CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

THE 17.38-ACRE PHASE A VERNOLA MARKETPLACE APARTMENTS PROJECT

CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

LSA

July 2014

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CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

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Project No. TRE1401

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USGS Quadrangle: Corona North, California 7.5′ (USGS 1981)
Acreage: 17.38 acres
Key Words: CEQA, Jurupa, Negative Survey, Riverside County

LSA

July 2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) conducted a cultural resources assessment of the 17.38-acre Phase A Vernola Marketplace Apartments Project (project) located in the City of Jurupa Valley, in Riverside County (County), California. The assessment included a records search, field survey, and report. The records search was completed on May 21, 2014, and the field survey was completed on May 30, 2014. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the presence/absence of cultural resources within the proposed Phase A project area.

The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) indicated that the project area had been previously surveyed but that no cultural resources were documented. Although ground visibility was excellent, the field survey did not identify any cultural resources. As such, no further cultural resources management of the project area, such as construction monitoring, is recommended.

In the unlikely event that previously undocumented archaeological materials are encountered during construction, work in the vicinity of the find should be halted and a County-certified archaeologist consulted to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery.

If human remains are encountered during construction activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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INTRODUCTION

Turner Real Estate Investments has contracted LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) to conduct a cultural resource assessment of the 17.38-acre Phase A Vernola Marketplace Apartments Project (project) to determine whether cultural resources are present. This assessment addresses the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ([CEQA] as amended January 1, 2014): Public Resources Code, Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and Section 21084.1 (Historical Resources); and the Guidelines for CEQA (as amended December 1, 2013), California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources).

PROJECT LOCATION

The project area is 17.38 acres and is located along the west side of Interstate 15 (I-15), approximately 0.5 mile south of Limonite Road, 0.5 mile north of the Santa Ana River, 3.5 miles south of State Route 60 (SR-60), and 7.0 miles northeast of Prado Dam. Specifically, the project is on the north side of 68th Street, on the west side of Pats Ranch Road, and south of Lowe's Home Improvement in the City of Jurupa Valley, in the County of Riverside (County). The project is located on three parcels: Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 152-020-012 (10.2 acres), APN 152-020-021 (5.79 acres), and APN 152-020-022 (1.39 acres).

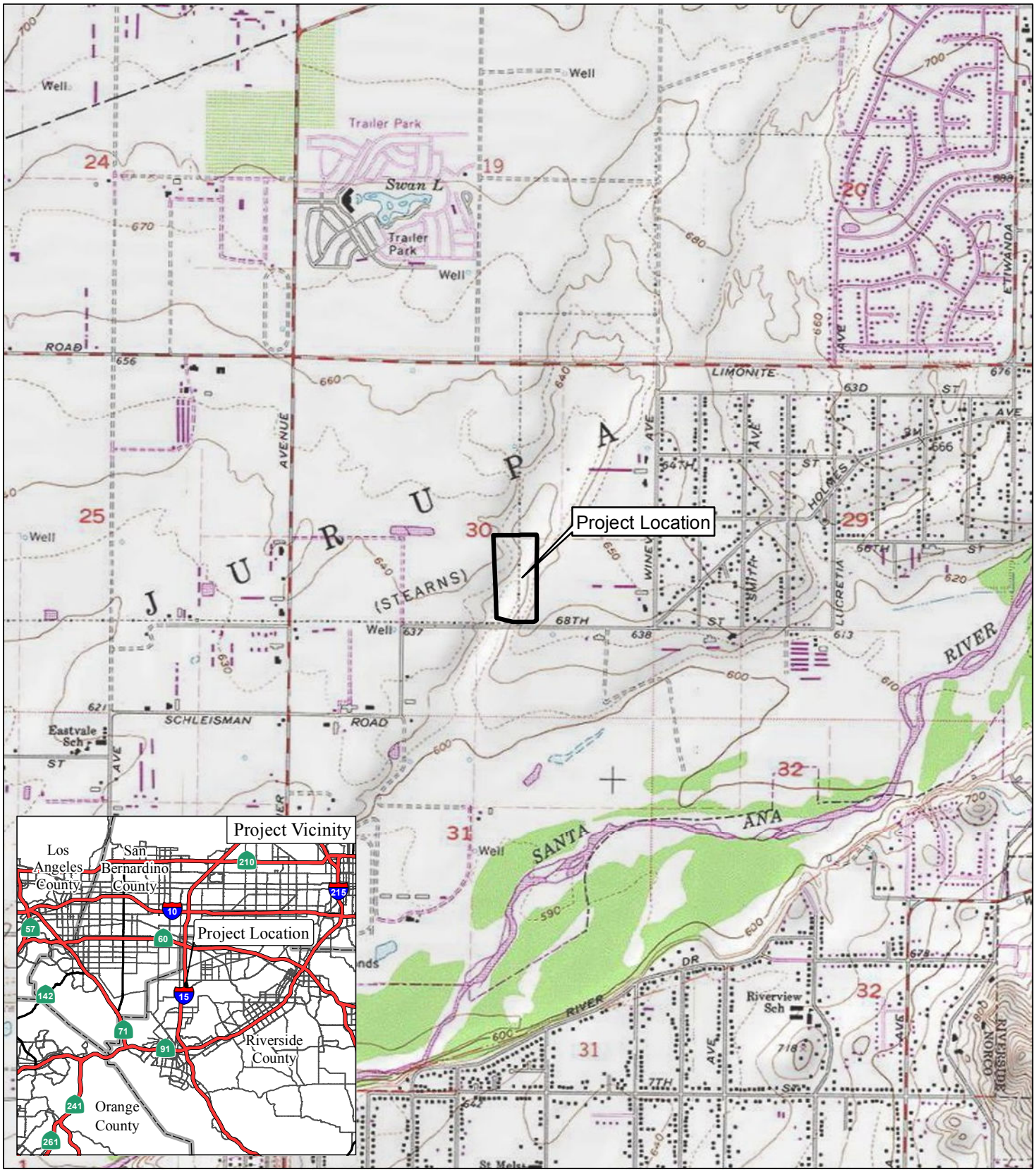
Located at an elevation of 607 to 645 feet above mean sea level, the project area is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1981 *Corona North, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map in the northwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section 30, Township 2 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 1).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Turner Real Estate Investments proposes to develop a residential community of apartment units. The development will include clearing and grading to prepare the project area, construction of a new road within the area, and installation of on-site storm drains, new water service, new sewer lines, new electric service, new natural gas lines, and new telecommunication infrastructure systems.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

The survey and report were completed by LSA Archaeologist Ivan Strudwick.



LSA

LEGEND

Project Location

FIGURE 1

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FEET

Vernola Marketplace Apartments Project
Phase A

Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Corona North (1981), CA

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SETTING

CURRENT SETTING

The project area was originally agricultural uses and has recently been subjected to dumping and bulldozing. Most of the existing project area is covered with a low growth of introduced grasses and mustard. Plant growth in most areas has remained low since the growth is dependent upon scant natural precipitation and the area is disked.

NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans interact with the surrounding physical environment. Being an integral and major part of the ecological system, humans respond to the limits imposed by the environment through technological and behavioral adaptation by altering their conditions to fit the environment and produce more favorable conditions for themselves. Archaeological site locations are based on the constraints of these interactions, whether they are in proximity to a particular resource, topographical restrictions, or shelter and protection. Sites will also contain an assemblage of artifacts and ecofacts consistent with the particular interaction.

Geology and Geomorphology

The geology description is taken from the Paleontological Resources Assessment report that was prepared for this project (Rieboldt 2014). The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The total width of this province is approximately 225 miles, extending west from the Colorado Desert to California's southern four Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente; Sharp 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with granitic rock intruding into older metamorphic rocks. The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province contains extensive pre-Cretaceous (older than 145 million years ago) igneous and metamorphic rocks covered by limited exposures of post-Cretaceous (younger than 66 million years ago) sedimentary deposits.

