

APPENDIX D1
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

FOR THE

RIVCOPARKS SANTA ANA RIVER BOTTOM PROJECT
City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California

Prepared for:

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January 2024

Key Words: City of Riverside; Riverside County; *Riverside West, Calif.* USGS Quadrangle;
Gabrielino/Tongva Tribe; Luiseño/Payomkawichum Tribe; Negative Findings

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction.....	1-1
1.1	Overview.....	1-1
1.1.1	Area of Potential Effect.....	1-1
1.1.2	Methods.....	1-1
1.1.3	Disposition of Data	1-2
2.0	Settings.....	2-1
2.1	Natural Setting.....	2-1
2.1.1	Flora/Fauna.....	2-1
2.1.2	Geology.....	2-1
2.2	Cultural Setting.....	2-2
2.2.1	Prehistoric Context.....	2-2
2.2.2	Ethnohistoric Context.....	2-3
2.2.3	Local Settlements.....	2-5
2.2.4	Historic Context.....	2-5
2.2.5	American Era and Western Riverside County History	2-6
2.2.6	Project Site Land Use History.....	2-9
3.0	Research Methods.....	3-1
3.1	Records Search.....	3-1
3.2	Field Survey.....	3-1
3.3	Native American Outreach.....	3-1
4.0	Findings	4-1
4.1	Records Search.....	4-1
4.1.1	Recorded Archaeological Sites	4-1
4.1.2	Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	4-2
4.2	Native American Outreach.....	4-4
4.3	Pedestrian Survey Results.....	4-6
4.4	National Register of Historic Places.....	4-17
5.0	Management Considerations	5-1
5.1	Site Evaluation Criteria.....	5-1
5.2	Potential Effects.....	5-1
6.0	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	6-1
7.0	References	7-1

TABLES

Table 4.1-1 - Known Cultural Resource Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the APE	4-2
Table 4.1-2 - Known Cultural Resource Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the APE	4-3

FIGURES

Figure 4.1-1 – Dirt Road from Main Drive Entrance; View to East	4-9
Figure 4.1-2 – Dirt Road from South End; View to the Northeast	4-10

Figure 4.1-3 – Maintenance Yard with Garage; View to the West4-11
Figure 4.1-4 – Maintenance Yard With Past Well Platform; View to the Southwest4-12
Figure 4.1-5 – Fence Line Segment Along Improved Dirt Road; View to the South.....4-13
Figure 4.1-6 – Fence Line Segment Along South Dirt Road/Trail; View to the Northeast4-14
Figure 4.1-7 – Fence Line Middle Segment with Ground Covering Vegetation; View to
the Southeast.....4-15
Figure 4.1-8 – Irrigation Feature Along Dirt Road.....4-16

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment A** Project Maps
- Attachment B** Personnel Background
- Attachment C** Native American Heritage Commission Records Search and Native American
Contacts
- Attachment D** CHRIS Records Search

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (“UltraSystems”) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey on behalf of David Beckwith and Associates, Inc., in support of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration document for their proposed Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District (RivCoParks) Santa Ana River Bottom (SARB) Project (“Project”) in Jurupa Valley, California.

The Project includes the demolition and grading of an existing dirt road, construction in the maintenance yard, and fencing removal. Proposed construction includes an approximately 2,400-square-foot maintenance building designed to accommodate the SARB Unit and their day-to-day needs as well as a 120-square-foot metal canopy designed to accommodate hazardous materials and withstand sustained windy conditions. Necessary utilities will be installed to support the maintenance building, including electrical, water, sewer, internet, heating, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Cement slabs will be poured for the maintenance building and hazmat areas. Concrete block security fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the new maintenance yard and from the maintenance yard along the Santa Ana River and Rancho Jurupa Park. A current building, Building D, will be retrofitted to include a bathroom, shower, and lockers.

The Project is located in the northeastern portion of City of Jurupa Valley and is specifically found at 4600 Crestmore Road (**Attachment A, Figure 1 and Figure 2**). The site may be seen on the *Riverside West, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 02 South, in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 21 (**Attachment A, Figure 3**). The project site is located in the Rancho Jurupa Park surrounded by: the Crestmore Manor, the Riverside Park Foundation buildings and a parking area to the north; open space to the east; a Recreation Vehicle Park to the west; and open space to the south. This is shown on **Attachment A, Figure 2 and Figure 3**, and the Project area is depicted with a 0.5-mile buffer zone.

1.1.1 Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The APE for the undertaking encompasses the Project boundary, which includes the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the Project design (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**).

1.1.2 Methods

A cultural resources records search was requested September 20, 2023, from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the Project area and to determine if previous cultural resource surveys were conducted. The Project site and a 0.5-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area.

Stephen O’Neil, M.A., RPA, who served as the Principal Investigator and the lead author of this report, qualifies as Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**). He contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search as well as a list of interested local Native American tribal organizations and potentially affiliated Native American individuals.

Outreach to the identified parties was contacted requesting cultural resource information. Megan B. Doukakis, M.A. (see **Attachment B**), also prepared portions of this report, including the National Historic Register of Historic Places review (**Section 4.4** and **Attachment E**). The cultural resources record search was provided on November 14, 2023 by EIC staff member Eulices Lopez, Administrative Coordinator Assistant. An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was conducted by Mr. O'Neil and Cynthia Stoddard, B.A, (see **Attachment B**) on December 12, 2023. Mr. Rodrigo Jacobo and Mr. Brent Johnson (see **Attachment B**) also prepared portions of this report.

1.1.3 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside; the Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California (UEI). All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UEI.

2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The project site is located in the City of Jurupa Valley in Riverside County. The City is bordered by the cities of Fontana and Rialto to the north, Riverside to the east and south, and the cities of Norco and Eastvale to the west. The project site is at an elevation of approximately 750 feet along the Santa Ana River Bottom. According to the United States Census Bureau (2024), the city had a population of 105,053 in 2020 and encompasses an area of approximately 43.7 square miles. The city is served by Interstate 15 and State Route 60. The Santa Ana River flows out of the San Bernardino Mountains from the north along the east side of the town; a small creek out of Tequesquito Arroyo drains into the Santa Ana River just 2,500 feet south of the project boundary.

The climate of mid-Santa Ana Valley region is semi-arid, with large seasonal extremes of temperature, precipitation, and wind patterns due to the funnel effect created by California's inland valleys to the north. The average summer high temperature is 93.5 degrees Fahrenheit (° F) with an average winter low temperature of 42.3° F. The Santa Ana Mountains to the west and south create a rain shadow effect, so limited precipitation reaches the floor of the Santa Ana Valley. Annual rainfall averages 11.7 inches, falling mostly in the winter months. Frost may occur in December and January, but there is little to no annual snow. A number of washes empty into the valley from the surrounding hills and mountains. Runoff from any of the seasonally active streams within these washes flows into Lytle Creek to the north and Temescal Creek to the south of the project site, from there to the Santa Ana River, and then onto the Pacific Ocean. Morton (2003) and Morton and Miller (2006) mapped the surface sediments in the project area as *Qa*, namely "alluvial sand, gravel and clay of level areas covered with soil," Holocene in age.

2.1.1 Flora/Fauna

Prior to agricultural use and suburban development, the Rancho Jurupa Park/SARB project area was probably a mix of grassland and annuals situated along the alluvial fan of the valley, with a seasonal riparian community. The Santa Ana River had its natural course through the area. The adjacent foothills are within the Coastal Sage Scrub plant community as described by the Museum of Riverside (Riverside Museum 2021). Sagebrush, white sage, black sage, buckwheat, lemonade-berry, prickly pear, and yucca are some of the commonly found plants in areas of coastal sage scrub, as well as trees including oak species and sycamore in the adjacent valleys. Rabbits, coyote, deer, ground squirrel, kangaroo rat, wood rat, and California mouse are some of the local common mammals, while the western fence lizard and western rattlesnake are reptiles common to this biotic community.

The indigenous local peoples likely used controlled burning for management of the landscape (King 1993:296-298; Timbrook et al 1993:129-134), and so native (now mostly extirpated) grasses may have been dominant in the valleys or more abundant in oak-savanna environments, and the surrounding lower hill slopes would have supported a sage scrub-chaparral community (Bean and Lawton 1993:37-42). Animal species during recent aboriginal times included those known to be present today, as well as such large mammals as mountain lion, black bear, grizzly bear, and antelope.

2.1.2 Geology

The Rancho Jurupa Park /SARB project site area is situated in western Riverside County upon a level elevated terrace adjacent to the Santa Ana River flood plain to the east and south. The Santa Ana River started to flow in its present southwesterly direction at the onset of the Wisconsin Epoch (ca. 45,000

years ago). The fluvial stream-deposited terraces are of Pleistocene age, with a lens cover of Holocene alluvium. The Santa Ana River extends from the upper reaches of the San Bernardino Mountains and flows down to the San Bernardino Valley floor. The geology of the Study Area includes Precambrian basement formations that have been covered over by metamorphic limestones and quartzites. The APE itself is located between an elevation of approximately 740 to 755 feet above sea level. The surrounding topography consists of varied amounts of granitic rock outcrops with deposits of quartz, feldspar and pyrite (Alexandrowicz and Krautkramer 2004:6).

Soils in western Riverside County are composed mostly of decomposing granite eroded by the exposure of the granitic surface of the Southern California Batholith. Soils within the immediate Project Area are alluvial in nature, and are comprised of this decaying granite, and coarse-grained silty sand, with scattered loose granitic rocks. The land form is best described as mechanically groomed fields that were originally used for ranching and agricultural farming purposes (Alexandrowicz and Krautkramer 2004:6).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euroamericans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began only about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker, 2017).

To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred during prehistory, archaeologists have routinely developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes recognized in the archaeological record. These summaries bracket certain time spans into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

There are many such models even for the various sub-regions of Southern California (cf. Grayson, 2011; Warren, 1984; Jones and Klar, 2007). Given the variety of environments and the mosaic of diverse cultures within California, prehistory is typically divided into specific sub-regions that include: the Interior of Southeastern California and the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986) and San Diego and the Colorado Desert (Meighan, 1954; True 1958, 1970).

Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional syntheses adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace, 1978; Warren, 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984; Moratto, 1984; Sutton et al., 2007 and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the area consists of the following four periods:

- **Paleoindian and Lake Mojave Periods** [Pleistocene and Early Holocene] (ca. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large dart or spear points (Fluted and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large

stemmed points (Western Stemmed – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake) accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools were employed with the aid of atlatls and are representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine environments.

- **Millingstone Horizon** [Middle Holocene] (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000), during which mobile hunter-gatherers became more sedentary and plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of indigenous subsistence strategies. This prehistoric cultural expression is often characterized by a large number of millingstones, with especially well-made, deep-basin metates and formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the cultural assemblage is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), and only a slight representation of dart tipped - projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).
- **Late Prehistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500), during which a more complex social organization, more diversified subsistence base and an extensive use of the bow and arrow is evidenced. Small, light arrow points (Rose Spring Series), expedient millingstones and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories;
- **Protohistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s) ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points are recognized as Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood forms and are a hallmark of this time period.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The project lies within the territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978:538), who speak a language classified as a member of the Uto-Aztecan language family. This language is further affiliated as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group (Golla, 2011).

The Gabrielino, with the Chumash, were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal Southern California (Bean and Smith, 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978), Johnston (1962), and McCawley (1996).

According to recent research, Takic groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archeologists suggest that a Takic in-migration may have occurred as early as 2,000 years ago, replacing or intermarrying with a more ancient indigenous people represented by speakers of a Hokan language (Howard and Raab, 1993; Porcasi, 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin. Their territory reached east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south to the San Joaquin Hills in central Orange County.

Different groups of Gabrielino adopted several subsistence strategies, based on gathering, hunting, and fishing. Because of the similarities to other Southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, exemplified by basket weaving, exhibited an affinity with those of their neighbors (Kroeber, 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand,

reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in Southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appear to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite class consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and other ceremonial specialists (Bean and Smith, 1978). Clans owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the clan's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Occasionally several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland groups.

The Jurupa Valley / Riverside region was within the eastern Tongva culture area. The central Tongva land was the Los Angeles Basin; however, it extended east to include portions of the San Bernardino Valley. In the San Bernardino Valley, the Tongva's neighbors were the Serrano on the north, the Cahuilla farther east and the Luiseño to the southeast. Away from the Santa Ana River this area was not well watered. Therefore, this portion of the territory was not as densely populated as the coastal territory.

The village of *Jurupa*, also spelled *Huruuvnga*, was somewhat west of Riverside (McCawley, 1996:49). Its proximity to this area is attested by Native consultants who described a "long range of hills at *Jurupa* – west of Riverside," termed *Shokaava* by José Zalvidea, the Tongva consultant to researcher J.P. Harrington (McCawley, 1996:50). These *Shokaava* hills to the west of Riverside likely correspond to the Jurupa Hills lying approximately seven miles west-northwest of the project site. In the late Mission Period or just thereafter, much of the region was populated by the Serrano (Bean and Smith, 1978), who migrated into the area following the removal of the Gabrielino to Mission San Gabriel.

