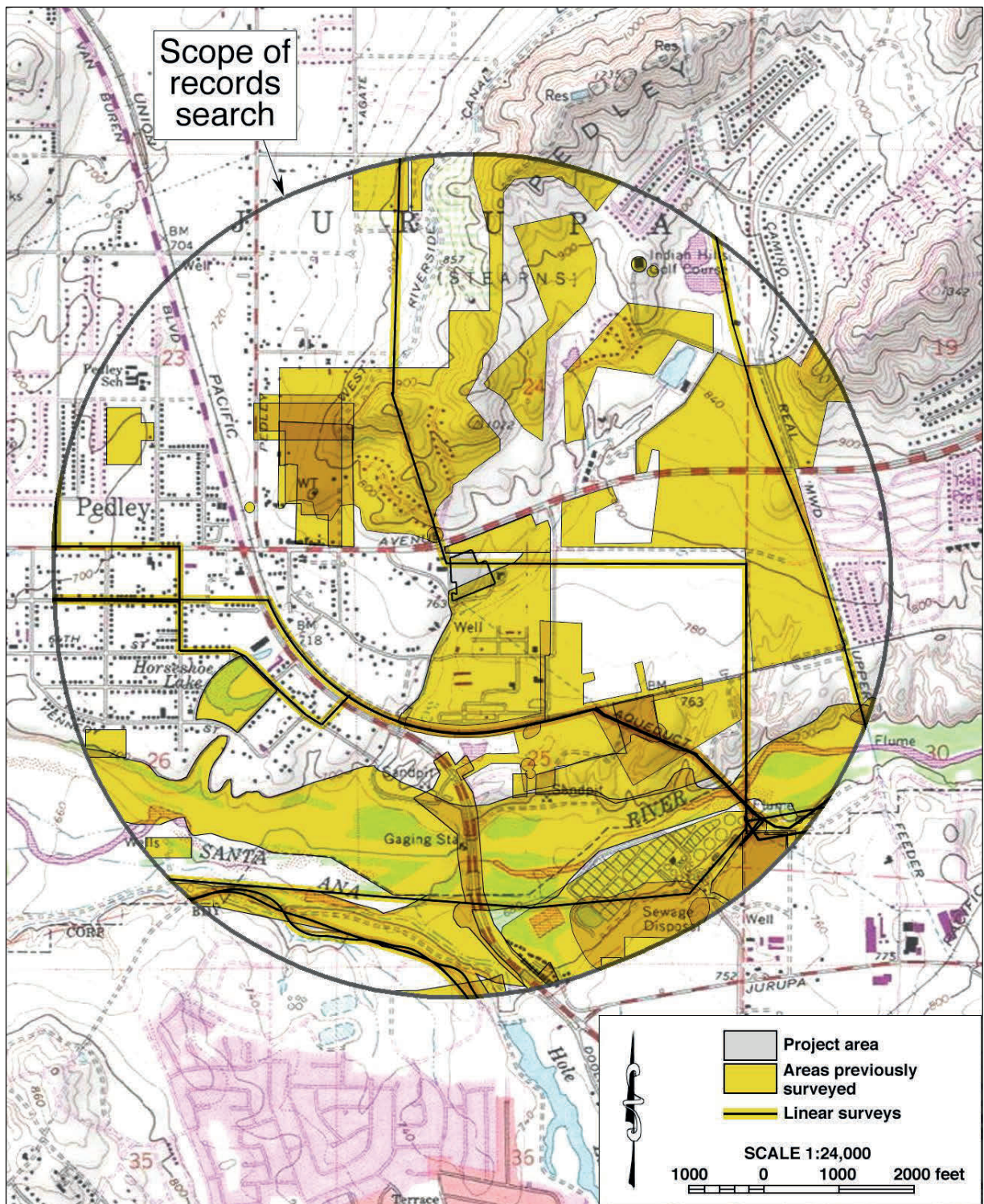


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

known to traverse near and, in some cases, across the project area since at least the late 1890s, no evidence of any settlement or development activities was found on the property throughout the historic period (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1948-1967). Much of the project area was evidently used as agricultural fields during the 1940s-1950s, but the farming operations appeared to have ceased by the 1960s (*ibid.*).