Within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, the project is located on the Perris Block, a fault-bounded structural block extending from the southern foot of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains southeast to the vicinity of Bachelor Mountain and Polly Butte (Morton and Miller 2006; Kenney 1999). It is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Fault and on the southwest by the Elsinore Fault Zone (Morton and Miller 2006). Prior to the Late Pleistocene (126,000 years ago), the Perris Block was tectonically tilted eastward, elevating and exposing older

granitic rocks on the west side (Jurupa Hills) and allowing Pleistocene sediments to accumulate on the east side, filling the eastern San Bernardino, Lakeview, Perris, and San Jacinto Valleys.

At the surface in the project area, Morton and Gray (2002) have mapped Young Alluvial Channel Deposits from the Holocene and Late Pleistocene (less than 126,000 years ago); Old Alluvial Channel Deposits from the Late to Middle Pleistocene (11,700–781,000 years ago); and Very Old Alluvial Channel Deposits from the Early Pleistocene (781,000–2.588 million years ago).

During relatively recent times, the Santa Ana River has existed about 0.5 mile south of the project area. The flooding of the river during rainy periods has brought alluvial sediments from upstream into the project vicinity. Young Alluvial Floodplain Deposits are generally found adjacent to stream and river channels and represent deposition by streams and rivers during flood events. In the project area, these deposits represent flood along the Santa Ana River. The Santa Ana River would have also been a stable source of water for the local prehistoric and historic inhabitants.

Biology

Biologically, the project area is located in the Coastal Scrub biotic community as defined by Jaeger and Smith (1966:43–44). This biological habitat area is characterized by gently sloping areas usually located between the abruptly rising mountains and sea in areas from San Luis Obispo County south to San Diego. These areas are often covered by shrubs that, in their natural state, often reach heights of over 6 feet. Common plants include the California wormwood or sagebrush (*Artemesia californica*), white sage (*Encelia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), varieties of prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* spp.), and our lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*). Mammals include the California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys agilis*), wood rat (*Neotoma lepida*), california mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*), and the short-eared pocket mouse (*Perognathus fallax*). Birds common to this community include Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte coastae*), cactus wren (*Campylorynchus brunneicapillum*), brown towhee (*Pipilo fuscus*), sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*), and rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*). Common reptiles found include the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), striped racer (*Masticophis lateralis*), and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*; Jaeger and Smith 1966:43–44).

The project area is also close to several other biotic communities, including riparian woodland, chaparral, and southern oak woodland (Jaeger and Smith 1966). Sites in the vicinity of the project area commonly contain quantities of ground stone, indicating processing of seeds and acorns. Acorns were the most important single food source for the local native populations (Bean 1978:578; Bean and Smith 1978:539), as well as the most characteristic feature of the California Indians as a whole (Gifford 1965:237).

Within the vicinity, prehistoric populations would have been able to hunt deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), rodents and other small mammals, and birds common to nearby waterways. The proximity of the current project area to several habitats allowed a diverse subsistence base that provided early populations with food resources during all seasons of the year.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The description of an overall regional chronology demarking the major stages of cultural evolution in the Southern California area has been attempted many times. Two principal chronologies, Wallace (1955; 1978) and Warren (1968), have been revised slightly (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983). However, as Southern California cultural developments occur gradually, and appear to have long-term stability, applying a specific chronology is often difficult.

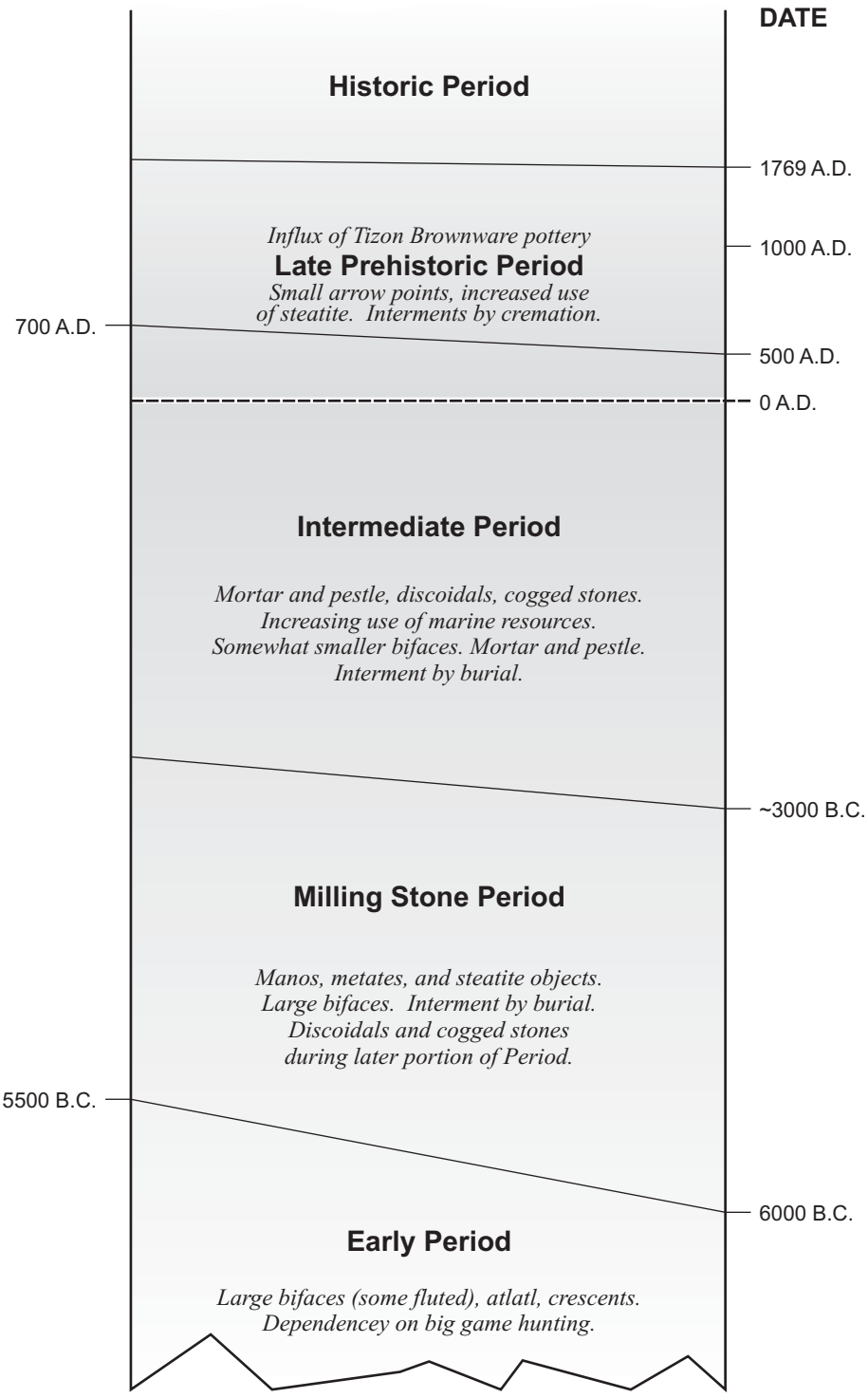
Researchers have divided regional prehistory into a four-stage chronology describing changing artifact assemblages and evolving ecological adaptations. The principal chronology proposed by Wallace (1955) divides Southern California prehistory by major cultural changes within general prehistoric time periods. Wallace defined four chronologically-based cultural horizons, or periods, for Southern California: the Early Period, the Milling Stone Period, the Intermediate Period, and the Late Prehistoric Period (Figure 2).

Early Period. The Early Period covers the period from the first presence of humans in Southern California until postglacial times. Although it is not known exactly when the first humans existed in the region, it is generally believed that the terminal portion of the Early Period was approximately 6000–5500 BC. Artifacts and cultural activities from this time period represent a predominantly hunting culture (Wallace 1955). Although Early Period sites in Southern California are rare, Morratto (1984:76) lists several traits characteristic of sites occupied during this period. This list includes locations on shorelines of ancient lakes and marshes. In coastal areas, such sites are located along stream channels or near estuaries. Although bow and arrow do not exist, atlatl and dart are known. An array of specialized cobble, core, flake, and blade implements are also known. Crescents, crescentically-shaped bifaces, are known from the ancient shorelines of now-dry inland pluvial lakebeds (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). In certain areas, the presence of extremely large, often fluted bifaces marks the Early Period (Morratto 1984:81). At the Lake Elsinore Site CA-RIV-2798/H on the northeastern side of Lake Elsinore, numerous crescents suggest Early Period site occupation (Grenda 1997). However, artifacts and ecofacts dating to both the Middle Period and Intermediate Period are also present at this site, suggesting long-term occupation.