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in A.D. 1772. Priests from the mission proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in peripheral contact with the Spanish even during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. However, it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize the territory of aboriginal Californians. Within a few decades, most of the Gabrielino were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in Southern California (Engelhardt, 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reducción* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members; one of the bands uses the term "Kizh" for their traditional name. Many of the Tongva bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

The project region was also inhabited by a confluence of three other North Uto-Aztecan language speakers related linguistically and cultural to the Tongva (Golla 2011; Kroeber 1925; Mithun 1999) – the Serrano tribe (the "mountain people" in Spanish) to the north and the Luiseño (Payomkawichum, or Western People) tribe to the east and southeast. The third group, the Cahuilla, were located farther east. The nearby Serrano inhabited the San Gabriel Mountains to the west and the San Bernardino Mountains directly north, and possibly the northern edge of San Bernardino just

to the north of Riverside, including the upper reaches of the Santa Ana River. The nearest portion of Luiseno territory to the project area is the nearby San Jacinto Basin to the east, likely through much of the Temescal Mountains and along Temescal Creek to the southeast and east of Corona 15 miles to the east and south of the project area. The Cahuilla inhabited the San Jacinto Mountains on the east edge of the Greater San Jacinto Basin and the San Gorgonio Pass region east of Riverside and perhaps into the northeast portion of the San Jacinto Valley. The actual territorial “boundary” between these four peoples in the last 18th century is uncertain and was soon influenced by the movement of people in response to the Franciscan missions, depopulation resulting from European diseases and the influence of Spanish and then Mexican ranchos. Prior to Euro-American influences there was likely a mix of populations in villages alongside their common territories as well as some competition of resources. There was also ceremonial interaction between clans of the same tribe and amongst the tribes themselves (Strong 1929) which would have fostered cooperation among these groups.

2.2.3 Local Settlements

There are a number of Tongva village sites located throughout the project area. *Paxavxanga* was to the south along the Temescal Creek several miles south of Corona (Kroeber 1909: 144 and 1925:Plate 57; McCawley 1996:47). Kroeber suggested that this village, at what is now known as Glen Ivey Hot Springs, may have had a mixed population of Tongva and Luiseño; analysis of the sacramental registers of missions San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano support this idea (King 2018). A possible Gabrielino settlement across the Santa Ana River from lower Corona (14 miles southwest of the Jurupa Park site) named *Shiishonga* was recorded by J.P. Harrington as a place where a “devil” lived in legendary times (McCawley 1996:49). A possible Tongva village named *Wapijanga* is shown on a map in McCawley (1996:Map 7) to the west on the west side of the Santa Ana River approximately parallel to the city of Riverside, a settlement about five miles to the south of the project site. There is also the well-known Gabrielino village of *Horuuvnga* (Jurupa) also on the west side of the Santa Ana River and approximately five miles the west of the project site, probably located in the south Fontana area, that may have dominated the region.

During the mid- to late-1800s there was a predominantly Cahuilla settlement along the Santa Ana River at the base of Mr. Rubidoux. Called Spring Rancheria, this was inhabited by Native Americans who were laborers in the surrounding agricultural estates. It lasted into the late 1880s (Goodman 1993).

2.2.4 Historic Context

2.2.4.1 Spanish / Mexican Era

The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California, but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey and back. Portolá’s expedition marked the beginning of the sustained effort by the Spanish government to colonize Alta California, apparently under perceived threat to Spanish holdings in California from the presence of Russian settlements in Alaska (Beck and Williams, 1972). In August 1769 this expedition of 62 people passed through *Acjachemen* / Luiseno and Tongva lands in San Diego, Orange and Los Angeles counties but west of the current study area (Brown, 2001).

Lt. Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza and company were the first Europeans to reach Riverside County region with two expeditions through the area in 1774 and 1775. These expeditions originated in

Sonora and traversed southwestern Arizona and Southern California bringing colonists to the new territory for the first time. Both expeditions crossed through the San Jacinto Valley and the mountains in the Riverside town area and the Santa Ana River just north of the project area.

Development of the Franciscan Order's chain of missions, beginning with the establishment of San Diego de Alcalá in 1769, led ultimately to substantial Tongva depopulation as a result of imported diseases, human concentration at Mission San Gabriel, and the replacement of a hunting-gathering economy by European farming and especially livestock herding land use practices.

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810 and by 1821 Mexico, including California, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. Huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounded the mission lands in all directions. The mission lands had been held in trust for Native peoples by the Franciscan missionaries for eventual redistribution. Following secularization of the missions under Mexican rule in 1832, however, former Mission lands were opened up for settlement by Mexican colonists.

In November 1810, there was an attack against Spanish hegemony as represented by Mission San Gabriel by "some 1,000 Indians, mostly Serrano with their allies from the desert rancherias such as Angoyaba (a Chemehuevi village) and a few daring Mojaves from the Colorado" (Mason 2004:46). The impetus for the revolt was likely the result of the Spanish causation of the rapidly dwindling local Native American population caused by disease and conversion. After several months of sporadic warfare, the Native communities were defeated, with men captured and sent to other missions and the families following. Two or three Cahuilla villages, allied to the Serrano through marriage ties, participated in the fighting and subsequent subjugation by the Spanish. Members of their clans were among those inhabitants of the San Bernardino Valley region and "even southwest of the San Gorgonio Pass [who] are included in the mass baptisms and marriages in 1811" (Mason 2004:47).

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *assistencias*, were established in Gabrielino (or Serrano) territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto (Luiseño lands) generating further contact and interaction between the western Cahuilla and the Europeans. Because this area is located inland, and on the eastern fringe of the Franciscan Order's mission system, interaction with Europeans was not as intense in the Cahuilla region as it was on the coast. By the 1820s, however, the Eastern Gabrielino were experiencing consistent contact with the ranchos of Mission San Gabriel in the Inland Empire region and from Spanish ranchos in the mid-stretch of the Santa Ana River with the Yorbas in the Santa Ana Canyon and later a little farther north along the Temescal and Pomona Creeks where they feed into the river. The local indigenous people who had not been brought to the mission establishments were frequently employed on these ranchos as vaqueros and field labor (O'Neil 2010).

By the 1830s, Mexican ranchos were located throughout Eastern Gabrielino and neighboring Serrano and Luiseño lands along the upper Santa Ana River, usually to the detriment of the remaining indigenous peoples

2.2.5 American Era and Western Riverside County History

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, the United States rule was firmly established. California became a United States territory in 1846, per the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican-American War.

Following the rapid influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. The Riverside region (originally part of Los Angeles and San Diego counties) was a part of the “Cow Counties” and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population. This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock raisers, their dismemberment soon came (Cleland, 1951).

Just prior to the United States invasion of Alta California in 1846, the Mexican government granted several land tracts in the project region, including the 40,469-acre Rancho Jurupa which encompasses much of what is now the towns of Riverside and Jurupa Valley and surrounding areas in both Riverside and San Bernardino counties. Granted to Juan Bandini in 1838 by Governor Juan Alvarado, the rancho lands straddle the Santa Ana River with the majority of the holdings on the west bank. Bandini used the ranch for cattle raising, which was the primary economic activity through the mid-19th century. In 1843 Bandini sold a small portion (6,750 acres) of the northern rancho to Benjamin Wilson, an American settler who had come from the East and became a Mexican citizen. Portions of the Rancho Jurupa were later sold to Benjamin Wilson in 1843 who sold his portion to Louis Rubidoux (b. Robidoux) in 1849, who had arrived in California just five years before. Rubidoux’s grandfather was a fur trader who migrated from Quebec to St. Louis, Missouri, where he founded what became the family business. After 1803, when St. Louis officially became part of the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase, Rubidoux and his brothers became citizens, though he was also a naturalized Mexican citizen who had served as Alcalde of Santa Fe, New Mexico (Andrews and Davis 2022:6). In 1857 Bandini sold the southern majority of the ranch (33,819 acres) to his Anglo son-in-law Able Stearns, who had come to California early and became a Mexican citizen (and eventually a major landholder in Southern California during the early American period); it is the Rancho Jurupa (Robidoux) that the project site is located in. With the break-up of the rancho holdings for farming and the ease of transportation with the coming of the railroads, grazing lands started to be converted to orchards and other agricultural uses by the Anglo easterners (Dumke 1944). In 1871, the town of Riverside was founded on a portion of Juan Bandini's former ranch, followed in the next few years by the Arlington and the Santa Ana Colonies. These three communities merged in 1875, and the City of Riverside was incorporated in 1883.

County of Riverside

The area that is now Riverside County has a rich history dating back thousands of years. Before European contact, it was inhabited by Native American tribes, including the Cahuilla, Serrano, and Luiseno. These indigenous peoples lived in harmony with the land, utilizing its resources for sustenance and establishing complex societies. In the 18th century, Spanish explorers such as Juan Bautista de Anza and Juan Bautista de Portolá ventured into Southern California, marking the beginning of European influence (rivco.org, n.d.). Spanish missionaries, including those from the San Luis Rey Mission, sought to convert Native Americans to Christianity and establish agricultural and economic systems. After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government issued land grants, leading to the establishment of ranchos. One notable grant in Riverside County was the Jurupa Rancho, which played a crucial role in shaping the region's early development. During the mid-19th century, American pioneers began settling in the region, attracted by the fertile soil and favorable climate (rivco.org, n.d.). The Southern California Colony Association, formed in 1870, encouraged further settlement. Agriculture, especially the cultivation of citrus fruits, became a cornerstone of the local economy. The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1883 was a transformative event for Riverside County. It facilitated transportation, making it easier to export

agricultural products. The citrus industry, with innovations in irrigation and packing methods, flourished during this period.

On May 9, 1893, Riverside County officially separated from San Bernardino County and San Diego County (rivco.org, n.d.). The city of Riverside became the county seat, and the region continued to thrive as an agricultural hub. The early 20th century witnessed a citrus boom, with Riverside County gaining prominence as a major citrus-producing region. The development of the Washington Navel Orange, in particular, brought national recognition and economic prosperity. After World War II, Riverside County experienced significant population growth and urbanization. The GI Bill and increased industrialization led to a housing boom, transforming the county's landscape with suburban developments. The construction of major highways, including Interstate 10 and Interstate 15, further facilitated growth. The latter half of the 20th century brought challenges, including water scarcity and environmental concerns. The county responded by diversifying its economy beyond agriculture. Today, Riverside County is home to a mix of industries, including logistics, healthcare, education, technology, and tourism. Riverside County's demographic landscape has evolved over the years, with a diverse population contributing to its cultural richness (rivco.org, n.d.). The county has invested in community development, infrastructure, and education to meet the needs of its growing population. Riverside County's history is a tapestry woven with the threads of Native American heritage, Spanish exploration, Mexican influence, and American settlement. From its agricultural roots to its modern, diversified economy, Riverside County continues to be a dynamic and vibrant region in Southern California (rivco.org, n.d.).

City of Jurupa Valley

The area that would become Jurupa Valley was granted to Juan Bandini in 1838 by Governor Alvarado (Guinn 1902; Johnson 2005). Portions of the Rancho Jurupa were later sold to Benjamin Wilson in 1843 who sold his portion to Louis Rubidoux (b. Robidoux) in 1849. He used his ranch land for cattle raising, orchards, vineyards, and operated one of the first wineries in the region. A large irrigation canal, the Jurupa Ditch, was built at some point during either Wilson or Rubidoux's ownership of the Rancho (Guinn 1902; Johnson 2005). Rubidoux, who died in 1868, sold portions of his land as small ranches to various subsequent settlers, and later the town of Rubidoux was situated on a portion of the rancho land (Andrews and Davis 2022:6). Wilson's original adobe house, later sold to Rubidoux, is still standing and is a California State Historic Landmark (Kyle et al. 2002).

By the 1880s, more settlers began to populate the region that would become Jurupa Valley. In 1870, the nearby town of Riverside was founded. This area, including the Rancho Jurupa was part of San Bernardino County until 1893 when Riverside County was formed from territory originally part of San Bernardino and San Diego counties as described above (Kyle et al. 2002). The City of Riverside became a central trading center for the region, drawing settlers to the area through the turn of the twentieth century. Several small agricultural communities such as Etiwanda, Sansevain, and Bloomington had been established in the Jurupa Valley area (Andrews and Davis 2022:6). The Pleasant Valley School District was formed here in 1886; it also became a voting district including surrounding communities such as Rubidoux, Mira Loma, Pedley, and Glen Avon (Kyle et al. 2002; Lord 2014).

The late 1800s was a period of expanding agriculture for the region including inhabitants of the area that would become the City of Jurupa Valley. Expansion of the Southern Pacific Railroad into Southern California brought a growing number of immigrants. Unlike Riverside, however, the City of Jurupa Valley did not grow into a larger metropolitan area and the population remained small with a more rural and agricultural base (Andrews and Davis 2022:6). The region faced major flooding,

particularly in 1938 and 1969, which covered large areas with agricultural fields submerged and cattle and livestock drowned (Johnson 2005).

The area remained predominantly agricultural until the post-World War II population boom that resulted in development throughout Riverside County in the second half of the twentieth century, including the area that would become Jurupa Valley (Andrews and Davis 2022:6). The City of Jurupa Valley is a relatively new municipality, having incorporated only on July 1, 2011 (Jurupachamber 2024); at which time the city had an estimated population of 88,000. As of 2020 the population was 105,053 (no figure available for 2010), and estimated at 107,609 by July 2022 (US Census 2024).

While the city name derives directly from the Mexican ranch land grant, the term Jurupa stems originally from the nearby Tongva village name *Horuuvnga* to the north (see **Section 2.2.2** above). While agriculture, both farming and cattle raising, has been the traditional economy reaching into the late 20th century, the Jurupa valley now contains a mix of communities including equestrian, and high and low density residential. The local economy has spread to include industrial, retail and still some agrarian sectors. (Jurupachamber 2024).

