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November 4, 2024

Riverside Community College District
3801 Market Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Attn: Janna Accomando
E: janna.accomando@rccd.edu

Re: Cultural Resources Review Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley
Site in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California.
Terracon Project No. LA247411

Dear Ms. Accomando:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) is pleased to submit this Cultural Resources Assessment for the Riverside Community College District (RCCD) Jurupa Valley Site to the RCCD (Client). Terracon retained BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) to perform this assessment in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The BCR Consulting Cultural Resources Assessment is included as Attachment A.

Based on the results of BCR Consulting's survey, there are no previously recorded archaeological sites. One historic-era property was evaluated for listing on the California Register of Historic Places; however, the property is recommended not eligible for listing. Based on these results, there will be no significant impact related to historical resources. BCR Consulting and Terracon recommend no further cultural investigations for this project. A paleontological assessment is included in the attached report. The site was determined highly paleontologically sensitive by the Western Science Center. Excavation activity associated with the RCCD Jurupa Valley Site Project may impact paleontologically sensitive alluvial units. It is recommended to have a paleontological monitor during ground disturbing activities.

Terracon appreciates the opportunity to have worked for you on this project. If you have any questions regarding the content of this report, please contact us at (513) 612-9035.

Sincerely,

Terracon

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Chelsea Robbins".

Chelsea Robbins
Project Manager

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kelly Higelmire".

Kelly Higelmire
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments:

Appendix A – BCR Consulting Cultural Resources Assessment

Facilities | Environmental | Geotechnical | Materials

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley Site
City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California**

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Contributions by Nicholas Shepetuk, M.A., RPA,
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Claremont, California 91711
Project No. TER2410

Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Intensive Survey
Resources Recorded: 6464 33rd Street
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Fontana, California (1980)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

November 1, 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Terracon to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Riverside Community College District (RCCD) Jurupa Valley Site (the project) in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, significance evaluations for one property containing historic-period foundations, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search revealed that 28 previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and 48 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project site. Of the 28 previous studies, none have previously assessed the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. During additional research and field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified one property containing historic-period foundations within the project site boundaries. This property is not recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). As such, it is not recommended a “historical resource” under CEQA and does not warrant further consideration. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for more information. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix C. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the RCCD will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix D has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project are composed of alluvial fan deposits from the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or a 1 mile radius, but does have localities within similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossil specimen from the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley Site Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

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

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Terracon to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Riverside Community College District (RCCD) Jurupa Valley Site (project) in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, significance evaluations, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located in a non-sectioned portion of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

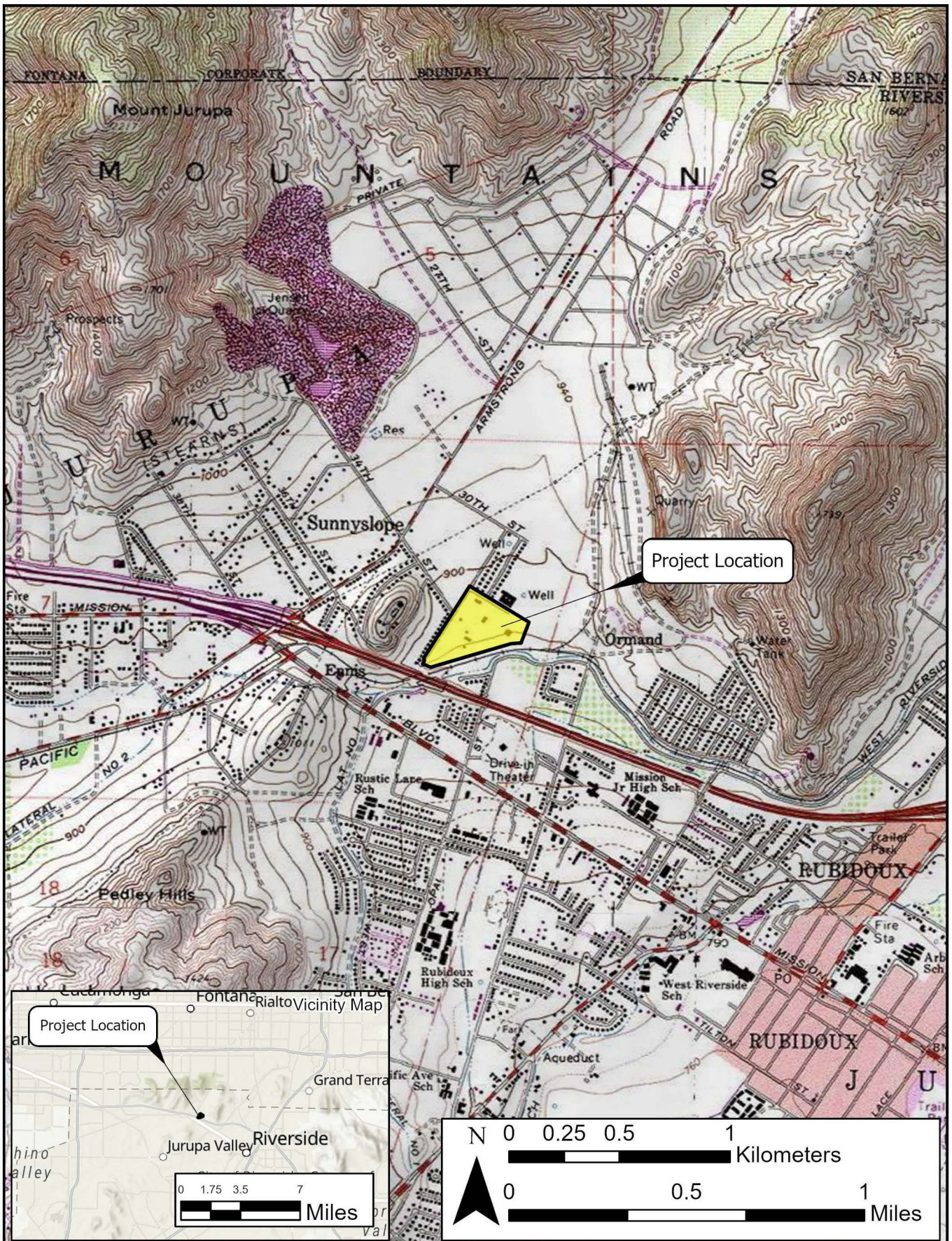
Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), §