Milling Stone Period (5500/6000–3000 BC). Milling Stone Period sites typically contain ground stone artifacts such as manos, metates, discoidals,[1] and cogged stones[2]. Wallace suggests that Milling Stone Period cultures were generally hunter-gatherers who spent much time collecting and processing plants. When bifaces are found on Milling Stone Period sites, they are commonly large and associated with the use of the atlatl.

[1] Discoidals are usually round to ovoid ground stones with flat to slightly convex faces and edges.

[2] Similar to discoidals with respect to size and workmanship, but have grooves or indentations along their edges giving them a gear-like appearance. Both discoidals and cogged stones appear to have been made between circa 4000 and 1000 BC (Morratto 1984: 149) placing their manufacture in both the Milling Stone Period and the Intermediate Period.



LSA

FIGURE 2

Vernola Marketplace Apartments Project

Generalized Cultural Chronology
of Southern California

I:\TRE1401\G\Cultural Chronology.cdr (6/5/14)

At the Lake Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798/H) Milling Stone Period occupation is indicated by the presence of shell dating approximately 6,500–7,000 years old (Grenda 1997:69). Drover et al. (1983) suggest that early Milling Stone Period sites represent refuse from mobile hunters and gatherers who utilized coastal resources during the winter and inland resources throughout the remainder of the year. By the late portion of the Milling Stone Period, faunal remains suggest relatively permanent settlements in the Newport Bay area. Subsistence strategies included intensive hunting of small and large land mammals, sea mammals, and birds, as well as near-shore fishing and shellfish collecting. Elsewhere, small mammals were hunted and seeds were collected.

Intermediate Period (3000 BC–AD 500/700). At the inception of the Intermediate Period, approximately 3000 BC, coastal populations began relying more on marine resources. The remains of near-shore and deep sea fish appear more often as refuse in middens. Inland, populations centered around pluvial lakes created by runoff from rain storms and possibly melting glaciers. In coastal areas, there was an increased use of the mortar and pestle, which marked a technological change in the manner seeds were processed. Instead of using just mano and metate, smaller seeds could be better contained in the basket-like mortar or hopper mortar (basket asphalted to a mortar base), and it is possible that the mortar and pestle indicate a diversification in seed collecting strategy. The use of the mortar and pestle marks Wallace's Intermediate Period.

Local researchers have had difficulty identifying Intermediate Period sites, since tool categories, even the mortar and pestle, occur in both earlier and later periods. As a result, few sites have been placed in this period. The few known sites often are dated by radiocarbon or obsidian hydration methods, which have isolated the Intermediate Period materials. The Lake Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798/H) contains shell radiocarbon dated to the Intermediate Period (Grenda 1997:69).

Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500/700–1769). The Late Prehistoric Period begins approximately AD 500–700 (Bean and Smith 1978). Most prehistoric sites from inland and coastal areas were occupied during the Late Prehistoric Period. During this period, artifact changes and new cultural practices occur. Smaller projectile points, representing bow and arrow hunting, appear on Late Period sites. This period is also marked by steatite effigies and by cremation as an interment practice. These artifacts and practices have been linked to a proposed Shoshonean (Takic) immigration from the Great Basin that ended at the coast. By AD 1000, smoking pipes and ceramic pottery occur, although ceramic smoking pipes may occur somewhat earlier, within the later portion of the Intermediate Period. Dating of sites to the Late Period also depends on the occurrence of other items such as Salton Sea (Obsidian Buttes) obsidian.

Ethnohistory

The project is located on the boundary of the traditional cultural territories of the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino (Bean 1978; Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. Like other Native American groups in Southern California, the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino were semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources and were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. The first written accounts of these Native American groups are attributed to mission fathers. Later documentation of the Cahuilla was by Barrows (1900),

Kroeber (1908), Hooper (1920), and many others; the Gabrielino were studied by Johnson (1962), Blackburn (1962–1963), and Hudson (1971).

History

Spanish Mission Period (1769–1821). Although the first recorded contact between the Gabrielino and Europeans occurred in 1542, when the Cabrillo expedition arrived at Santa Catalina Island (Wagner 1941), the Historic Period in Southern California is generally accepted as beginning in 1769 when the Gaspar de Portolá expedition crossed the coastal region. The Portolá expedition established the first Alta California Mission, San Diego de Alcalá, which was founded on July 16, 1769 (Lowman 1993:2, 5). The first mission to be established in Gabrielino territory was the Franciscan Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, founded September 8, 1771 (Lowman 1993:2). The first Europeans to enter what is now Riverside County is thought to have been an expedition led by Captain Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774 (Hoover et al. 1962:33).

Because the Portolá expedition established a continual European presence in California beginning in 1769, the period between 1769 and 1821, when Mexico gained independence from Spain (McGroarty 1911:117, 148; Avina 1932:29; Robinson 1979:13), is often referred to as the Spanish Mission Period (Robinson 1979:51–52). In 1819, an *asistencia* was established in San Bernardino, and those inhabitants not directly affected by Mission San Gabriel became a part of the Mission system through the San Bernardino *Asistencia*. Spanish records indicate that the primary Native American villages included within this *asistencia* were *Guachama*, located near the present town of Loma Linda, and *Hurungna*, known as *Jurupa* to the Spanish, located near the present town of Riverside (URS 1988:VIII:79). Gudde (1998:188) reports that Riverside was first called *Jurupa*. The word *Jurupa* is thought to have originated from the Gabrielino word *horúvunga*, meaning "sage-brush place" (Gudde 1998:188).

For most of the Spanish and Mexican Periods in California history, the Riverside and San Bernardino Valley areas, including the project vicinity, were considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Gabriel. Farming and cattle ranching were introduced to the inhabitants of *Guachama* by the padres of the San Bernardino *Asistencia* as early as 1819 (Hoover et al. 1962:39).

The Franciscans' goal was to convert the Native Americans to Christianity and incorporate them into Spanish society. The local natives learned smithing, plant and animal domestication, and European building construction methods. Europeans learned how and where indigenous people lived and gathered information about native life and their ceremonial and ritual practices. Occasionally, this information was recorded, and from these early records comes much of what we now know concerning native life (Harrington 1933, 1934; Bean and Smith 1978:548; Boscana 1978; Hanna 1978). By the early 1800s, Spanish army officers and veterans living in California began receiving grants of land and establishing large, private grazing areas.

Ultimately, Spanish colonization resulted in the destruction of native culture and society. Two important factors that contributed to this decline included (1) the removal of the youngest, healthiest, and most productive natives from their traditional communities and their placement into the mission system, and (2) the introduction of highly infectious diseases, which eventually led to epidemics and reduced birth rates. As a result, traditional Native American communities were depopulated and the survivors integrated into local Mexican-American communities. When anthropologist A.L. Kroeber

sought Gabrielino descendants during the 1920s, he was unable to locate a group claiming Gabrielino heritage. Today, the federal government does not recognize a local tribe or band, although there are individual spokespeople who have Gabrielino ancestors (Rosenthal et al. 1991).

Mexican Rancho Period (1821–1848). In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and in 1848, the United States formally obtained California in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Cleland 1962:xiii). The period 1821–1848 is here referred to as the Mexican Rancho Period (see Robinson 1979:52). During this period, there was a change from the subsistence agriculture of the Spanish Mission Period to livestock husbandry of the large ranches, or *ranchos*, acquired by Mexican citizens through grants or by purchase from mission administrators. It was also during this period that large tracts of land termed *ranchos* were granted by the various Mexican Governors of *alta* California, usually to individuals who had worked in the service of the Mexican government.