2.2.6 Project Site Land Use History

Use of the project site during the early 20th century to present was determined using historic aerial photos and USGS topographic maps (NETROnline, 2023). The aerial photos are available from 1948 through to 2020. The aerial photos from 1948 through 1967 (NETROnline, 2023) show open farm land, probably hayfields that may have been used for cattle grazing. Starting in 1980 (NETROnline, 2023) the construction of what would become Crestmore Road (which borders the current Jurupa Regional Park on the north) began and there was now a set of buildings surrounded by trees where the headquarters of the Jurupa Regional Park is now. The 1985 and 1994 aerial photos (NETROnline, 2023) show these same general pattern structures, though Crestmore is extended and paved at this time. The area that surrounds the new buildings is still fields of hay. The 2002 aerial photo (NETROnline, 2023) shows that housing development has started to the north of Crestmore Road and by 2005 (NETROnline, 2023) the area to the north of Crestmore is fully occupied by residential development. At the same time the structures and trees have expanded to the south with dirt roads accessing this complex, with the fields remaining to the south and east to the edge of the Santa Ana River. The 2009 (NETROnline, 2023) aerial photo shows the presence of buildings and roads associated with Jurupa Regional Park as it started to be developed. By the next year (NETROnline, 2023: 2020) the park looks fully developed, as it looks today. This continued through the 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020 aerial photos (NETROnline, 2023). It can be seen that the agricultural fields on the south side of the park (the project area) were actively used through 2014; however, from 2016 on they appear to be fallow. The open lands to between the structures and roads and the river remains open, however, and the vegetation along the river band is slowly encroaching upon them.

United State Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps are available starting in 1901. The topo maps from 1901 through 1942 (USGS 1901, 1905, 1911, 1927, 1939 and 1942) are the same, showing the projects area as open land without an identified use; there is a dirt frond going south of Mission Boulevard to a single structure north of the project area, at approximately 0.25 mile from the project site. The next map from 1955 (USGS 1955) does not show this structure or road, with all this area remaining open land.

The 1960 (USGS 1960) version, however, is different, with a winding dirt road approximately 0.25 mile east of the Santa Ana River, and there is a marshy area approximately where the main facilities of the Jurupa Regional Park are now today, with open space between the marsh and the river. The

next map, however, returns to the earlier versions in showing no dirt road present and the surrounding area as open land with no use indicated.

The 1968 through 1981 topo maps (USGS 1968, 1975, 1981), while showing the project area as open land with no use indicated, does show a dirt road going from Mission Boulevard south into the area that would become the park, though no structures are shown. The next available map, dating to 2012 (USGS 1912), only shows roads and no land use. The nearby roads now present are Crestmore Road to the north and an unnamed road entering the park west of the actual main entrance. This remains the same to the last available map from 2020 (USGS 2015, 2018 and 2020).

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background archaeological records check (archival research) at the EIC, University of California at Riverside, a Sacred Lands File search request that was submitted to the NAHC, along with request for a list of local Native American entities to contact. A pedestrian cultural resource survey of the entire project area was conducted. This report presents the results of these cultural resource tasks including cultural resource management recommendations.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search by staff at EIC, the CHRIS facility for Riverside County, was requested on September 20, 2023 and was provided to UltraSystems on November 14, 2023 by Administrative Coordinator Assistant Eulices Lopez. That research was completed to identify cultural resources on or near the project site. The EIC material was reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previously completed cultural resources survey reports.

The California State Historic Resources Inventory for Riverside County was reviewed to identify local cultural resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as survey reports. The following were also searched and reviewed: the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012); California Register of Historical Resources (2012); California Points of Historical Interest (2012); California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); California Historical Landmarks (2012); Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978); and Historic Spots in California (2002). The scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile radius buffer zone of the project's APE (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**) to assess the sensitivity of the project site for subsurface archaeological resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric – i.e., Native American – cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the undertaking.

3.2 Field Survey

On December 12, 2023, Mr. O'Neil and Ms. Stoddard visited the project area to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). The project site is adjacent to the Santa Ana River bed.

3.3 Native American Outreach

On September 20, 2023, Mr. O'Neil sent a request to the NAHC via email notifying them of the proposed project activities and describing its location. The NAHC was requested to conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) (**Attachment C**), as well as to make recommendations as to the local Native American tribes and organizations that should be contacted regarding knowledge they may have on local traditional cultural properties as well as possible concerns they may have about potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project. The Commission's SLF results were received by email on November 14, 2023. A total of 41 Native American individual contacts representing 21 tribes were recommended by the NAHC, and they were contacted by mail and email on November 21/22, 2023.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the EIC cultural resources records search, it was determined that there are no prehistoric and/or historic sites within the project APE. There are four recorded archaeological sites within the 0.5-mile buffer of the project, three of which are historic while the fourth contains both prehistoric and historic features (see **Table 4.1-1** below).

The three historic sites are: P-33-003353 (CA-RIV-03353-H), P-33-003354 (CA-RIV-03354-H), and P-33-013436 (CA-RIV-07463). P-33-003353 (CA-RIV-03353), is located immediately west of the entrance of Jurupa Regional Park and approximately 2,500 feet west of the Santa Ana River. The site consists of a scatter of domestic debris that have been spread by cultivation, consisting of one earthenware molded-edge plate, 10 fragments of decal-decorated porcelain; 40 white-glazed earthenware fragments; 30 fragments of undecorated porcelain; and five fragments of Asian porcelain with blue-on-white decoration. The site also includes fragments of glassware, earthenware, and of metal.

P-33-003354 is located south of Jurupa Regional Park approximately 500 feet west of the Santa Ana River. The site was called the “China Gardens” because of “reported Chinese occupation and farming” here (Hampson et al. 1987:1). An informant’s account describes that there had been houses and two barns in 1938 but these were no longer present during the survey. The artifacts that were observed consisted of a Chinese wine bottle and earthenware food jars, a small medicine bottle, a clear perfume bottle and a 5-foot wood front axle and tongue from wagon. The third historic site, P-33-013436, is located along the southern edge of Flabob Airport approximately 2,500 feet west of the Santa Ana River and 0.4 mile north of Jurupa Regional Park. This is an early 20th century habitation/refuse site consisting of three archaeological features. Feature 1 is an historic refuse scatter in a 200-foot by 300 foot area consisting of building material (bricks), “hotel ware” plates, saucers and cups, a medicine bottle, stoneware jars and vessel for food; glass fragments; and various domestic animal bones associated with domestic use in the early 20th century; Feature 2 consists of two Pepper trees in the middle of the site; and Feature 3, a vertical irrigation standpipe possibly used to irrigate pastures for cattle grazing, Features 1 and 2 are likely related to an early 20th century habitation and farming site while Feature 3 is associated with mid- to late-20th century cattle ranching.

The fourth resource contains both prehistoric and historic features, P-33-013437, is located along the southern edge of Flabob Airport approximately 2,500 feet west of the Santa Ana River and 0.4 mile north of Jurupa Regional Park. This final site, Site ACS-LR-2, is a Multi-Component site consisting of a Late Prehistoric Campsite and a Late 19th to Early 20th Century Asian Habitation/Refuse Site. The pre-historic feature consists of a large, dispersed scatter of approximately 40 Native American ceramics. A majority of these ceramics exhibited a smooth surface, though some were coarser and one sherd contained impressions that may represent a basket; there was also a single quartz groundstone that had been ground and polished. The historic feature consisted of an Asian or Asian-American Component. This was a small, relatively concentrated scatter of Asian ceramics and glass artifacts including a medicine bottle and utilitarian stoneware ceramics used for shipping foodstuffs; this scatter was estimated to date between the 19th and early 20th century. (See **Table 4.1-1** below.)

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE APE

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Description
P-33-003353; CA-RIV-03353-H	Hampson, R.P., M.A. Doyle, D. Adams and R.S. Brown	1987	Historic: The site contained a scatter of domestic debris consisting of an earthenware plate, porcelain fragments (10) and earthenware fragments (40), various Asian and Chinese porcelain and pottery fragments. A Chinese medicine bottle, glass fragments of several colors and other domestic debris; burned butchered large mammal bones. All spread by agricultural activity. Approximately 71 m by 29 m. In a past agricultural field approximately 2,500 feet west of the Santa Ana River.
P-33-003354; CA-RIV-03354-H	Hampson, R.P., M.A. Doyle, R.S. Brown and M. Imwalle	1987	Historic: The site contains Chinese wine bottle and food jars, small medicine bottle, clear perfume bottle; a 5 ft. wood front axle and tongue from wagon . Termed "Chinse garden"; approximately 125 m diameter.
P-33-013436; CA-RIV-07463	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen, and Richard A. Krautkramer	2004	Historic: Consists of a historic period refuse scatter in a 200 ft. by 300 ft. area there are building material, ceramics of plates, saucers and cups, a medicine bottle, and various domestic animal bones associated with domestic use in the early 20 th century; two standing pepper trees; and a vertical irrigation stand pipe and drainage ditch associated with cattle ranching in the mid-to late- 20 th century. In a past agricultural field approximately 2,500 feet west of the Santa Ana River.
P-33-013437; CA-RIV-07464	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen, and Richard A. Krautkramer	2004	Prehistoric/Historic: Site ACS-LR-2 contains a multi-component Late Prehistoric Campsite, and a Late 19 th to Early 20 th Century Asian Habitation/Refuse Site. The Native American Component consists primarily of a dispersed scatter of approximately 40 sherds from either the Yuman I, II or III periods or into the historic era, as well as a ground quart disc; the Asian or Asian-American component consists of a small concentrated scatter of Asian ceramics and glass artifacts including a medicine bottle and utilitarian stoneware ceramics used for shipping foodstuffs.

4.1.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

According to the records at the EIC, there have been twelve previous cultural resource studies that are associated with the project area. Of those studies, one included a portion of the current project's APE, RI-02307 (**Table 4.1-2**) (see **Attachment D**). This study surveyed 11,815 acres and 43 km along the Santa Ana River in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, identifying a total 17 resources,

both historic and prehistoric, in that study area (Hampson et al 1988: 56). The survey was conducted in the Santa Ana River drainage between the cities of Mentone to the north and Norco to the south to identify, document, evaluate and record any prehistoric or historic resources. The survey provided background for the development and implementation of a floodplain management plan.

The eleven other studies took place outside the project site APE but within the 0.5-mile buffer. These consisted predominantly of archaeological assessments for various utility projects, residential developments and the Jurupa County Park. Nine of these reports identified cultural resources, but only two recorded cultural resources within the current project's 0.5-mile buffer zone – RI-02307 and RI-04715. These cultural resource studies are listed in **Table 4.1-2** below.

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
RI-00030	Gardner, Michael C.	1971	Archaeological Impact Expected From The Tequesquite Arroyo-Box Springs Wash Flood Control Project.	N/A
RI-02207	Parr, Robert E.	1988	An archaeological assessment of the proposed Rubidoux community services district wastewater treatment facilities, Riverside County, California	33-000127, 33-000620, 33-003375
RI-02307	Hampson, R. Paul, Jerrel Sorensen, Susan K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, and Jeanne E. Arnold	1988	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California	33-000127, 33-000559, 33-000561, 33-000620, 33-000621, 33-000622, 33-003353, 33-003354, 33-003355, 33-003356, 33-003357, 33-003358, 33-003359, 33-003360, 33-003361, 33-003362, 33-003363
RI-02619	Drover, Christopher E.	1989	An archaeological assessment of the River Terrace Complex, Riverside, California.	N/A
RI-02938	Drover, Christopher E.	1990	An archaeological assessment of the Mt. Rubidoux golf course project Riverside County, California	33-003358
RI-03893	Dillon, Brian D.	1995	Archaeological Assessment of the Riverside Cogeneration Project on the Santa Ana River, Riverside County, California	33-000127, 33-000325, 33-000620, 33-003355, 33-003361, 33-003375

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
RI-04451	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	1999	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Tequesquite Landfill Well and Gasline Project, City of Riverside, County of Riverside, California	33-000127, 33-000620, 33-003361
RI-04715	Alexandrowicz, John S. & Richard A Krautkramer	2004	An historical resources identification investigation of Tract no. 31503, Loring Ranch Road, Riverside County, California	33-013436, 33-013437
RI-06420	Tang Bai, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	2005	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Region Wastewater Conveyance Facilities Replacement Project, Rubidoux Area, Riverside County, California	33-000559, 33-011578
RI-08353	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2009	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities Near Site 33-000559 Regional Wasterwater Conveyance Facilities Replacement Project Rubidoux Area, Riverside County.	33-000559
RI-08550	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester	2010	Letter Report: Tequesquite Photovoltaic Energy Farm Project	33-000325
RI-08555	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester	2010	Letter Report: Rancho Jurupa Sports Park Project	33-003320, 33-003353, 33-003354, 33-003358, 33-007411, 33-007412, 33-007413, 33-007423, 33-007725, 33-007729, 33-007730, 33-010967, 33-010968, 33-010969, 33-010970, 33-013436, 33-013970, 33-013972, 33-013973, 33-013974, 33-016437, 33-016849, 33-017411

4.2 Native American Outreach

On September 20, 2023, Mr. O'Neil submitted a request to the NAHC via email for a SLF search within the 0.5-mile project buffer. The results of the search request were received November 14, 2023, at the office of UltraSystems from Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "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 [emphasis in the original]". (See **Attachment C**.)

UltraSystems prepared letters describing the project with a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply from tribes if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asking if they have any questions or concerns regarding the project site. UEI sent these letters to the 41 tribal contacts representing 21 tribes and bands named by the NAHC (**Attachment C**). On November 22, 2023, historian Rodrigo Jacobo mailed and emailed the letters with accompanying maps to all 41 tribal contacts. One emailed letter was returned as undeliverable; this was to Chairperson Thomas Tortez with the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

There have been six responses to the letters and emails. On December 11, 2023, an email response was received from Luz Salazar, cultural resources analyst on behalf of Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. Ms. Salazar indicated that there are two historic village sites near the project site that are collectively known as "Spring Rancheria".