Around 1985, the suburban transformation of the Pedley area was in full swing, as much of the surrounding area was being developed into residential tracts (NETR Online 1985). To the east of the project location, most of the De Anza Marketplace shopping center was built during the 1990s and the early years of the current century, with two driveways extending across the project area to provide access from Baldwin Avenue (NETR Online 1994-2002; Google Earth 1994-2002). The rest of the land in the project area was cleared and possibly leveled but was left

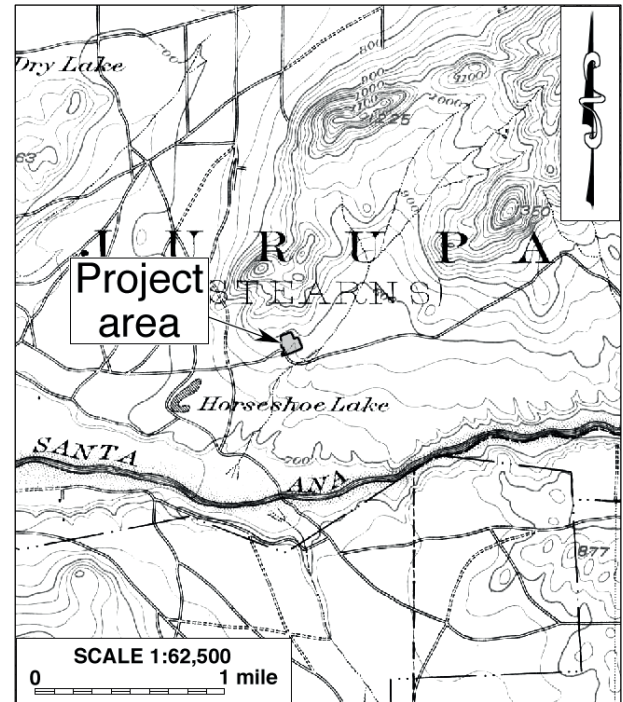


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897 (Source: USGS 1901).

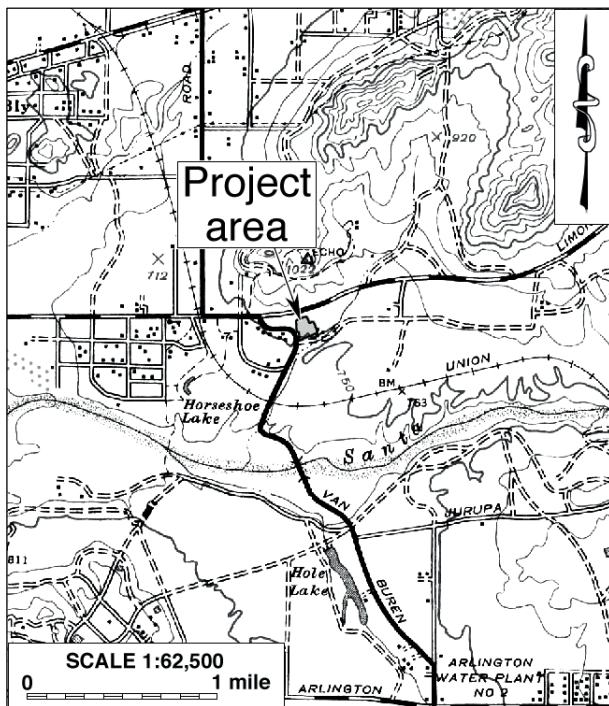


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939 (Source: USGS 1942)

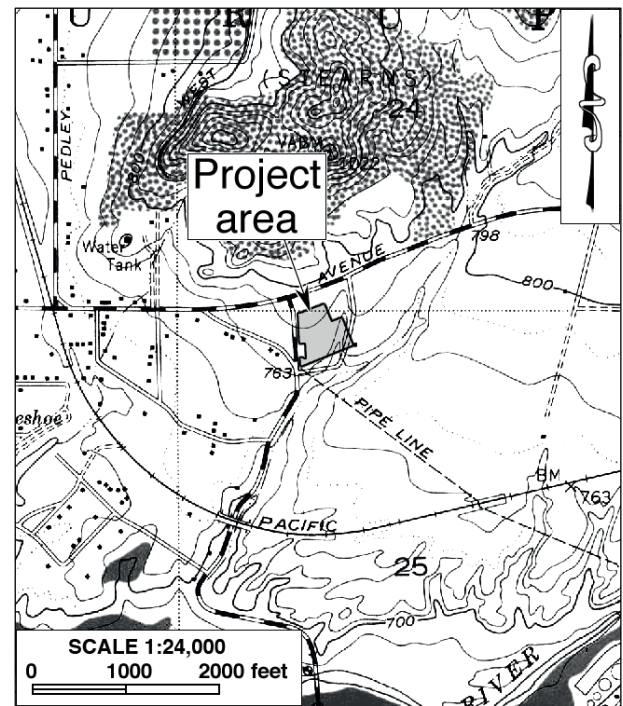


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1948-1953 (Source: USGS 1953)