Mexican Period land grants were numerous, and like previous Spanish Period grants, were initially grazing concessions (Robinson 1979:65). In 1824, the Mexican Congress established rules for the colonization of national lands, and in 1828, the Mexican government enacted specific rules and regulations for colonization of the republic's territories (Robinson 1979:65–66). In 1833, barely more than a decade after gaining independence from Spain, the Mexican government's Secularization Act changed missions into civil parishes. Those natives who had inhabited regions adjacent to a Spanish Period mission were to obtain half of all mission possessions, including land. However, in most instances this did not occur, and the Secularization Act resulted in the transfer of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals.

Mexican Period governors of California granted approximately 700 ranchos, including regrantings, duplications, and splitting of older and larger grants now renamed by heirs of the original grantee (Cowan 1993:9; see also Robinson 1979:67). One notable petition for a land grant was made by Pio Pico, Mexican Governor from 1845 to 1846, who in order to secure *Jamul Rancho*, which was originally awarded him in 1831 "… made a new petition to himself, from himself; and then regranted it to himself, from himself…" (Cowan 1993:9).

The current project area is within the *Jurupa* (Stearns) Mexican land grant (No. 483; Beck and Haase 1973: Map 38), which was a grant of 5.5 leagues (33,819 acres) made in 1838 by Governor Alvarado to Juan Bandini (Shumway 1988:61). The American Period patent for 32,259 acres of land in this grant was issued in 1879 to Abel Stearns. Although most of *Rancho Jurupa* is located in what is now northwestern Riverside County, the northeastern end of the rancho extends into San Bernardino County.

The 1840s saw increased tension between the United States and Mexico. Finally, in 1846, war was declared between these two countries. By 1847, the United States had established control of California.

American Period (1848–Present). Following the end of hostilities between Mexico and the United States, the United States officially obtained California in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848 (Cleland 1962:xiii). Thus, the American Period begins in 1848. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States, mainly due to the population increase created by the

Gold Rush of 1849. By 1860, a stagecoach line ran through Riverside County, and the railroad opened between Los Angeles and Indio in 1876 (Gunther 1984:250).

In the years immediately following the United States' acquisition of California, the cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity due to the massive influx of immigrants during the Gold Rush (Cleland 1952:102–108; Liebeck 1990:2–3). Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and a high demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted until 1855. In 1855, however, the demand for California beef began to decline as a result of sheep imports from New Mexico, cattle imports from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the development of stock breeding farms. Nature also conspired to force economic change. During the winter of 1861–1862, a disastrous series of floods occurred in California, followed by 2 years of drought (Cleland 1952:130–131).

When the beef market collapsed, California ranchers were unprepared. Many had borrowed heavily during the boom, mortgaging their land at interest rates as high as 10 percent per month. The collapse of the cattle market meant that many of these ranchos were lost through foreclosure, while others were sold to pay debts and taxes (Cleland 1952:108–114).

Disastrous floods had periodically struck the area over the years, but it was not until after the floods of 1934 and 1938 (Turhollow 1975:155–165) that a comprehensive flood control plan was authorized by Congress. Three of the dams, Fullerton, Brea, and Prado, were constructed by 1941–1942 (Turhollow 1975:194). Construction of Prado Dam along the Santa Ana River began November 1, 1928, and was completed April 29, 1941 (Hatheway 1989:55). The Prado Dam Flood Control Basin's maximum capacity is marked at 545 feet on the *Prado Dam* 7.5-minute quadrangle map (USGS 1953). The maximum flood capacity has been increased over the years, and an increase to 566 feet was recently proposed.

Local History and Place Names

Located in Riverside County, the project area originally was part of Los Angeles County, but was incorporated into San Bernardino County on April 26, 1853. San Bernardino County was created from parts of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties by an act of the State legislature (Ingersoll 1904:66; Hoover et al. 1962:37). On March 11, 1893, Riverside County was created from territory originally belonging to San Bernardino and San Diego Counties (Hoover et al. 1962:31; Salley 1991:92). The City of Jurupa Valley covers an area of 43.5 square miles. Historically, there were many farms and horse ranches. Over time, however, the Jurupa Valley area has slowly become more urbanized. It was incorporated on July 1, 2011, and includes the neighborhoods of Belltown, Glen Avon, Indian Hills, Jurupa, Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Pedley, Rubidoux, Sky Country, and Sunnyslope, with a total currently estimated population of 94,235.

METHODS

RECORD SEARCH

On May 21, 2014, an archaeological and historical resources record search was completed at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located at the University of California, Riverside. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within 1.0 mile of the project area, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (SHL), and the California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), were reviewed.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION PER SB 18

Native American consultation per Senate Bill (SB) 18 is being conducted by the City's Consultant.

FIELD SURVEY

The cultural resources survey of the entire project area was conducted by LSA archaeologist Ivan Strudwick on May 30, 2014. The survey was conducted by walking parallel linear north-south transects separated by 7 to 10 meters beginning in the southeast corner of the parcel. The entire project area was surveyed.

RESULTS

RECORD SEARCH

Results of the record search indicated that the project area had been previously surveyed in its entirety (Drover 1989) and that no cultural resource sites are recorded within the project area. The records search also determined that no properties on the various registers and inventories that were searched are within the current project area.

The records search indicates that five areas adjacent to the project area have also been surveyed. The area northeast of the current property was surveyed by Wilke and Hammond (1973); the area on the east side of the parcel was surveyed by Hoover and Blevins (2003); while the area south of the property was surveyed by White (1994), McKenna (2003), and Tang et al. (2006). Within 1.0 mile of the current project area, an additional 18 surveys have also been conducted. These surveys are identified in the EIC record search results letter appended to this report (Appendix A).

Eight cultural resources are recorded within 1.0 mile of the project area. These resources include six houses, one farm/ranch, and one historic power line. The houses, all farther than 0.25 mile from the project area, are all wood-framed, ranch-style houses except P-33-014880, which is an adobe structure thought to date pre-1900 and recorded as possibly the oldest existing adobe in the Mira Loma area (Saunders 1984).

The closest resource to the current project area is the power line, P-33-16681 (Dice 2007), which originally ran along the north side of 68th Street west and south of the project area, then turned north to run through the current project area. The line, including the historic lattice steel towers (LSTs), is thought to have been constructed in the 1920s by Southern Sierras Power Company as an "Open" grid-connecting line (O-line) between a substation in San Bernardino and a steam-generating power plant in Seal Beach (Dice 2007:14).

> The "open" line was constructed as an emergency power interconnect between Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company and the Southern Sierras Power Company. The power line was only energized during emergency power transfers thus its "open" designation. (Dice 2007:14)

The location of the line is visible on the USGS 1981 *Corona North, California* 7.5-minute map (Figure 1) as a dotted line running north-south, through the middle of the Phase A project area. However, when recorded by Dice (2007), the historic O-line did not exist within the current project area, but only along 68th Street west of the project area, and north of the project area.

Historic maps of the project area were also reviewed. The USGS 1947 *Corona, California* 15-minute map provided with the record search depicts a power line ("O-line") in the current project area. No buildings or structures are shown on this map.

Additional historic maps and online historic maps and aerial photographs were also reviewed for this project. An 1888 California State Irrigation Department Irrigation Map (Hall 1888) shows that the

Santa Ana River ran nearly the exact course as on later maps. This map does not depict any buildings or irrigation works in the current project area. The USGS 1902 *Corona, California* 30-minute map depicts no buildings or irrigation works in the current project area. The USGS 1942 *Corona and Vicinity, California* 7.5-minute map clearly shows the previously described Southern Sierras Power Company "O-line" in the project area and also shows some buildings 0.5 mile east of the current project area, but no buildings within the current project.

Online aerial photographs show that the project area was partly agricultural in 1938, but by 1948 was not disked/plowed, although land to the south was plowed. Aerial photographs from 1959, 1967, and 1979 show the entire project area was plowed. A 2005 aerial photo shows the western portion of the project area was disked/plowed, and also shows that I-15 is in existence by that time. Online historic maps dating from 1902 to 1946 depict nothing within the current project area. However, from 1947 to 1982, historic maps depict the previously described power line running north-south through the Phase A project area, and also running along the south edge of the project area.