In light of these resources, Ms. Salazar stated that the tribe requests a qualified archaeologist for the cultural resources inventory of the project area prior to any development taking place. In addition, the tribe also requests all records pertaining to records search and survey reports from the Information Center [CHRIS], and any other cultural resource document generated in connection with this project.

An email response was received on November 30th from Ana Rios, administrative assistant, responding on behalf of Chairperson Amanda Vance of the Augustine Band Cahuilla Mission Indians. Her email included a letter stating that the tribe is “unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project; however, in the event you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.”

An email response on December 3, 2023 from Chairperson Sandonne Goad of the Gabrielino-Tongva Nation included a letter. The letter stated that the Tribe is very concerned about the “APE and soil disturbance” at this project. She also noted that the APE is within one mile of a known ceremonial site, and a village site just outside of the 0.5-mile APE radius. In addition, Chairperson Goad mentioned that the Tribe would like to be kept updated about any discovered historical resources. On December 5, 2023, Mr. O’Neil responded, asking for more information on the mentioned sites so that they may be properly included in the report and will advise if needed in the AB52 consultation process; there has been no further response.

An email response was received on November 28, 2023, from tribal secretary Dorothy Willis on behalf of Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson for Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians. She stated that tribe would defer to the local tribe of the project area.

An email response was received on November 29, 2023, from Eunice Ambriz in behalf of Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. Ms. Ambriz stated that the tribe has no concerns over the project site. She mentioned that the tribe will not be pursuing or requesting consultation regarding this project as the project site is outside of their ancestral lands.

An email response was received from Gary Resvaloso of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians on November 22, 2023. The email directed to Mr. Abraham Becerra (copying O’Neil and five members of the Band) of the TMDCO band stating “Any questions or concerns please feel free to contact us.” [this statement was possibly intended for Mr. O’Neil]. (See contact with Mr. Becerra below.)

There was an automatic email response from Ms. Cheryl Madrigal, THPO with the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, stating that she would be out of the office until November 27, 2023. There was no further response.

Following up on the initial letters and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted December 27, 2023 by Mr. Jacobo to complete the outreach process. These calls were to the 35 tribal contacts who had not responded to the UEI emails or letters. During those phone calls the vast majority of tribes did not answer. If there was no answer, then a voicemail message was left describing the project, and leaving a contact telephone number.

On December 27, 2023 calls were placed to the following tribes: Chairperson Doug Welmas of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians was contacted but there no answer, and a voicemail message was left. Calls to all three contacts of the Cahuilla Band of Indians did not respond; however, Mr. Jacobo was able to speak with another representative of the tribe, Lorrie Gregory, the cultural resources coordinator; Ms. Gregory indicated that the tribe has no known knowledge of cultural resources in

the project area. The Kizh Nation and its two tribal contacts did not respond to the phone calls, and a voicemail was left for them. Calls to the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, and the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, were not answered and messages describing the project were left. A phone call was later returned to Mr. Jacobo from Christina Conley, cultural resource administrator for the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council on December 28, 2023, indicating that the tribe would be deferring to the Gabrielino-Tongva Nation for comment and input.

The same day telephone calls were made to the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and its two contacts; there was no answer and messages describing the project were left. Calls to the Pala Band of Mission Indians and its two contacts, the Pechanga Band of Indians and its two contacts, and the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation and its three contacts were not answered and messages describing the project were left. The Ramona Band of Cahuilla and its two contacts did not answer and messages were left for both of them. Calls to three of the listed contacts for the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians were not answered. However, a call to Cheryl Madrigal, the Band's THPO, was answered and she requested that the original email be re-sent to her again for viewing, which was done the same day; there has been no further response to date.

Tribal Chair Lovina Redner of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians did not answer when called; however, a receptionist let Mr. Jacobo know that Ms. Redner no longer comes to the office and so a message could not be left; the receptionist mentioned that the best way to reach Tribal Chair Redner would be through email, which had already been done.

The remaining three tribes – the Serrano Nation of Mission of Indians with two contacts, the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians with two contacts, and the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians with five contacts – were all contacted via phone.

The Serrano Nation's call to Co-Chairperson, Mark Cochrane was answered and Mr. Cochrane requested that if any artifact(s) be found during any ground disturbance activities that the tribe be notified immediately.

With the Soboba Band, the telephone call to Mr. Ontiveros was answered and he made it clear that the tribe is concerned with the project area and its surroundings; Mr. Ontiveros mentioned that there are historic Native cultural resources within or surrounding the 0.5-mile radius of the project site that the tribe considers of high significance; among the resources he mentioned are Mt. Rubidoux, Spring Rancheria, and boulders with petroglyphs near Rubidoux Center. According to Mr. Ontiveros, because of the increased potential to interact with Native artifacts, the tribe requests that a qualified archaeologist and a tribal monitor be on site when development begins.

The phone call to the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians was directed to Abrahma Becerra, cultural coordinator for the tribe. He stated that the project site is outside the ancestral boundaries of the tribe's lands, and therefore, the tribe will be deferring to the more local tribes, in this case San Manuel and Morongo.

There have been no further responses as of the date of this report's preparation (see **Attachment C**).

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

On December 12, 2023, Mr. O'Neil and Ms. Stoddard conducted a cultural resources pedestrian survey using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's

standards and guidelines for cultural resources inventory. They arrived at Jurupa Regional Park at 9:00 a.m. and met Mr. Oscar Serrato, Natural Resources Manager of the Park who accompanied them along the proposed dirt road route and into the maintenance yard improvement areas. The Project site's roadway is currently a single lane dirt road in open space, and the maintenance yard is enclosed by a chain-link fence. The temperature ranged from the mid- to high-60s ° F, with clear skies. The survey was completed by 2:00 p.m.

The length of the existing access road that will be improved was surveyed with Ms. Stoddard running a transect ten meters east of the road edge and Mr. O'Neil situated ten meters west of the road edge walking to the southeast and then to the southwest (purple line **Attachment A, Map 2**). This was conducted from the dirt road start at the paved park entry road (**Figure 4.3-1** and **Figure 4.3-2**) to the northeast edge of the maintenance yard for approximately 1,125 feet. Upon reaching the maintenance yard compound (red and green line **Attachment A, Map 2**), an approximately 200 ft. by 200 ft. octangle contains a single building, a garage/shed (**Figure 4.3-3**) accessed from the east side and a concrete platform associated with a past well in otherwise open space (**Figure 4.3-4**). This was entered and observations made in an opportunistic manner around the buildings and platforms, while five meters east/west transects were conducted where there was sufficient space.

The linear feature designated "fence line" on the map (green line **Attachment A, Map 2**) was surveyed in a similar manner to the initial dirt road with Ms. Stoddard running a transect five meters east of the road edge and Mr. O'Neil situated five meters or closer west of the road edge (depending on the road's proximity to the Park's fence line), going from the maintenance yard west across open land and then along an already-improved dirt road on the west edge of a parking lot for approximately 1,400 feet (**Figure 4.3-5**); then across a heavily vegetated line for approximately 325 feet to another dirt road/trail that continued to the edge of the park's southern boundary for a final approximately 1,150 feet (**Figure 4.3-6**). These dirt roads were then observed by a transect down their mid-line on the return walk to the north.

The dirt road is situated in flat open fields that had been recently disked. Vegetation consisted primarily of foxtail and other dried grasses [(*Poa* sp.) and mustard (*Brassica* sp.)] and some annuals; coarse mulch covered some of the ground surface at the north end of the road. In the area at and immediately south of the maintenance yard's east side there is a dense stand of mature fan palm trees with associated vegetation that obscured the ground surface. Likewise, the straight stretch of fence line between the recently improved dirt road and the dirt trail along the Park's southwest fence was completely covered by dense vegetation of mature oleander shrubs (*Nerium oleander*) and ground-covering vines (**Figure 4.3-7**). The area along the southern dirt road/trail was similar to the conditions in the north end with open flat plowed fields with short dried grass and annuals. While the property was used as agricultural fields not long ago, it has since been reclaimed by a dense growth of low-lying natural vegetation. Some native species such as coyote gourd, jimsonweed, and buckwheat remain present; the project site currently contains primarily introduced plant species.

No prehistoric artifacts or features were observed during the survey. There were several historical irrigation features present in the survey area consisting of possible well features; one was observed approximately 225 ft. east of the start of the access road on the south/west side (**Figure 4.3-8**). Related water items, consisting of four concrete irrigation feature coverings, were observed located along the fence line area immediately south of the maintenance yard, but these appeared to be items placed here for storage and were not in use. None of these irrigation features were in the immediate area of where the access road and fencing would be placed and so would not be affected by the project.

Ground visibility was approximately 90 percent along the road and trail areas as well as within the maintenance yard. The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both prehistoric and historic sites and isolates.

Figure 4.1-1
DIRT ROAD FROM MAIN DRIVE ENTRANCE; VIEW TO EAST



Figure 4.1-2
DIRT ROAD FROM SOUTH END; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST



Figure 4.1-3
MAINTENANCE YARD WITH GARAGE; VIEW TO THE WEST



Figure 4.1-4
MAINTENANCE YARD WITH PAST WELL PLATFORM; VIEW TO THE SOUTHWEST



Figure 4.1-5
FENCE LINE SEGMENT ALONG IMPROVED DIRT ROAD; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



Figure 4.1-6
FENCE LINE SEGMENT ALONG SOUTH DIRT ROAD/TRAIL; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST



Figure 4.1-7
FENCE LINE MIDDLE SEGMENT WITH GROUND COVERING VEGETATION; VIEW TO THE SOUTHEAST



Figure 4.1-8
IRRIGATION FEATURE ALONG DIRT ROAD



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2022) was conducted for this Project on December 7, 2023 by Ms. Doukakis. Further research of the RivCoParks website was conducted by Mr. Jacobo.

It was determined that the Project boundary and the 0.5-mile radius do not have any resources present that have been evaluated under the National Register. However, it is worth noting that adjacent to the project site to the north, the Crestmore Manor is noted by RivCoParks to potentially be historically significant. According to the RivCoParks website, “Crestmore Manor is a 10,830 square-foot colonial-style mansion built in the mid 1950's.” The building was built to resemble an American colonial plantation manor that would have been typical of Revolutionary-era America. Because of its tenure and architecture, the building can be classified as a 4CM under the California Historical Resources Status Codes. A 4CM listing means that the structure appears eligible for the National Register and/or the California Register pending a historical assessment/evaluation.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) uses criteria found in eligibility statements for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources in the state historic preservation law [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as a potentially significant historical resource if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of person important in our past.
- 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 value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during this investigation. Therefore, an evaluation of significance under CEQA was not required for this study.

5.2 Potential Effects

No potentially significant cultural resources were identified within the Project site or within the 0.5-mile buffer surrounding it according to the EIC records search. No CRHR or National Register of Historic Properties resources are present. No prehistoric cultural resources were observed during the field pedestrian survey of the Project site. Historic resources consisting of irrigation pipes and features related to past agricultural use of the propjet area were observed in the area of the planned road work; however, these features are not regarded as significant; they are outside the APE and so would not be affected by the project. Therefore, it is determined that no cultural resources would be adversely affected by the Project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist monitor should be called to assess the finds.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian field survey of the Project. Several historic agriculturally-related irrigation features were observed; however, these are deemed not significant and would not be directly impacted by the project development. The EIC resources records review indicated that there are no previously identified prehistoric or historic cultural sites within the APE of the project, while there are three historic and one prehistoric artifact scatters within the 0.5-mile buffer of the project.

In response to tribal outreach, several of the tribes – the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, and the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians – indicated that the project area was outside their traditional territory and that they deferred to tribes located closer to the project. Also, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians stated they do not have information regarding cultural resources in the project area. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians stated that there are two historic villages near the project site that are collectively known as “Spring Rancheria,” and they requested that a cultural resources inventory report be prepared. The Gabrielino-Tongva Nation similarly stated that they are concerned about soil disturbance at the project site as the APE is within one mile of a known ceremonial site, and a village site was immediately beyond the 0.5-mile APE buffer. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated that they are aware of historic Native cultural resources within the 0.5-mile radius of the project site that are of high significance, including Mt. Rubidoux, the Spring Rancheria, and boulders with petroglyphs near Rubidoux Center; they specifically requested both archaeological and tribal monitors be present during ground disturbing activities. (See **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C**.)