undeveloped until sometime between 2006 and 2009, when the parking lot in the northern portion of the property was constructed with the Firestone auto care shop just outside the northern project boundary (NETR Online 2002-2009; Google Earth 2002-2009). Since then, no major changes have been observed in the character and condition of the project area (NETR Online 2009-2022; Google Earth 2009-2024).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced negative results for potential cultural resources from the prehistoric or historic period, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits more than 50 years of age were encountered. As stated above, the ground surface in the project area has been extensively disturbed in the past and is now mostly covered by asphalt (Fig. 4). The former location of Site 33-004270, the historic-period refuse scatter recorded in 1991, is not occupied by the paved parking lot built in 2006-2009, and no remnants could be found of the site. In light of the extent of past ground disturbances, the project area appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for intact, potentially significant archaeological deposits of either prehistoric or historical origin.

DISCUSSION

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As defined by PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, 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.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed 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’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. (PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results presented above, while a historic-period refuse scatter designated Site 33-004270 was previously recorded on the northern edge of the project area, the site was subsequently removed. Throughout the course of this study, no other potential “historical resources” were encountered within the project boundaries. In addition, the Native American Sacred Lands File identified no properties of traditional cultural value in the project vicinity. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were identified within the project area during this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Jurupa Valley:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1988-1993 | Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1987 | M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. |
| 1982 | B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China. |
| 2000 | “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno. |
| 1994 | “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno. |

Professional Experience

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2002- | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 1993-2002 | Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California. |
| 1993-1997 | Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California. |
| 1991-1993 | Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1990 | Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. |
| 1990-1992 | Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1988-1993 | Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1985-1988 | Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University. |
| 1985-1986 | Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University. |
| 1982-1985 | Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China. |

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors, San Diego State University, California.
- 2021 Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College, California.
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2016- Archaeological Consultant, Friends of Maha'ulepu, Koloa, Hawai'i.
2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, San Diego State University Foundation.

Presentations

- 2023 "The Kumeyaay-Critical Awareness, Critical Activation," Salaam, San Diego College of Continuing Education.
2023 "A Look at the Three Wise Men and Their Global Celebrations," The Epiphany Project.
2022 "The Original Beach Town: San Diego's Coastal Heritage," San Diego Archaeological Center Living Room Lecture.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Eulices Lopez, B.S.

Education

2015 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2013 A.A., Anthropology, Mt. San Jacinto College, Menifee, California.

Professional Experience

2024- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017-2024 Coordinator Assistant, Eastern Information Center, U.C. Riverside.
2017-2024 Director Assistant, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
2017-2024 Curator Assistant, Archaeological Curation Unit, U.C. Riverside.
2014-2015 Information Officer, Eastern Information Center, U.C. Riverside.
2013 Lithic Analyst Assistant, Anthropology Department, East Los Angeles College,
 Monterey Park, California.
2012 Hominid Cast Fossils Cataloger, Anthropology Department, East Los Angeles
 College, Monterey Park, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity,
Poly-culturalism.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
STEVEN QUINN

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 8, 2024

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Apartment; TTM 39105; APNs 163-400-042, and -045 (CRM TECH No. 4191) 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 you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Manager

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/8/2024**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBC-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@augustinebe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Weimas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	islapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahulla-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	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahulla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kzsh Nation	N	Christina Swindal Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kzsh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalCouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
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@alummi.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorrane, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	glongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Also St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatc@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Punara Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierly@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Punara Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierly@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, 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		crejo@pala tribe.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@pala tribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shesta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@pala tribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodner, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodner@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	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, 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@quechantribes.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kwitsan Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribes.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@quechantribes.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	lgomez@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		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laune 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
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dw Walsh@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
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vmnott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Seven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Oniveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Torrez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.torrez@imdc.org	Luiseno Cahuilla	Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego 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
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
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TWM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		gresttm@gmail.com	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@imdc.org	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 Resources Code and 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 Apartment, TTM 39105, APNs 163-400-042, and -045 (CRM TECH No. 4191) Project, Riverside County.