FIELD SURVEY

No cultural resources were identified during the field survey. As shown by topographic maps and the photographs in Figure 3, the project area is highest in the southeastern area and lowest in the northern drainage area, which runs northeast to southwest. The south edge of the Phase A project area along the north side of 68th Street is topographically elevated. While the southern edge is primarily natural, the southeastern corner exhibits extensive disturbance from dumping and bulldozers and/or backhoes. Dumping is primarily sediment from elsewhere, along with brick, concrete, tile, and some glass, plastic, and metal. Dumping is from commercial construction or demolition enterprises rather than residential household debris. The bulldozed southeastern corner area is partitioned by a chain-link fence. Ground visibility in the disturbed southeastern corner is excellent, in excess of 90 percent, although the high level of bulldozer disturbance and dumped material indicate that the natural ground surface does not exist.

The western side of the Phase A project area is currently open, disked, supports little or no vegetation and has ground visibility of nearly 100 percent. The western edge of the project appears to have suffered disturbance from construction of I-15 and appears to lack the natural loam sediment that would have existed prior to disturbances. The middle of the topographically low north portion of the Phase A area supports a dense growth of dead mustard 6 to 7 feet high and less than 10 percent ground visibility. This low area accumulates water during rainy episodes, with drainage leading southwest to a culvert that flows under I-15.

An elevated east-west road leads west into this topographically low northern portion of the Phase A project area from its entrance along Pats Ranch Road. This road, visible in Figure 3, marks the northern boundary of the Phase A project area. The road is elevated because it passes through a low area that floods. Extensive grading has occurred in this low area to create this elevated road. Disking has occurred over most of the low area. Based on aerial photographs, the project area has been used for agricultural purposes since the 1930s and likely earlier.

A north-south dirt road runs through the center of the Phase A project area where the power line existed prior to its removal. The only two power line poles that currently exist in the project area are a

View of Phase A looking north from center of south side along 68th Street. Disturbed area with dumping and bulldozing is in fenced area on right. I-15 on left. Phase B on rise in distance.

View looking south from knoll in northwest corner of Phase B project area. Note discing. I-15 on right, Pats Ranch Road on left. Phase A in distance past elevated dirt road in low area.

Figure 3 Project Photos

tubular steel pole (TSP) along the north side of 68th Street where the dirt road leads north into the Phase A project area and a wooden pole east of the TSP and west of Pats Ranch Road.

Project area sediment is a yellow-brown silt-clay loam with some gravel and rock. Many areas of the project may have been scraped of their original surface sediment, leaving silty/sandy loam areas only where dozer disturbance did not occur, such as on the topographic rise along the project's south edge. In the low northern Phase A area drainage, silt and clay with little gravel and rock indicate accumulation of eroded sediment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A records search and survey of the 17.38-acre proposed Phase A project area resulted in no cultural resources being identified. The property is located approximately 0.5 mile north of the Santa Ana River and has been used for agricultural purposes for over 80 years. Extensive mechanized ground disturbance has also occurred along the west side of the project from construction of I-15, along the northern boundary of the project area due to construction of an elevated dirt road, in the southeastern portion of the project area from dozing and dumping, and throughout the remainder of the project area due to historic agricultural use of the land, as well as from recent disking. The property contains no known cultural resources. Therefore, it is recommended that no further cultural resources management (e.g., monitoring) of the project area is necessary.

In the event that cultural resources are encountered during construction, work in the vicinity of the find should be halted until a County-certified archaeologist can assess the nature and significance of the discovery.

If human remains are encountered during construction activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDIX A

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS LETTER

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418

(951) 827-5745 - Fax (951) 827-5409 - eickw@ucr.edu

Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

May 21, 2014

CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 125

EIC-RIV-ST-2668

Debbie McLean
LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Vernola Marketplace Apartments Project

Dear Ms. McLean:

We received your request on May 14th, 2014, for a cultural resources records search for the Vernola Marketplace Apartments project located in Section 30, T.2S, R.6W, SBBM, in the City of Jurupa in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 23 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Two of these studies involved the project area. Two additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour for hard copies, or 15¢/page plus $40/hour and a $25 flat fee for PDFs.

Our records indicate that eight cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. PDF copies of the records are included on the enclosed CD for your reference. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing".

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): two properties are listed; one property (33-014880) is potentially eligible for inclusion; one property (33-0117379) is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, but may be of local interest. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

A copy of the relevant portion of the 1947 USGS Corona 15' topographic map is included for your reference.

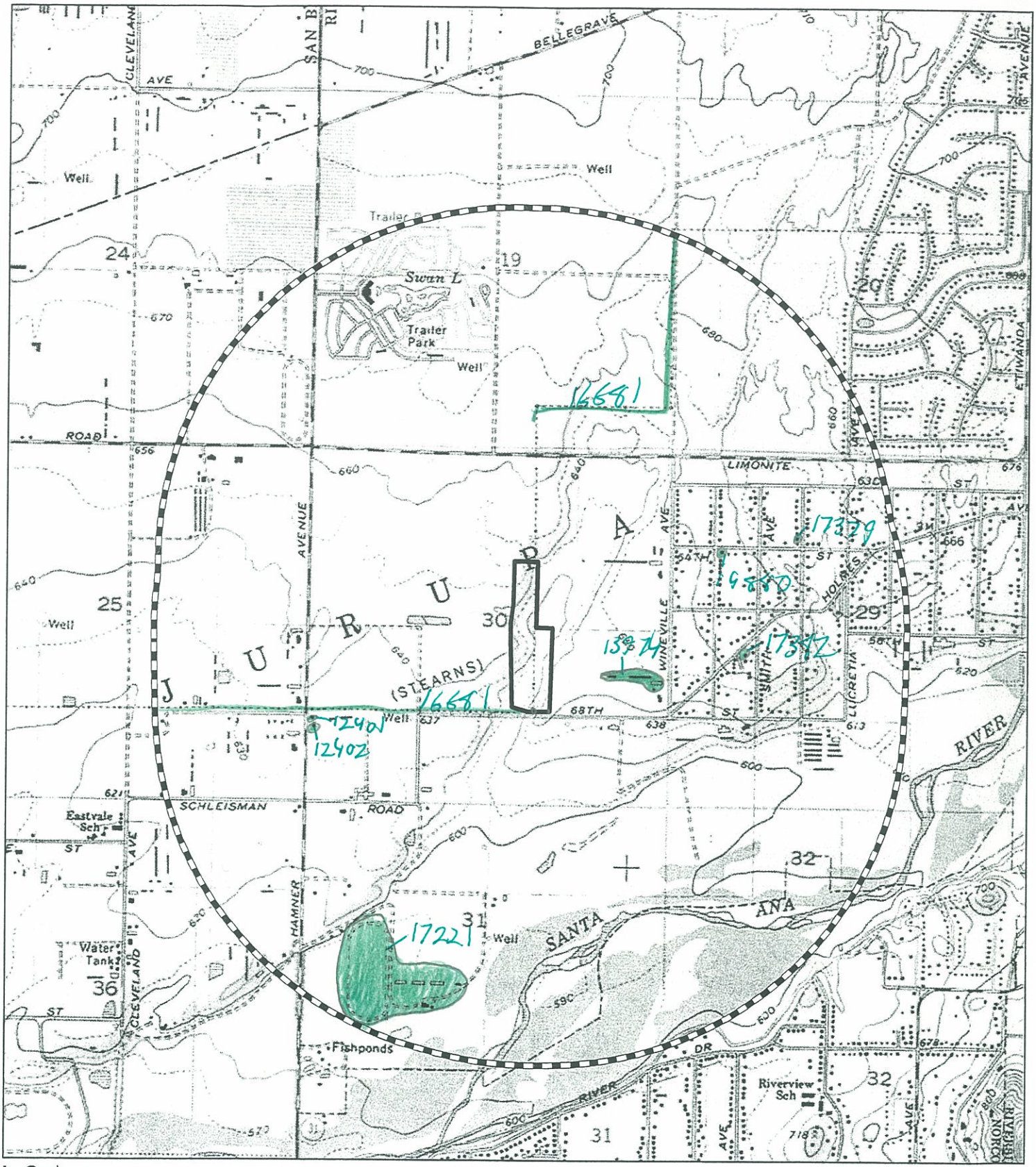
As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Sincerely,