Analysis of the results of the pedestrian assessment and the EIC records search results suggests that there would be no impacts to prehistoric or historical resources during the Project undertaking. However, the use of the entire project site by past agricultural practices would have provided only minor disturbance to the native soil. The cultural resources study’s findings of extensive use of the project region by Native Americans in traditional and historic periods, as well as the responses from local tribes providing their knowledge of traditional cultural resources within the vicinity, suggests that there is a moderate potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. It is recommended that there be both archaeological and Native American monitoring conducted during the grading of the dirt road through the project area and during ground disturbance in the maintenance yard and fencing placement. If prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt and the Riverside County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make recommendations within 24 hours of his or her notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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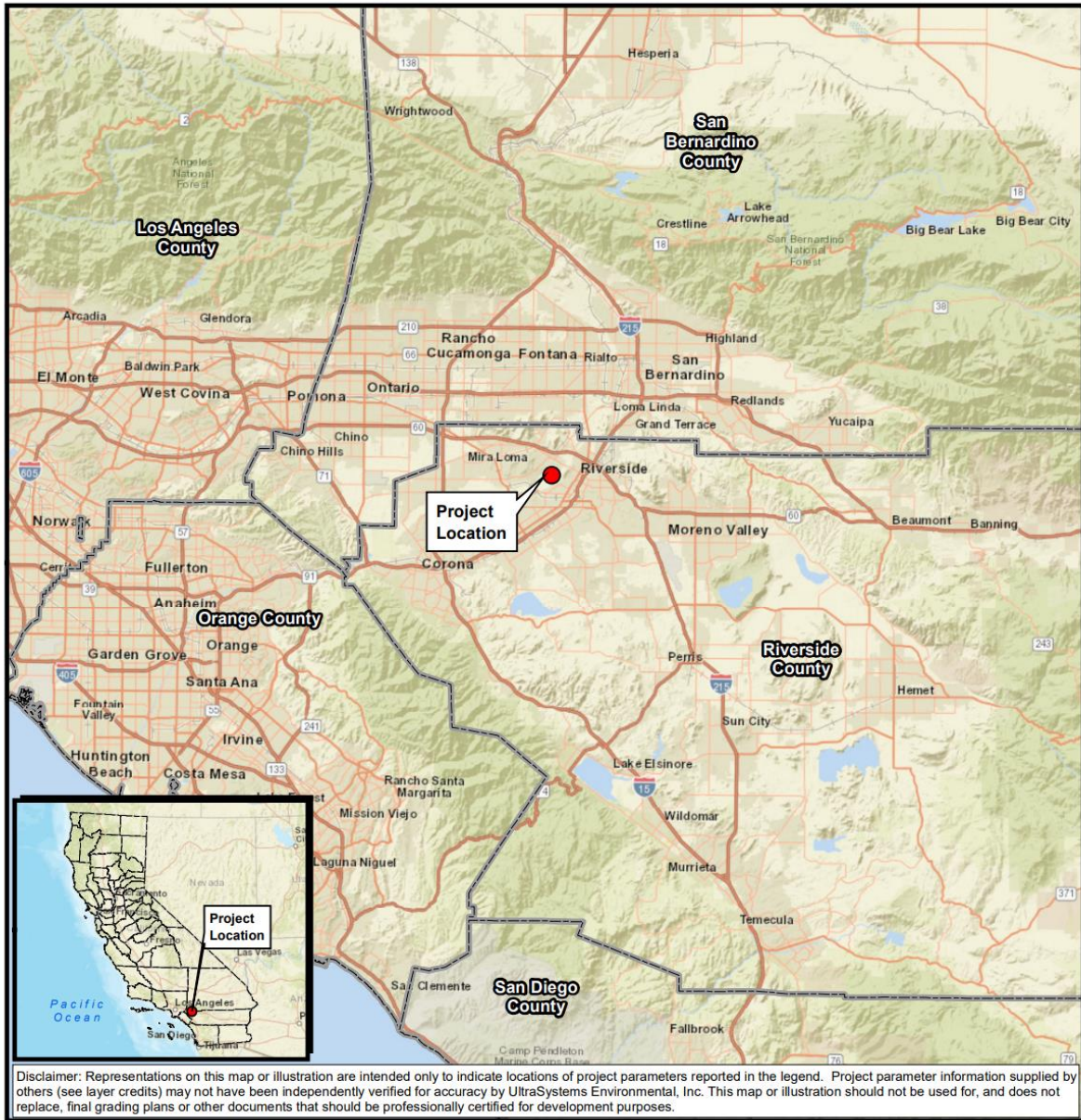
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

Map 1 Project Regional Location Map



Path: \\GIS\vrt\GIS\Projects\7237_RivCo_Parks_SARB_ISMND\MXDs\7237_SARB_2_0_Regional_Location_2023_10_25.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

October 25, 2023

Scale: 1:633,600



0 5 10 Miles

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Legend

- Project Location
- County Boundary

Santa Ana River Bottom (SARB) Maintenance Facility

Regional Location



Map 2 Project Study Area

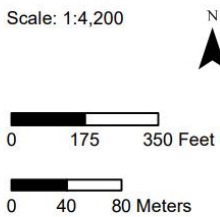


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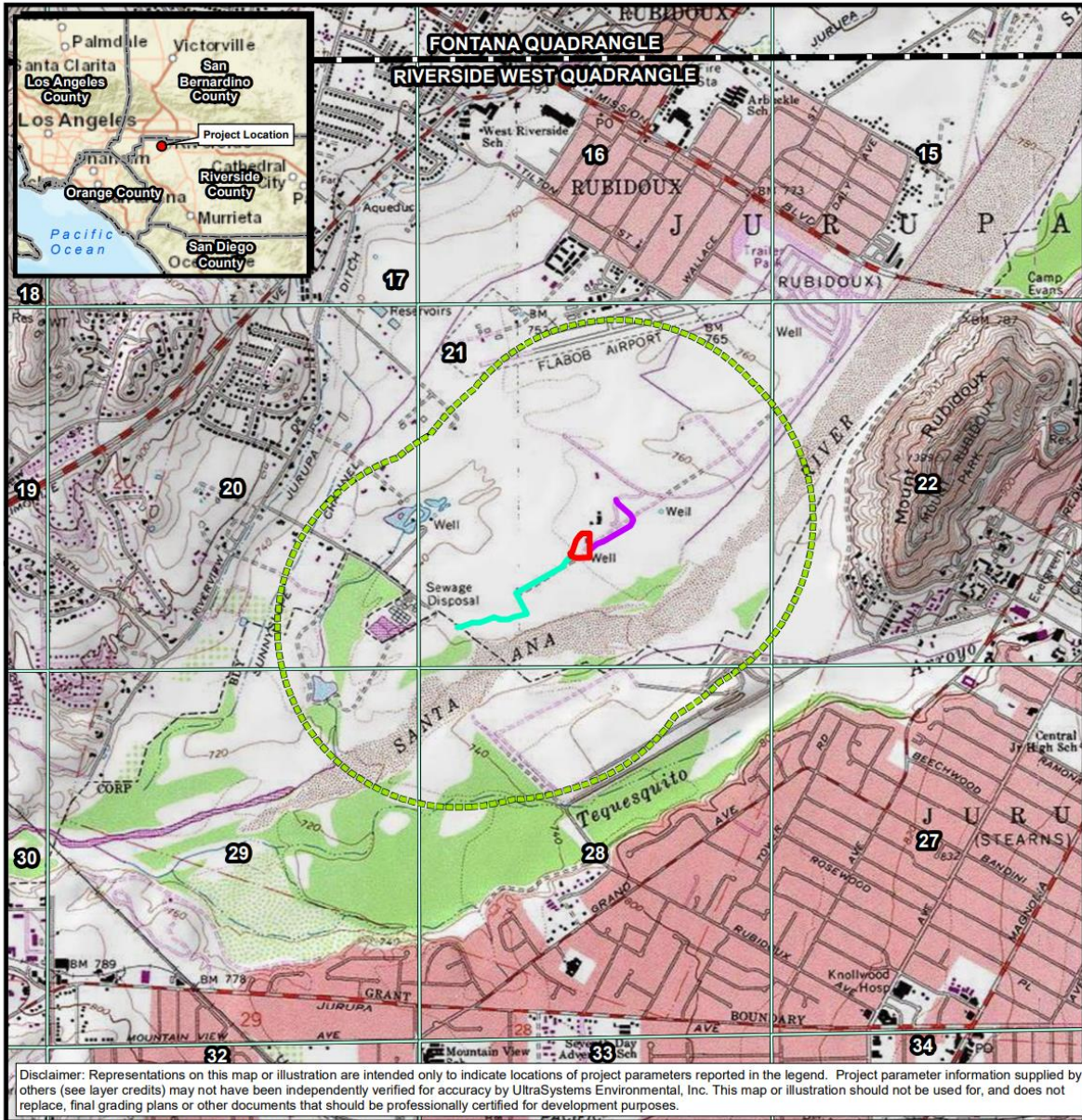
October 17, 2023

Santa Ana River Bottom (SARB) Maintenance Facility

Project Location



Map 3 Project Study Topographic Map



ATTACHMENT B
PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society of California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

Pine Canyon Road - Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any on-site prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis

Assistant Project Archaeologist

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2019
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles- Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012-2015

Professional Experience

Ms. Black has worked in the field of cultural resource management for five years at environmental firms. Before this Ms. Black had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Ms. Black holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Ms. Black conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Ms. Black contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Ms. Black participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Ms. Black contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Ms. Black contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Ms. Black conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Ms. Black was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. Ms. Black directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System - Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Ms. Black conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Ms. Black contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Ms. Black also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Ms. Black was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Ms. Black also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Ms. Black contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Rodrigo Jacobo, MA, BA

Historian/ Cultural Resources Specialist



Years of Experience

10

Years with Firm

>1

Education

- Bachelor's Degree in History, with an emphasis on Latin American Studies from the University of California, San Diego
- Master's Degree in History, with an emphasis on Latin America/US History from National University
- OnLine Teaching Certificate in General Education from Palomar College.

Areas of Expertise

- Word
- Excel
- PowerPoint
- Bilingual: Fluent in Spanish

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Rodrigo Jacobo has worked as an academic research historian since 2013 and as an adjunct professor of history since 2017. As both a research historian and adjunct professor he specialized not only in history but also ethnic and cultural studies. He has extensive expertise in the application of research methods and analysis, qualitative and quantitative, as well as the utilization of archival records and primary sources. He has worked with other historians and professionals to compile and compose historical reports, monographs and historiographies. In addition to his historical and research skills, he is also a well-spoken public speaker, a skill he mastered as an academic. He holds a BA from the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and an MA from National University (NU) in history.

ULTRASYSTEMS PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Kaizer Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands, California, San Bernardino County, CA; 2023

The Project consists of the expansion of the existing Kaiser Permanente Redlands Medical Offices site in multiple phases – the first phase is a new 4-story Medical Office Building/Ambulatory Services Center; the second phase is a 7-story hospital; the third phase is a 4-story Medical Office Buildings; the fourth phase will be an addition to the hospital. UltraSystems conducted a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources. The project site is 36.5 acres in area. This is located in northeast Redlands, *Redlands, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 03 W, T 01 N, in the NE ¼ of Section 19. The subject property was vacant.

Mr. Jacobo conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 with Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report. UEI Project 7214.

Fontana Civic Center Expansion Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA; 2023

The proposed project includes the construction of a new City Hall and a new Annex Building with minor landscaping improvements. The project boundary covers an area of approximately 10 acres. Currently the site is occupied by the current City Hall and an annex building on a landscaped and hardscape parcel. This is located in central Fontana Redlands, *Fontana, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 06 W, T 01 N, in the NW ¼ of Section 18. The subject property is occupied by the current City Hall campus.

Mr. Jacobo conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 with Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report. UEI Project 7230.

SELECT HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE

Adjunct History Professor, Palomar College; August 2017 to Ongoing

Currently teaching history at Palomar College, instructing on the following courses: US History, World History, Western Civilization, Chicano Studies, History of the Americas (Latin American Studies). He has taught these courses in both in-classroom and online settings. This demonstrates his expertise in a wide range of historical fields. These classes have been taught using the Blackboard and Canvas platforms. Furthermore, through his time in the

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16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-4355

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Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Rodrigo Jacobo



classroom, he has gathered more than adequate experience working with students and their many needs, which has allowed him to adapt to a variety of individuals, while exposing him to a wide range of learning skills. Finally, through his experiences as a professor he has gained invaluable knowledge about the means to conduct a class, how to prepare and give lectures, how to grade assignments, how to prepare for a class, to understand the learning capabilities of students and, most importantly how to engage students intellectually. He has worked with students of all backgrounds and learning abilities, as well different age groups, from high school students to older adults. Other duties: Participate in curriculum development of transfer courses; Serve with full-time Humanities faculty as resource staff in the History Department for part-time faculty and for the college at large; Participate in Humanities Program responsibilities including, but not limited to, program development and review, Student Learning Outcomes assessment and review, and course coordination; serve on college-wide committees and work with other university departments and community partners to improve student success; maintain professional currency in the field of history.

Research Historian, Palomar College/Free Agent; August 2013 to Ongoing

Currently assisting a variety of professors in their studies and/or research at Palomar College, San Diego County. Mr. Jacobo has assisted in conducting both qualitative and quantitative research, ex. archival research, but also statistical research. This roll has allowed him to further develop his knowledge and expertise in the fields of history and historical research. Being a research historian has allowed him to gain much knowledge and insight into how to conduct research dealing with anything historical in nature. This position has left Mr. Jacobo with research skills that are multi-disciplinary. Also, as a Research Assistant he has specific duties that include data organization and management, data analysis, interpretation, and discussion of results with research teams and/or professors, auditing data quality, preparation of draft documents and presentations, interacting with professors/researchers, coordinating research staff, monitoring project budgets and timelines, and other research support as needed. Lastly, this work has allowed him to develop strong interpersonal skills, strong oral and written communication skills, strong quantitative and qualitative analysis skills and a strong grounding in research methodology, and the ability to work in a team environment. Other duties: Having expert level understanding of the historical method of research and inquiry, including the ability to conduct basic historical research, speak and write effectively, keep necessary records and prepare reports, and be highly analytical. Also, being able to and having the knowledge of to access data bases and archival holdings for the purpose of conducting research.