Samantha Kleam

Samantha Kleam
Information Officer

Enclosures



LSA

LEGEND

- Project Location
- One Mile Buffer

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Corona North (1981), CA

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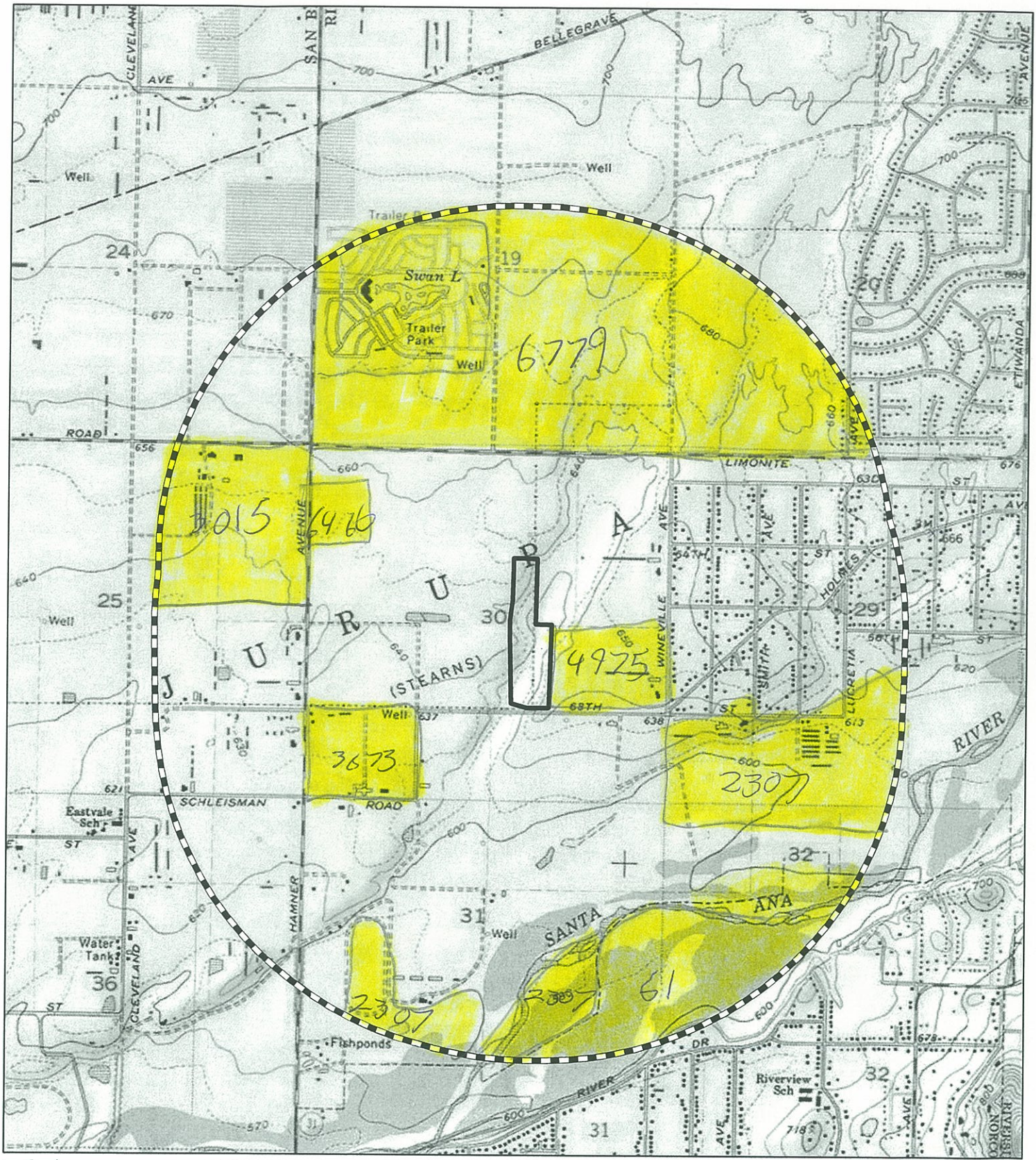
Vernola Marketplace Apartments Project

Record Search



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- One Mile Buffer

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Vernola Marketplace Apartments Project

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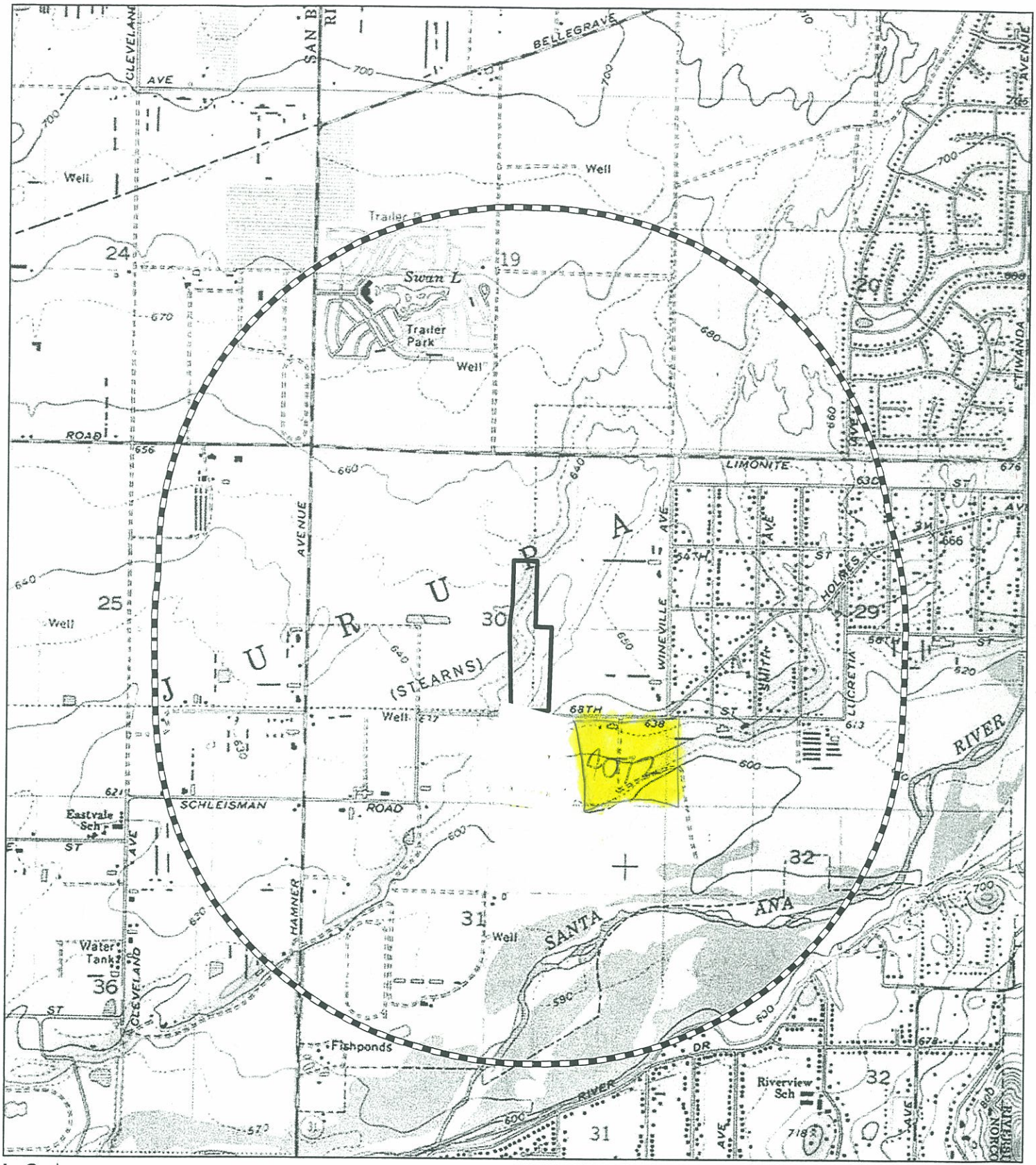

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- Project Location
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Vernola Marketplace Apartments Project

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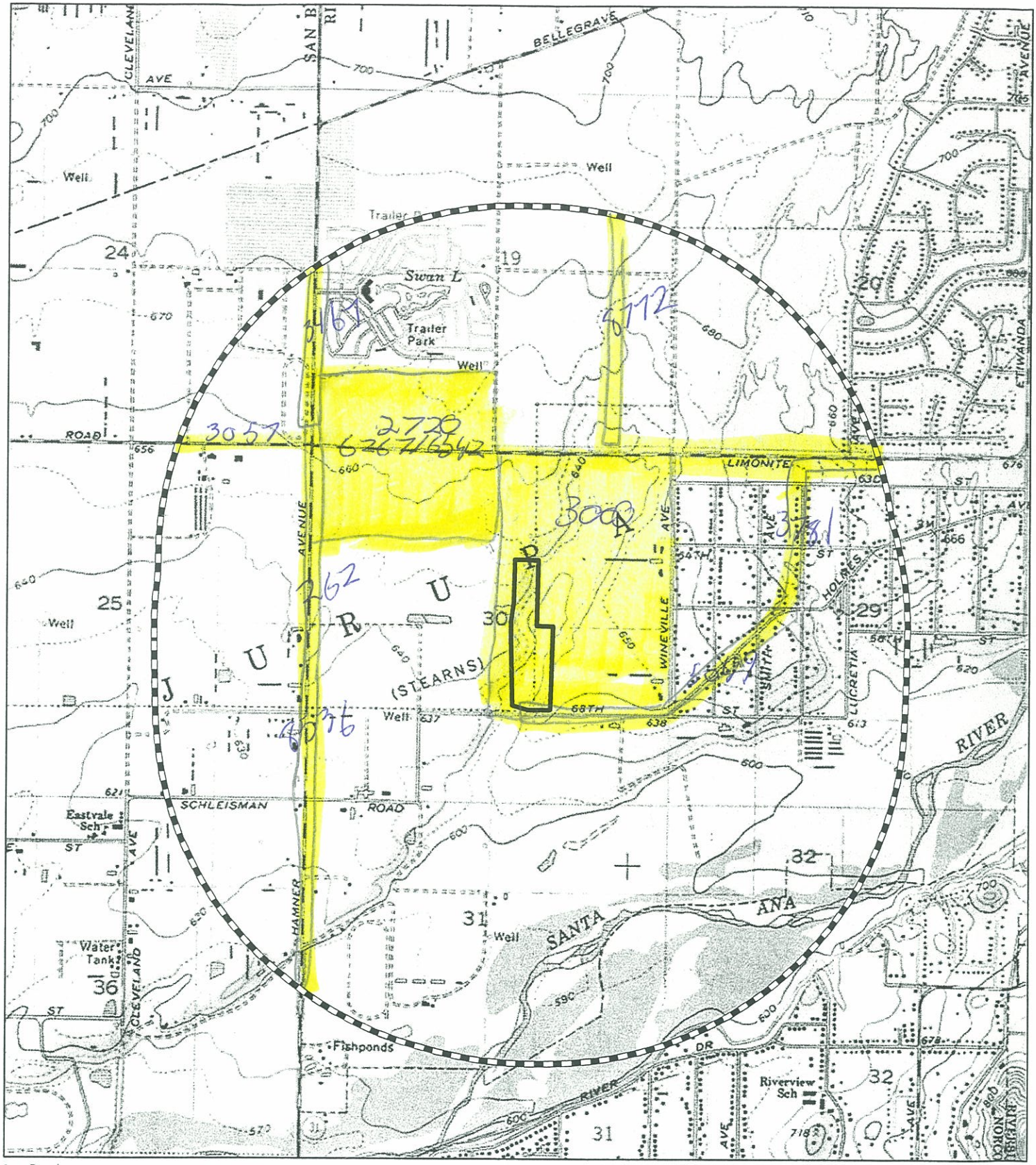

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- Project Location
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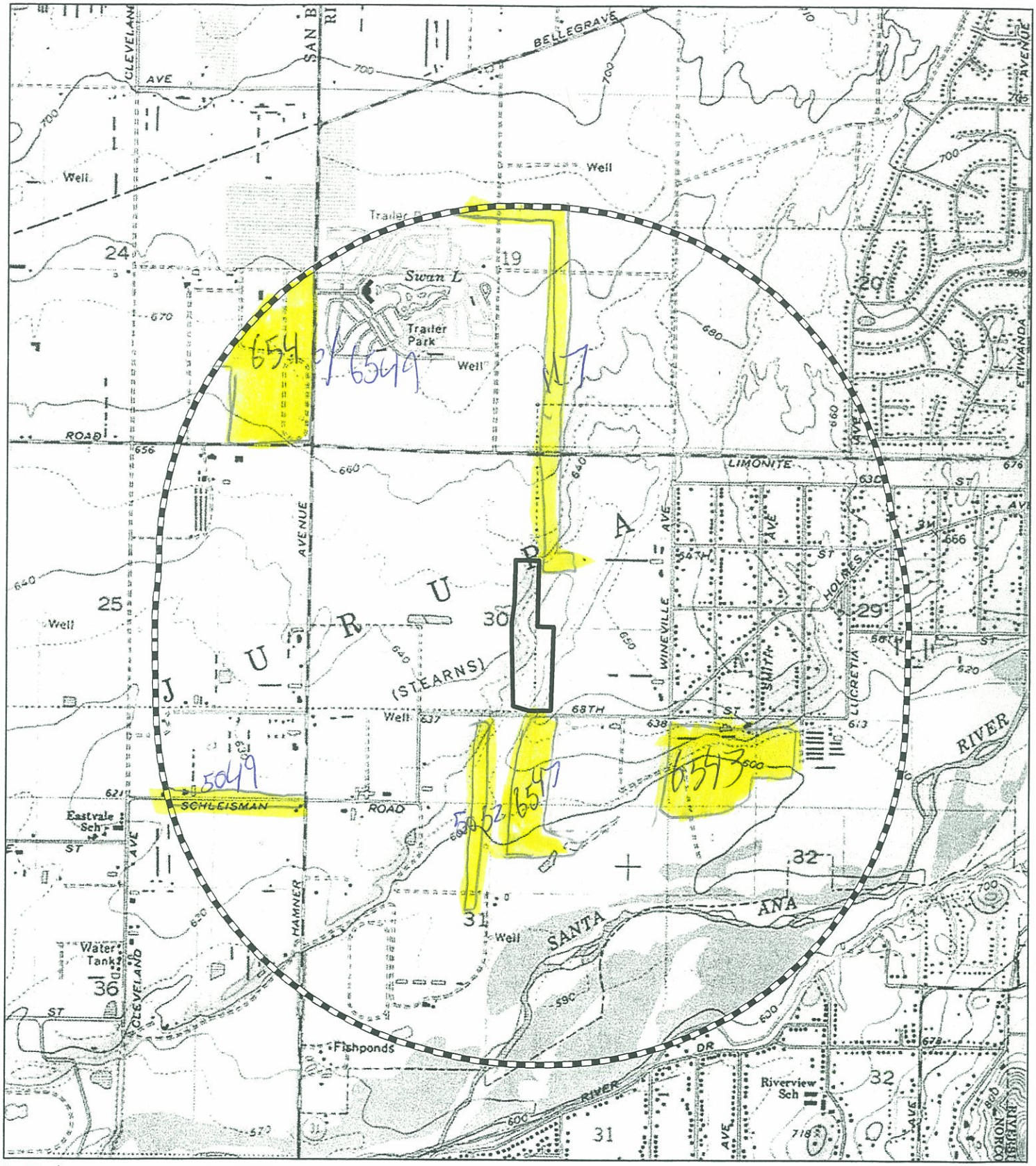
Vernola Marketplace Apartments Project