History Instructor, Idyllwild Arts Academy; August 2021 to May 2023

Mr. Jacobo worked as a history instructor at the international boarding school, Idyllwild Arts Academy. He taught sophomores, juniors, and seniors in the subjects of World History and US History. He also taught Latin American History and History of World Revolutions, courses that he created. IAA is an international school making it a very diverse environment. Working in this environment allowed him to interact with students of all walks of life and origin. He had the responsibility of teaching these many subjects and carrying out the duties that came with the job, such as giving classes, grading homework and tests and taking part in faculty meetings to collaborate. Such experience includes the ability to develop and implement equity minded classroom pedagogy and initiatives to improve student success and close equity gaps. Other duties included: Possessing an expert level understanding of the historical method of research and inquiry, including the ability to conduct basic historical research, speak and write effectively, maintain necessary records and prepare reports, and be highly analytical; have excellent public speaking skills, and be highly adaptable to situations to take effective action.



Cynthia Stoddard, B.A.

Archaeological Technician and Paleontological Technician



PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Ms. Stoddard has 23 years of experience as a cultural resource specialist in California. She has extensive research experience in Joshua Tree National Park and other areas in San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. She has expertise in Phase I, II, III archaeological field survey and excavations work as well as monitoring and is knowledgeable in NAGPRA, SHPO, NEPA, CEQA laws and codes. Additionally, she is well versed in GPS/GIS, Trimble usage and Microsoft Office Suites. Ms. Stoddard is BLM approved to work in San Bernardino, Imperial, and Riverside counties.

Years of Experience

23

Years with Firm

1

Education

- M.A., Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino, CA, Expected graduation May 2024
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, CA, 2000

Professional Registrations

- Museum Certification (2000)
- Paleontology Certification (2013)
- Desert Tortoise Workshop Certificate (2013)

Professional Training

- Archaeological Field Schools: University of California, Riverside; University of Nevada, Las Vegas; University of California, Los Angeles.

Areas of Expertise

- CEQA
- NEPA
- NAGPRA
- SHPO

ULTRASYSTEMS PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Addendum 6 for the Westgate Specific Plan FEIR Development Project; Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA; 2023

The Project consists of the development of two medical office buildings located within Planning Area 27 in the Westgate East community area of Planning Area 27 in the City of Fontana. UltraSystems conducted a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources. The project site is 17.5 acres in area. This is located in northwest Fontana, *Guasti, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 06 W, T 01 N, in the NW ¼ of Section 35. The subject property was vacant (abandoned vineyards).

Ms. Stoddard conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report with Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator. UEI Project 7170G.

RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA; 2023

The Project is in support of the RivCo (Riverside County) Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project located in Rancho Jurupa Park. UltraSystems conducted a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources. The Project consists of the proposed improvements to the access road and maintenance building and access road along the Santa Ana River and Rancho Jurupa Park. The Project is located at 4600 Crestmore Road; *Riverside West, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 05 W, T 02 S, in the S ½ of Sec 21. The project site roadway is located in open land that was once farmland.

Ms. Stoddard conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report with Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator. UEI Project 7237.

Cameron Ranch Residential Development Project, Riverside County, CA; 2015

Ms. Stoddard conducted archaeological excavation of millings features at the North Rock Shelter on the Cameron Ranch located in the northern foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains, above the City of Banning, for the Cameron Ranch Residential Development Project. Under the supervision of Mr. Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, director of cultural resources studies. This was reported in "Phase II Test Excavation Evaluation of the North Rock Shelter Site, Cameron Ranch Development Project," for the County of Riverside Planning Department. Prepared on Behalf of Don Kijima, Principal, Kijima Development Company. UEI Project 5789.



Cynthia Stoddard, BA

SELECT OTHER PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Archaeological Monitoring for SWCA; at Whitewater, Big Bear, Placerville, Ridgecrest, CA; May 2023 – October 2023

Ms. Stoddard was responsible for various Southern California Edison (SCE) related archaeological monitoring projects including site updating, site recording, and power pole replacement monitoring. Experience recording artifacts using tablet and geode device. Experience recording SCE power pole replacement and related formats.

Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring for Aspen Environmental Group; Whitewater, Riverside County, CA; May 2022 – October 2023

Ms. Stoddard was responsible for monitoring construction activity for archaeological and paleontological resources during this windmill construction project.

Paleontological Surveying for Aspen Environmental Group, Desert Center, Riverside County, CA; May 2020 – August 2020

Ms. Stoddard performed a paleontological survey for a potential solar project. She also surveyed and identified artifacts and fossils.

Archaeological Surveying for Aspen Environmental Group; El Centro, Imperial County, CA; June 2019 – July 2019

Ms. Stoddard was an archaeological surveyor for this BLM invasive brush clearance project in Imperial County, CA. She surveyed, identified, located, and recorded artifacts using an iPad.

Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring for PaleoWest; Desert Center, San Bernardino County, CA; April 2019 – October 2019

Ms. Stoddard was responsible for monitoring Palen Solar Farm construction activity for paleontological and archaeological evidence. She identified, located, and recorded artifacts using iPad.

Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring, First Carbon Solutions; Mecca, Riverside County, CA; April 2017 – February 2018.

Ms. Stoddard served as the lead monitor for the Sunpin Solar Farm project. She monitored construction activity for both archaeological and paleontological specimens, supervised the monitoring crew and ensured crew members complied with federal and state regulations as well as company policy. Ms. Stoddard prepared daily reports, recorded data using a Trimble unit, cataloged, photographed, mapped and secured cultural artifacts. She also collected, sifted, and sorted soil samples for paleontological evidence.

Archaeological Surveying/Monitoring for Dudek; Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, CA; February 2016 – October 2016

Ms. Stoddard surveyed a proposed tortoise fencing line at Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twenty-Nine Palms. She also monitored construction work for archaeological evidence and completed daily reports using GPS and an iPad.

Archaeological Technician, GS-5, Joshua Tree National Park; Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, CA; January 2003 – June 2008

Ms. Stoddard was responsible for identifying historic and prehistoric cultural resource sites. She mapped and recorded new sites, monitored known sites, completed daily reports using GPS, map and research data. She also interacted with park visitors on cultural resource topics in the park. Ms. Stoddard still occasionally volunteers at the park.

Presentations and Invited Lectures

Desert Institute Lecture, "Paleontology of Pinto Basin," Black Rock Canyon Campground, Yucca Valley, CA; 2016

Ms. Stoddard researched, prepared, and presented a PowerPoint talk for the general public regarding fossil evidence in the Pinto Basin of Joshua Tree National Park.

Lecture and hike through Coyote Hole Petroglyph Area, Joshua Tree, CA; 2016

Cynthia Stoddard, BA



Ms. Stoddard researched, prepared, and presented a lecture for the general public on the Native American rock art of the area. She led tour groups and described how to enjoy desert resources without damaging or revealing locations in order to protect them.

Volunteer Work

Volunteer, Coyote Hole, Joshua Tree, CA; Spring 2017

Ms. Stoddard surveyed and recorded cultural resources, a prehistoric petroglyph site on privately held land within Joshua Tree as part of a volunteer team headed by Daniel McCarthy, National Forest Service senior archaeologist.

ATTACHMENT C
Native American Heritage Commission Records
Search and Native American Contacts



September 20, 2023

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7237.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the David Beckwith and Associates, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the RivCo (Riverside County) Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project (Project) located in Rancho Jurupa Park. The Project consists of the proposed developments to improve conditions within to the SARB Unit including the maintenance building and access road in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. I am requesting a Native American contact list of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The Project includes the demolition and grading of the existing road, maintenance yard construction, and fencing removal. Proposed construction includes an approximately 2,400-square-foot maintenance building designed to accommodate the SARB Unit and their day-to-day needs as well as a 120-square-foot metal canopy designed to accommodate hazardous materials and withstand sustain windy conditions. Necessary utilities will be installed to support the maintenance building, including: electrical, water, sewer, internet, heating, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Cement slabs will be poured for the maintenance building and hazmat areas. CMU security fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the new maintenance yard and from the maintenance yard along the Santa Ana River and Rancho Jurupa Park. A current building, Building D, will be retrofitted to include a bathroom, shower, and lockers.

The Project is located in the northern portion of City of Riverside and is specifically found at 4600 Crestmore Road. The site may be seen on the *Riverside West, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 02 South, in the NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Sec 21, and in the NE ¼ and S ½ of the SW ¼ of Sec 21. The project site is located in the Rancho Jurupa Park surrounded by the Crestmore Manor and the Riverside Park Foundation building to the north, a parking area and open space to the east, a Recreation Vehicle Park to the west, and open space to the south. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

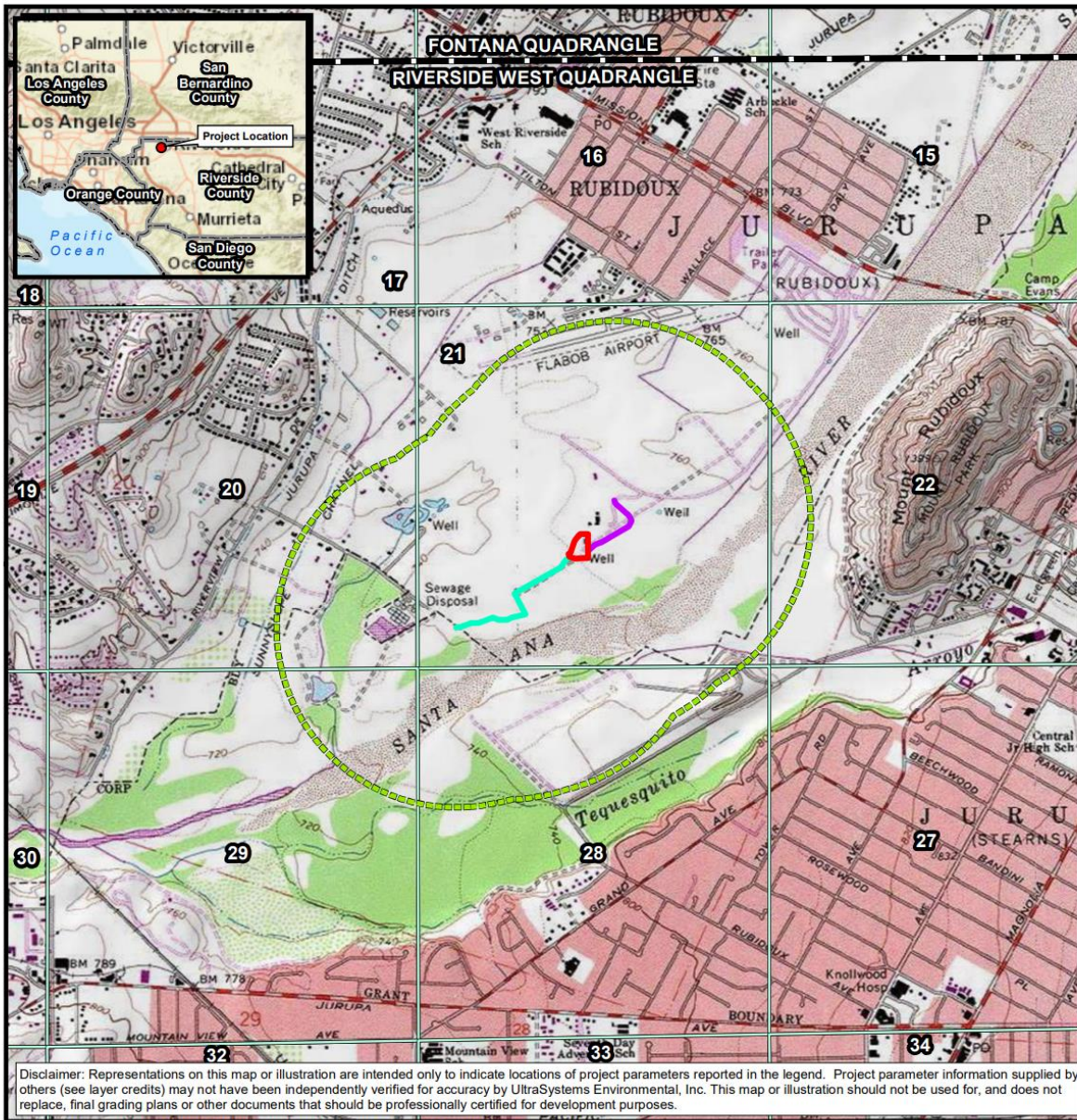
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Fence
- Access Road
- Half-Mile Radius
- Quadrangle Boundary
- Section Boundary

Santa Ana River Bottom (SARB) Maintenance Facility

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: Riverside West
 Township: 2S Range: 5W
 Section: 21



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 14, 2023

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems Environmental

Via Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

Re: RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

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
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

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

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/14/2023

Tribal Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahulla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/20/2023
Augustine Band of Cahulla Mission Indians	F	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	(760) 369-7161	nvaines@augustinetribe.com	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Weimas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92233	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jslapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Cahulla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esapra, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahulla-nsn.gov	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahulla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahulla-nsn.gov	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahulla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	6/28/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/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	GTribalouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	
Gabrieleno /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	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Marsden, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.uscd.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvator@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
Los Coyotes Band of Cahulla and Cupeno Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahulla Serrano	Imperial, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahulla Serrano	Imperial, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515	(760) 742-3189	sqaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	3/23/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Walick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awalick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	3/23/2023
Pecharnga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Oestli, Pecharnga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eoestli@pecharnga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Pecharnga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pecharnga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pecharnga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Marifred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kih'n Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahulla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Ramona Band of Cahulla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	kgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	8/16/2016
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Dwaine Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalt@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	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	11/3/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laure Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino	3/27/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahulla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	lsau@santarossa-nsn.gov	Cahulla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochran, Co-Chairperson	P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ortiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jortiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahulla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
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	Cahulla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahulla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmcdci.org	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahulla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahulla Indians	F	Thomas Torte, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmcdci.org	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahulla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lsaree990@gmail.com	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahulla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahulla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: P803-2023-005344
Report Type: List of Tribes
County: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, Riverside County.