Record Search



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- One Mile Buffer

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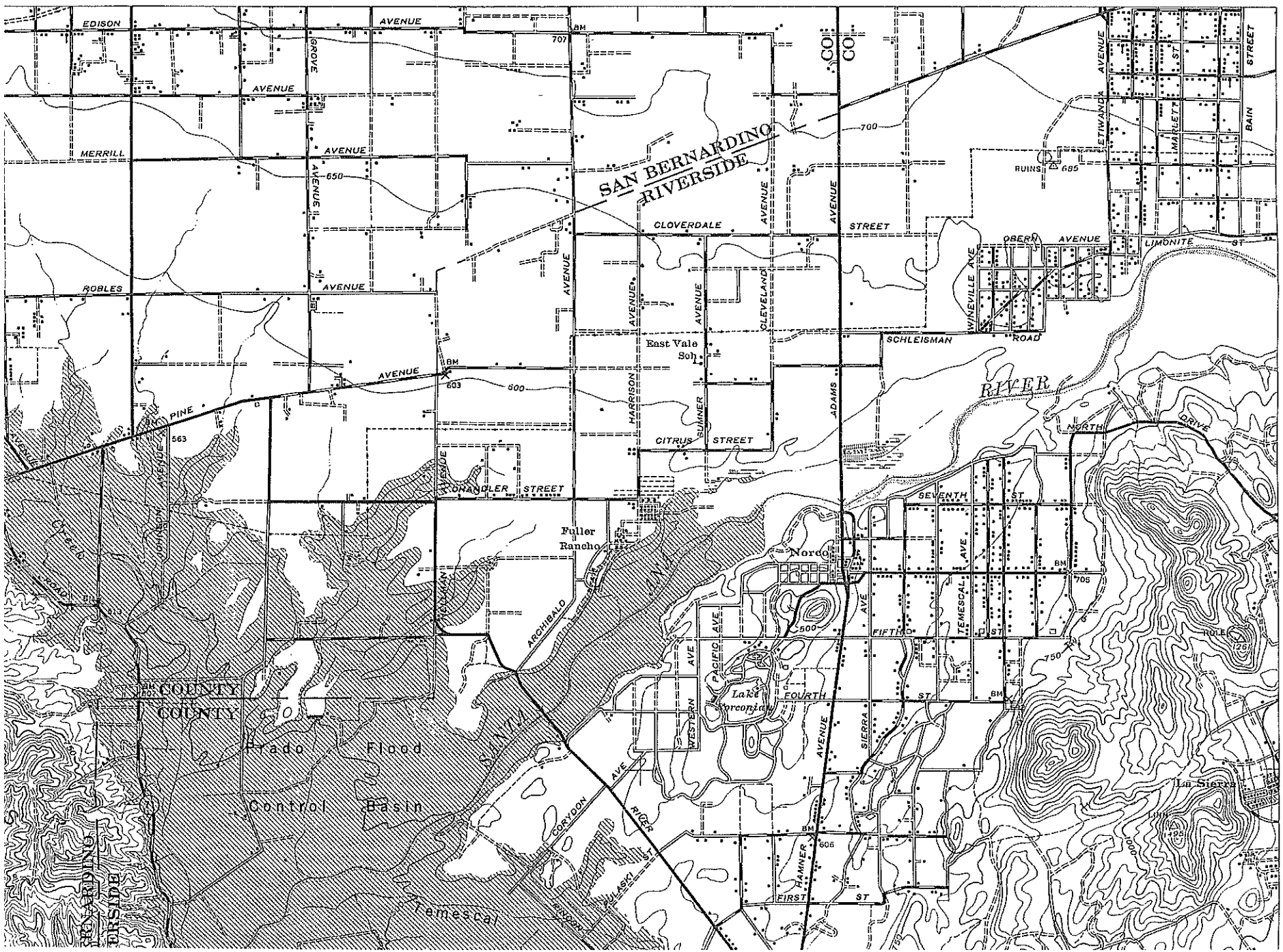
Vernola Marketplace Apartments Project

Record Search

CORONA

1947 Corona 15'

SHEET 2451 I
A.M.S. SERIES V795



Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	----- Acreage ----- Survey	Monitoring
RI-00061	1985	Paul E. Langenwalter II and James Brock	Phase II Archaeological Studies Prado Basin And The Lower Santa Ana River	ECOS Managenent Criteria, Inc., Cypress, CA	448	15	2.82	0.00
RI-00117	1973	Phlip J. Wilke and Stephen Hammond	LA Loma-Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C.. Riverside	19	13	1000.00	0.00
RI-00262	1977	Don Lipp	An Archaeological Evaluation of Proposed Development of Two Water Wells and Associated Facilities Near Norco, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	7	0	120.00	0.00
RI-02307	1988	R. Paul Hampson, Jerrel Sorensen, Suasan K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, and Jeanne E. Arnold	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California	Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, CA	151	17	3860.00	0.00
RI-02720	1990	ARKUSH, BROOKE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMONITE ROAD WIDENING PROJECT LOCATED IN MIRA LOMA, WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	8	0	80.00	0.00
RI-03000	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE I-15 CORRIDOR SPECIFIC PLAN JURUPA, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	10	1	679.00	0.00
RI-03015	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF HARADA SPECIFIC PLAN MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	11	0	210.00	0.00
RI-03057	1990	HOLZ, BARBARA	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2.5 MILES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS LINE NO. CHINO LOOP RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	19	0	9.25	0.00
RI-03673	2003	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURA S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 31107, A 46.2-ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF HAMNER AVENUE AND SCHLEISMAN ROAD, MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	JOHN MINCH & ASSOCIATES, INC.	20	1	46.20	0.00
RI-03781	1994	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DAY CREEK CHANNEL STAGE 6 ALIGNMENT, LOCATED IN THE MIRA LOMA AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	11	0	14.00	0.00
RI-04975	2005	HOOVER, ANNA M. and KRISTIE R. BLEVINS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY REPORT, APN 932-040-002, 20-ACRE PROPERTY, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	53	0	20.00	0.00

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	Acreage ----- Survey	Acreage ----- Monitoring
RI-05049	2003	MCKENNA ET AL.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED EASTVALE WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	80	12	0.00	0.00
RI-05052	2003	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED EASTVALE WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	McKENNA et al., Whittier, CA	145	12	174.98	0.00
RI-06466	2005	TANG, BAI, MAICHEL HOGAN, MATTHEW WETHERBEE, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, LAKE ELSINORE FORD PROJECT, CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	22	4	22.00	0.00
RI-06542	2006	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, ZACHARY HRUBY, and MELISSA HERNANDEZ	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, I-15 CORRIDOR SPECIFIC PLAN AMENDMENT, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	18	0	33.00	0.00
RI-06543	2006	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, JOSH SMALLWOOD, DANIEL BALLESTER, and TERRI JACQUEMAIN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 34202, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	23	1	48.00	0.00
RI-06546	2006	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, KELLI OLGREN-LEBLOND, and MARIAM DAHDUL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, THE LEAL, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERISDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	23	1	120.00	0.00
RI-06547	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, JOSH SMALLWOOD, DANIEL BALLESTER, and TERRI JACQUEMAIN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 34201, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	22	0	95.00	0.00
RI-06549	2006	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, and MARIAM DAHDUL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, THE LEAL PROPERTY, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	22	0	120.00	0.00
RI-06779	2007	CRM Tech	Historical/Arcaheological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 33428, The Vernola Project, Near the Commmunity of Mira Loma, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	27	0	~100.00	0.00

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	----- Acreage ----- Survey	Monitoring
RI-08036	2009	Wayne Boner and Arabesque Said	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Soledad Wine," located at the intersection of Benton Road and Washington Street, Murrieta, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates, San Bernardino, California	14	0	0.00	0.00
RI-08772	2010	Terri Jacquemain	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Jurupa Community Services District Sewer System Capital Improvements Project, Jurupa Area, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	37	8	0.00	0.00
RI-09072	2013	Brian F. Smith	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR TENTATIVE TRACT 36391, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	62	0	~215.32	~0.00

Eastern Information Center Resource Listing

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Reports
P-33-001782	CA-RIV-1782		RI-01144
P-33-012401			RI-03673
P-33-012402			
P-33-013974			RI-08555
P-33-014880			
P-33-016681		Other Southern Sierras Powerline	RI-08536, RI-08772
P-33-017379		OHP PropID 059375, HRI 33-1752-3	RI-08772
P-33-017721		Other 4049-53 Main Street	RI-08188