December 5, 2023

Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7237.

Chairperson Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the David Beckwith and Associates, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project (Project). The project is located at 4600 Crestmore Road in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The Project includes the demolition and grading of the existing road, maintenance yard, and fencing removal. Proposed construction includes an approximately 2,400-square-foot maintenance building designed to accommodate the SARB Unit and their day-to-day needs as well as a 120-square-foot metal canopy designed to accommodate hazardous materials and sustain windy conditions. Necessary utilities will be installed to support the maintenance building, including: electrical, water, sewer, internet, heating, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Cement slabs will be poured for the maintenance building and hazmat areas. CMU security fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the new maintenance yard and from the maintenance yard along the Santa Ana River and Rancho Jurupa Park. A standing building, Building D, will be retrofitted to include a bathroom, shower, and lockers.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated November 14, 2023, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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**." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

The Project is located in the northern portion of City of Riverside and specifically found at 4600 Crestmore Road. The site may be found on the *Riverside West, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 02 South, in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 21, and in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 21. The project site is located in the Rancho Jurupa Park surrounded by the Crestmore Manor and Riverside Park Foundation building to the north, and a parking area and open space to the east, Recreation Vehicle Park to the west, and open space to the south. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resource Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	N/A	May 20, 2023	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply received November 14, 2023 from Andrew Green.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. Email response was received on December 11, 2023, from Luz Salazar, cultural resources analyst. Ms. Salazar indicated that there are two historic village sites near the project site that are collectively known as "Spring Rancheria". As a result of this, she indicated that the tribe requests a qualified archaeologist to prepare a cultural resources inventory of the project area prior to any development taking place. In addition to this, the tribe also requests all records pertaining to records searcher and survey reports from the Information Center, and any other cultural resource document generated in connection with this project.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. Email response was received on November 30 th from Ana Rios, administrative assistant. This included a letter from the tribe stating that they are "unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.”
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call was made to Mr. Welmas on December 27, 2023; there was no answer and so a voicemail was left. There has been no response to date.
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. There was no email response. A phone call was made to Mr. Esparza on December 27, 2023. However, he was not available. Input and comment by the tribe was made by Cultural Resources Coordinator, Lorrie Gregory. She indicated that the tribe has no known knowledge of cultural resources in the project area.
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. There was no email response. phone call was made to Chairperson Salgado December 27, 2023. There was no answer. See above.
Anthony Madriral, THPO	Cahuilla Band of Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					received. A phone call was made December 27, 2023 to Mr. Madrigal. There was no answer. See above.
Christina Swindell Martinez, Secretary	Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. There was no email response. A phone call was made to Ms. Martinez on December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a message was left. There has been no further response to date.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Chairperson Salas was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Morales was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. There has been no response to date.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. An email response was received on December 3, 2023 from Chairperson Goad, which included a letter. The letter stated that the Tribe is very concerned about the "APE and soil disturbance". Also mentioned that the APE is

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					within a mile of a known ceremonial site, and a village site just outside of the ½ mile radius. In addition, Chairperson Goad mentioned that the Tribe would like to be kept updated about any discovered historical resources. On December 5, 2023, Mr. O'Neil, responded via email requesting further information on the mentioned sites so that they may be properly included in the report, and noted this information could be addressed in the AB52 consultation process.
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Ms. Conley was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and voicemail message was left. There has been no response to date.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Dorame was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. There has been no response to date.
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Alvarez was made

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					December 27, 2023. There was no answer; the phone line was disconnected and a message could not be left.
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Dunlap was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. An email response was received on November 28, 2023 from tribal secretary Dorothy Willis. She stated that tribe would defer to the local tribe of the project area. On November 28, 2023, Mr. Jacobo responded, letting Ms. Willis know that her response will be noted in the cultural resources report.
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Martin was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Ann Brierty, THPO	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Ms. Brierty was made December 27, 2023. There

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	Pala Band of Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Ms. Wallick was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Shasta Gaughan, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Ms. Gaughan was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst	Pechanga Band of Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Ms. Ozdil was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Steve Bodmer, General Counsel	Pechanga Band of Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Bodmer was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					email response was received. A call to President Joaquin was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman – Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Scott was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. McCormick was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message could not be left as the inbox was full. No response to date.
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call Mr. Hamilton was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Gomez was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Linton was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Ms. Walsh was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. An automatic email response was received on the same day. The response stated that Ms. Madrigal would be out of the office until November 27, 2023. A call Ms. to Madrigal was made December 27, 2023. She answered and requested that the original email be re-sent to her again for viewing. This was done the same day. No further response to date.
Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Ms. Gonzalez was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					voicemail message was left. No response to date.
Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. An email response was received on November 29, 2023 from Eunice Ambriz. Ms. Ambriz stated that the tribe has no concerns over the project site. She mentioned that the tribe will not be pursuing or requesting consultation regarding this project as the project site is outside of their ancestral lands. That same day, Mr. O'Neil acknowledged her response.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Tribal Chair Redner was made December 27, 2023. There was no answer and a voicemail message could not be left because she no longer comes to the office. No response to date.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Cochrane was made December 27, 2023. Mr. Cochrane requested that if any artifact be found during any ground disturbance activities that the tribe be notified immediately.
Wayne Walker Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					November 22, 2023. No response to date. See above.
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. There has been no response to date; see response from Ontiveros below.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Ontiveros was made December 27, 2023. Mr. Ontiveros stated that the tribe is concerned with the project area and its surroundings. Mr. Ontiveros mentioned that surrounding the ½ mile radius of the project site are historic native cultural resources that the tribe considers of high significance. Some of the resources Ontiveros noted are Mt. Rubidoux, Spring Rancheria, and the boulders with petroglyphs near Rubidoux Center. According to Mr. Ontiveros, because of the increased potential to interact with Native artifacts, the tribe requests that a qualified archaeologist and a tribal monitor be on site when ground disturbance begins.
Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	December 27, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. No email response was received. A call to Mr. Becerra was made December 27, 2023. Mr. Becerra stated that the

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					project site is outside the ancestral boundaries of the tribe's lands. Therefore, the tribe will defer to more local tribes, in this case San Manuel and Morongo. Also see below.
Mary Belardo, Vice Chair	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. There has been no response to date; see response from Mr. Becerra above.
Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. An email response was received on the same day identified as a rejected message. There has been no response to date; see response from Mr. Resvaloso below.
Alesia Reed, Chairwoman	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. There has been no response to date; see response from Mr. Resvaloso below.
Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	November 21, 2023	November 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent November 22, 2023. An email response was received on the same day. Mr. Resvaloso sent an email to Mr. Abraham Becerra (copying O'Neil and five members of the Band) within the TMDCO band stating "Any e any questions or concerns please feel free to contact us." On November 27, Mr. O'Neil responded stating that his response would be recorded in the cultural

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					resources report. Also see Mr. Becerra above.

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-006-2023-046

December 11, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO:soneil@ultrasystems.com]
UltraSystems
Mr. Stephen O'Neil
16431 Scientific way
Irvine, CA 92618

Re: Santa Ana River Bottom Project Consultation

Dear Mr. Stephen O'Neil,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Santa Ana River Bottom (SARB) Project project. We have reviewed the documents and have the following comments:

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- * There are two village sites near the project area.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 883-1137. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Luz Salazar
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

From: THPO Consulting
Sent: Monday, December 11, 2023 10:06 AM
To: Steve Oneil
Cc: Salazar, Luz (TRBL)
Subject: Santa Ana River Bottom Project Consultation

If you have any questions about the attached letter please feel free to contact me.

Best Regards,

Luz Salazar
Cultural Resources Analyst
lsalazar@aguacaliente.net
C: (760) 423-3148 | D: (760) 883-1137
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

From: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Sent: Monday, December 11, 2023 10:22 AM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: Salazar, Luz (TRBL) <lsalazar@aguacaliente.net>; Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>; Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: 7237 - Santa Ana River Bottom Project Consultation

**** This Email came from an External Source ****

Good morning Ms. Salazar,

Thank you for your reply on behalf of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians regarding the Santa Ana River Bottom project.

Your email and letter will be included in the coming cultural resources report. Speaking to items in your letter, a cultural resources report is being prepared for this project. You may request a copy of the report from the Lead Agency when completed. The Lead Agency will be the Riverside County Parks district.

Your letter mentioned the presence of two village sites in the project area -- would you provide information on these two traditional resources such as their name and general location so that we may note them in the report?

Thank you,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA
UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office 949.788.4900 ext. 276
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

From: Salazar, Luz (TRBL) <lsalazar@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Monday, December 11, 2023 2:00 PM
To: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: 7237 - Santa Ana River Bottom Project Consultation

Good Afternoon,

I am pleased to provide additional information about the two historic Cahuilla village sites mentioned briefly in our previous letter. These sites, known as "Spring Rancheria," are located in close proximity to the project, with one site situated about a mile southwest and the other approximately a mile and a half northeast. We hope that this information will be useful for the cultural report.

Best Regards,



Luz Salazar
Cultural Resources Analyst
lsalazar@aguacaliente.net
C: (760) 423-3148 | D: (760) 883-1137
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

Hello Ms. Salazar,

I appreciate your providing this information on then Spring Rancheria sites. This will help us prepare a comprehensive report on the tribe's TCRs in the project area.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391





AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
84-481 Avenue 54, Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin

Date: 11/29/2023

Dear: Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Inventory Study, Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and Technocal Studies for the proposed Fontana Civic Center Expansion Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Ultra-System Environmental Project No. 7230.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Geramy Martin".

Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

From: Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacobo@ultrasystems.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 27, 2023 2:36 PM
To: Lorrie Gregory <LGregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Cc: Steve Oneil <sonail@ultrasystems.com>; Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Project 7237 - Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom)
Project, Riverside County, California

You don't often get email from rjacobo@ultrasystems.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Hello Ms. Gregory,

Attached are the documents pertaining to the project we spoke about over the phone. Please respond to this email when you get a chance and thank you so much for your time.

Best,

Rodrigo Jacobo | Historian/Cultural Specialist | M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618

Office 949.788.4900 Ext. 228 Fax 949.788.4901

Cell: 760.979.8277



From: Lorrie Gregory <LGregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, December 27, 2023 3:04 PM
To: Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>; Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Re: Project 7237 - Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, Riverside County, California

Hello Rodrigo,

Thank you for sending me the project details. The Cahuilla Band of Indians has no known knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Are all ground disturbance activities taking place on pre-disturbed areas?

Respectfully,

Lorrie Gregory
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Phone: 1 (760) 315-6839
Email: lgregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov

Lorrie,

My apologies, I overlooked your question. But yes, the project site was in the past farmland, so it is disturbed land. I still did note your response with the Tribe having no known knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Do you have more input or comments you would like to add? Again, my apologies for overlooking your question.

Best,

Rodrigo Jacobo | Historian/Cultural Specialist | M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618
Office 949.788.4900 Ext. 228 Fax 949.788.4901
Cell: **760.979.8277**



Good morning Rodrigo,

Thanks for getting back to me. The Cahuilla Band has no further comments on this project. However, if discovery of any cultural resources occur during ground disturbance, we would appreciate to be notified immediately. Thank you for reaching out, and have a happy and safe New Year!

Respectfully,

Lorrie Gregory
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Phone: 1 (760) 315-6839
Email: lgregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov



Gabrielino/Tongva Nation

A California Tribal Sovereign

106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St. #231, Los Angeles, CA 90012
www.gabrielino-tongva.com

Tribal Council Members:

Sandonne Goad
Tribal Council Chairwoman

Adam Loya
Tribal Council Vice Chairman

Ed White
Tribal Council Secretary

Joey Aguirre
Tribal Council Member

John Cody Blunt
Tribal Council Member

Reuben Dominguez, II
Tribal Council Member

Regina Murillo
Tribal Council Member

Patricia Neminski
Tribal Council Member

Sen. Richard G. Polanco (Ret.)
CEO

Austin Tighe
General Counsel

December 3, 2023

UltraSystems Environmental
Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618

Re: Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project,
City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project
No. 7237

Dear Mr. O'Neil,

I have grave concerns about the APE and soil disturbance. I know that there are existing buildings in the area, so the soil has been disturbed before.

The difference between what is relevant to Native Americans indigenous to a parcel of land and what an archeologist considers relevant are significant. We don't care if the soil has been disturbed before. We just want to protect our ancestors or what is left of them after previous construction and projects. If the existing structures were built before the 1990's, then no one watched the soil for our ancestors' remains and artifacts. Hence no oversight and no positive results during your research.

I say all of this to couple with my knowledge, so that you may understand my grave concerns.

Your APE is within a mile of a known ceremonial sight. There is a village sight just outside of your 1/2 mile radius. I don't know if you will find anything with the previous soil disturbances, but it is a hot spot of activity in and around your APE, especially with the river right there.

The Gabrielino/Tongva Nation would like to be kept in the loop for consultation purposes and or discovery purposes during construction.

Thank you. Have a great week.

Respectfully,

Sandonne Goad
Tribal Council Chairwoman
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation

"The Gabrielino/Tongva Nation for all Gabrielinos"

From: sgoad gabrielino-tongva.com <sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com>
Sent: Sunday, December 3, 2023 1:37 AM
To: Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacobo@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>; Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Re: Project 7237 - Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, Riverside County, California

Hi Rodrigo,

Please see the attached letter. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Sandonne Goad
Tribal Council Chairwoman
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation

Dear Chairperson Goad,

Thank you for your reply on behalf of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation concerning the Santa Ana River Bottom project. In your letter you note that there is a traditional ceremonial site near the project location and a village site just outside the half mile radius. I would appreciate any information you could provide on these sites and their location so that they may be properly included in my report and assessment of the sensitivity of the project location for Indigenous cultural resources.

When the Lead Agency for this project is determined I will let you know who that will be for conducting AB 52 consultation.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391



From: Dorothy Willis <dwillis@loscoyotesband.org>
Sent: Tuesday, November 28, 2023 2:55 PM
To: Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: Project 7237 - Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom)
Project, Riverside County, California

Good Afternoon Rodrigo,
I have received, reviewed, and logged. Due to the project location, the tribe will defer to the local tribe.

Thank you,
Dorothy Willis

Los Coyotes Band of Indians

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

soneil@ultrasystems.com

Stephen O'Neil
Cultural Resources Manager
UltraSystems
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618

**MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS**



A SOVEREIGN NATION

January 18, 2024

RE: Santa Ana River Bottom

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of your letter regarding the above referenced project. Thank you for reaching out to Tribe at an early stage. The proposed Project is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during the cultural resource surveys and future construction phases(s) of the Project. We look forward to working with the Lead Agency and your company to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. At the appropriate stage of the Project, our office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the Lead Agency. At that time, the following will be requested from the Lead Agency to ensure meaningful consultation:

- A records search conducted at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) center with at least a 1.0-mile search radius from the project boundary. If this work has already been done, please furnish copies of the cultural resource documentation (reports and site records) generated through this search so that we can compare and review with our records to begin productive consultation.
- Tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) during the pedestrian survey and testing, if this fieldwork has not already taken place. In the event that archaeological crews have completed this work, our office requests a copy of the current Phase I study or other cultural assessments (including the cultural resources inventory).
- Shape files of the Projects area of effect (APE)
- Geotechnical Report
- Currently proposed Project design and Mass Grading Maps

12700 Pumarra Road – Banning, CA 92220 – (951) 755-5259 – Fax (951) 572-6004 – THPO@morongo-nsn.gov

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

This letter neither initiates nor concludes consultation. Upon the invitation for consultation from the lead agency and receipt of the requested documents, the MBMI THPO may further provide recommendations and/or mitigation measures.

Please keep in mind that MBMI requests that copies of all cultural data such as reports and confidential data (DPRs) and confidential portions of reports be sent to Tribal THPO.

The lead contact for this Project is Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Laura Chatterton, Morongo Cultural Resource Specialist will be assisting the Tribe in the review of this project. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov, thpo@morongo-nsn.gov, ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov, or (951) 663-2842. The Tribe looks forward to meaningful government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency.

Respectfully,



Bernadette Ann Brierty
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians

CC: Morongo THPO

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>

Sent: Thursday, January 18, 2024 6:17 PM

To: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>

Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>; Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>; Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>

Subject: UltraSystems Early Outreach Santa Ana River Bottom

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of your letter regarding the above referenced project. Thank you for reaching out to Tribe at an early stage. The proposed Project is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during the cultural resource surveys and future construction phases(s) of the Project. We look forward to working with the Lead Agency and your company to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. At the appropriate stage of the Project, our office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the Lead Agency. At that time, the following will be requested from the Lead Agency to ensure meaningful consultation:

- A records search conducted at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) center with at least a 1.0-mile search radius from the project boundary. If this work has already been done, please furnish copies of the cultural resource documentation (reports and site records) generated through this search so that we can compare and review with our records to begin productive consultation.
- Tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) during the pedestrian survey and testing, if this fieldwork has not already taken place. In the event that archaeological crews have completed this work, our office requests a copy of the current Phase I study or other cultural assessments (including the cultural resources inventory).
- Shape files of the Projects area of effect (APE)
- Geotechnical Report
- Currently proposed Project design and Mass Grading Maps

This letter neither initiates nor concludes consultation. Upon the invitation for consultation from the lead agency and receipt of the requested documents, the MBMI THPO may further provide recommendations and/or mitigation measures.

Please keep in mind that MBMI requests that copies of all cultural data such as reports and confidential data (DPRs) and confidential portions of reports be sent to Tribal THPO.

The lead contact for this Project is Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Laura Chatterton, Morongo Cultural Resource Specialist will be assisting the Tribe in the

Good morning Ms. Chatterton,

Thank you for your response on behalf of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians concerning Santa Ana River Bottom project.

Your email and attached letter response will be included in the cultural resources report under preparation.

Do understand that my letter only constituted outreach to the Band to gather information you may have on traditional resources in the project area. This is not related to AB 52 consultation which will be conducted by the Lead Agency.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way

Irvine, CA 92618

Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**

Fax 949.788.4901

Cell 949.677.2391





PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES

Pechanga Band of Indians

Post Office, Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491

Chairperson:
Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:
Bridgett Barcello

Committee Members:
Darlene Miranda
Richard B. Scearce, III
Robert Villalobos
Shevon Torres
Juan Rodriguez

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

December 29, 2023

VIA E-Mail and USPS

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
UltraSystems Environmental, Inc
16431 Scientific Way,
Irvine, CA 92618-7443

RE: Request for Information for the Riverside County Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA

Dear Mr. O'Neil,

The Pechanga Band of Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within our Reservation land's, although it is located in Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon our 'Ayélkwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area and considering this Project's placement within an Ancestral Placename. Our Sacred Lands Filing for a Traditional Cultural Landscape is located 4.14 miles east-southeast from this Project's-APE. There are 11 recorded Cultural-archaeological sites 404 yards-to-1 mile from this Project. This proposed Project is to situated along the north bank of the Santa Ana River. Of the existing names for waterways/waterbodies in Chamtéela/Our Language—Wanáwna (wah-NOW-nah), is one of those 7 and the Ancestral-name for the Santa Ana River. The immediate proximity of the Santa Ana, a National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) waterway, to this proposed-undertaking is very concerning to the Tribe. In consideration of Our Culture's burial practices, such an adjacency to perennial waterways often increases impacts to our Ancestral sacred sites. Because of this Project's adjacency to known Ancestral human remains, its adjacency to Traditional Cultural Places, because of the 11 nearby previously recorded sites within this Project's- vicinity, considering potential impacts upon Wanáwna, and because of Pechanga's longstanding project experience within this Project's vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. The Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is extremely high.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;

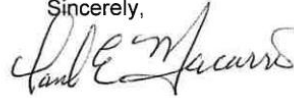
Sacred Is The Duty Trusted Unto Our Care And With Honor We Rise To The Need

- 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a Sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within the 'Atáaxum/Luiseño Ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6306.

Sincerely,



Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation

*Pechanga Cultural Resources • Pechanga Band of Indians
Post Office Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92592*

Sacred Is The Duty Trusted Unto Our Care And With Honor We Rise To The Need

From: Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 29, 2023 11:58 AM
To: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>; Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozeil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: Pechanga Tribe Scoping Response to the Riverside County Parks SARB Project

Míiyuyam Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Jacobo,

We appreciate your diligence, outreach, and the opportunity to respond to your Scoping Notice. Have a great weekend and Héngchish 'íitingna Táwpanga/Happiness in the New Year!

Lóoviqap/Thanks,
Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation
951-770-6306

From: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 10, 2024 3:39 PM
To: Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacobo@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>; Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>; Deneen Pelton <DPelton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Project 7237 - Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, Riverside County, California

Hi Rodrigo,

This email is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to your request for information pertaining to cultural and tribal cultural resources on the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

We do not have knowledge of specific cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Thanks,

Cheryl

Cheryl Madrigal

Cultural Resources Manager
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Department
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082
Office: (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 | Cell: 760-648-3000
Fax: 760-749-8901
Email: cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov



From: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 11, 2024 8:36 AM
To: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>; Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Deneen Pelton <DPelton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Project 7237 - Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, Riverside County, California

Good morning Cheryl,

Thank you for your reply on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians concerning the Santa Ana River Bottom project in Riverside.

An archaeology records search has been conducted and will be included in the cultural resources report being prepared. Your response will be included in that report.

There will be AB 52 consultation conducted by the Lead Agency, the County of Riverside. The report is being prepared for the County. You might request a copy of the report as a part of the consultation process.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391



From: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 11, 2024 8:56 AM
To: Steve Oneil <sonail@ultrasystems.com>; Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Deneen Pelton <DPelton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Project 7237 - Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, Riverside County, California

Great, thanks. Please indicate to the County that we would like to consult on this project.

Thanks,

Cheryl

Cheryl Madrigal

Cultural Resources Manager

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Cultural Resources Department

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082

Office: (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 | Cell: 760-648-3000

Fax: 760-749-8901

Email: cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov



*Rincon Band of
Luiseño Indians*

www.rincon-nsn.gov

From: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 11, 2024 8:57 AM
To: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>; Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Deneen Pelton <DPelton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Project 7237 - Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, Riverside County, California

I will pass that request on to the County.

Regards,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391



From: Eunice Ambriz <Eunice.Ambriz@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, November 29, 2023 3:04 PM
To: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Cultural Resources Management <CulturalResourcesManagement@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7237

Dear Stephen,

Thank you for contacting the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) regarding the above-referenced project. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on November 28, 2023. The proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, YSMN will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency or to participate in the scoping, development, or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates.

Regards,
Eunice

From: GW Res <grestmtm@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 22, 2023 4:43 PM
To: Abraham Becerra <tmdcnabecerra@gmail.com>
Cc: Bennae Calac <nativegrounds@aol.com>; Torres-Martinez Cultural Committee <cultural-committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov>; Alesia Reed <lisareed990@gmail.com>; Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>; Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>; Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>; Mary Belardo <belardom@gmail.com>; Richie_Lopez <renegades55r@gmail.com>
Subject: Fwd: Project 7237 - Cultural Resources Inventory, RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, Riverside County, California

Please see below and follow-up

We appreciate your time and effort in helping us protect our Tribes Traditional Cultural Resource

Any questions comments or concerns please feel free to contact us.

Respectfully
Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians MLD
70-555 Pierce St
Thermal Ca, 92274
(442) 256-2964
grestmtm@gmail.com

Mr. Resvaloso,

Thank you for your response on behalf of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians concerning g the Santa Ana River Bottom project. Your email will be included in the coming cultural resources report.

We also look forward to hearing from Abraham Becerra, Bennae Calac, Alesia Reed, Mary Belardo, and Richie Lopez concerning this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391



ATTACHMENT D
CHRIS Records Search Bibliography

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00030	NADB-R - 1080030; Voided - MF-0037	1971	Michael C. Gardner	Archaeological Impact Expected From The Tequesquite Arroyo-Box Springs Wash Flood Control Project.	Riverside Municiple Museum	
RI-02207	NADB-R - 1082635; Voided - MF-2391	1988	PARR, ROBERT E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-000127, 33-000620, 33-003375
RI-02619	NADB-R - 1083095; Voided - MF-2831	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RIVER TERRACE COMPLEX, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02938	NADB-R - 1083511; Voided - MF-3164	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE MT. RUBIDOUX GOLF COURSE PROJECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	Consulting Archaeologist, Tustin, CA	33-003358
RI-03893	NADB-R - 1084859; Voided - MF-4250	1995	Brian D. Dillon	Archaeological Assessment of the Riverside Cogeneration Project on the Santa Ana River, Riverside County, California	Consulting Archaeologist, North Hills, CA	33-000127, 33-000325, 33-000620, 33-003355, 33-003361, 33-003375
RI-04451	NADB-R - 1085796	1999	John Stephen Alexandrowicz	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Tequesquite Landfill Well and Gasline Project, City of Riverside, County of Riverside, California	Archaeological Consulting Services, Lytle Creek, CA	33-000127, 33-000620, 33-003361
RI-04715	NADB-R - 1086082; Submitter - 98	2004	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN and RICHARD A. KRATKRAMER	AN HISTORICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATIN INVESTIGATION OF TRACT NO. 31503, LORING RANCH ROAD, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	33-013436, 33-013437
RI-06420	NADB-R - 1087783; Submitter - Contract #1631	2005	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Region Wastewater Conveyance Facilities Replacement Project, Rubidoux Area, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-000559, 33-011578
RI-08353	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2281	2009	Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities Near Site 33-000559 Regional Wasterwater Conveyance Facilities Replacement Project Rubidoux Area, Riverside County.	CRM TECH	33-000559
RI-08550	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #2449; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #2449	2010	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester	Letter Report: Tequesquite Photovoltaic Energy Farm Project	CRM TECH	33-000325

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08555	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2441; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2441	2010	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester	Letter Report: Rancho Jurupa Sports Park Project	CRM TECH	33-003320, 33-003353, 33-003354, 33-003358, 33-007411, 33-007412, 33-007413, 33-007423, 33-007725, 33-007729, 33-007730, 33-010967, 33-010968, 33-010969, 33-010970, 33-013436, 33-013970, 33-013972, 33-013973, 33-013974, 33-016437, 33-016849, 33-017411

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02307	NADB-R - 1082764; Other - DACW09-86- D-0034; Voided - MF-2508	1988	R. Paul Hampson, Jerrel Sorensen, Suasan K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, and Jeanne E. Arnold	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California	Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, CA	33-000127, 33-000559, 33-000561, 33-000620, 33-000621, 33-000622, 33-003353, 33-003354, 33-003355, 33-003356, 33-003357, 33-003358, 33-003359, 33-003360, 33-003361, 33-003362, 33-003363