Project Location Site

Figure 1

Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley Site Project

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Fontana (1980), California



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15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix D.

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 880 to 895 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property has been subject to severe disturbances related to industrial and commercial development and uses. The project site is covered with Pleistocene surficial sediments which have locally been characterized as alluvial fan deposits of sand with minor gravel, which is tan to light reddish brown (Qoa), weakly

indurated, dissected by stream channels, and derived from local terrains of plutonic rocks (Dibblee and Minch 2004). The project site drains into the “Riverside Lat No 1” channel of the West Riverside Canal which passes the property 50 feet to the south and flows in a generally west to east direction. The current study has not yielded any evidence that local sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture within one mile of the project site. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37).

Although recent and historical impacts have decimated local vegetation, remnants of a formerly dominant coastal sage scrub vegetation community have been sporadically observed in the area. Signature plant species include black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovate*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord’s candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia sp.*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys sp.*), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and San Diego cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120). Local native groups made use of many of these species (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The first was advanced by Wallace in 1955, and defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continue to this day (Warren 1986).

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake

Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescents (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7000 to 4000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the southern California region. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the drier regions, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler fringes (Warren 1986). Pinto Period sites are rare and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1986), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1986).

Gypsum Period. (4000 to 1500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the abundance of resources available (Warren 1986:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1986; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 1500 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern inland areas, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1986:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout southern California and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major

habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in southeastern Riverside County during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups.

Ethnography

Although no previously recorded prehistoric sites have established a local prehistoric ethnographic affiliation, the project site vicinity is situated at an ethnographic nexus peripherally occupied by the Gabrielino and Serrano. Each group consisted of semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily. Individual ethnographic summaries are provided below.

Gabrielino. The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925).

Serrano. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term “Serrano” to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. All may have used the western San Bernardino County area seasonally. Serrano villages consisted of small collections of willow-framed domed structures situated near reliable water sources. A lineage leader administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. Local Serrano relied heavily on acorns and piñon nuts for subsistence, although roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds supplemented these. When available, game animals commonly included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds –particularly quail (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic

pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Local Sequence. The project site is situated within the historic boundaries of Rancho Jurupa, originally linked to the nearby Spanish Asistencia and serving as an outpost for Mission San Gabriel Arcangel. In 1838, Governor Juan B. Alvarado granted the rancho to Juan Bandini (Guinn 1902). A 6,700-acre portion of the rancho was sold to Benjamin Wilson in 1843, and subsequently to Louis Robidoux in 1844. Robidoux became a prominent rancher in the region, utilizing his land for cattle ranching, orchards, vineyards and establishing one of the area's first wineries (Johnson 2005). He also built a gristmill, providing flour to local settlers and members of the Mormon Battalion, and is believed to have operated the only mill in southern California at the time. The Jurupa Ditch, constructed during Wilson's ownership, facilitated irrigation and served Robidoux's gristmill. Agriculture was vital to the region's prosperity through the 20th century, bolstered by the expansion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the growth of the nearby City of Riverside, which attracted many settlers in the 1800's. In 1938, significant flooding submerged much of the farmland in the Jurupa Valley. Following World War II, Southern California experienced a land boom as military service men and women settled in the region with their families. While Jurupa Valley was affected by the boom, much of the area had retained its rural and agricultural roots, alongside a mix of residential, commercial and industrial development. The City of Jurupa Valley was officially incorporated in 2011 to include 44-square miles of formerly unincorporated communities of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Glen Avon, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Sunnyslope, Crestmore Heights, and Rubidoux (Jurupa Valley Chamber of Commerce 2024).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study and authored the technical report. BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Nick Shepetuk, B.A. completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, completed additional research through local repositories and internet resources, compiled the Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and contributed to the technical report. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Douglas Kazmier, B.A., PGC and Staff Archaeologist Eduardo Gutierrez, B.A., completed the pedestrian field survey. BCR Consulting Staff Historian and Archaeological Field Technician George Brentner completed the additional research, and contributed to the DPR 523 forms.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals, where accessible.

This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks completed to achieve that end include:

- Cultural resources records search to review any studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a mile radius of the project boundaries
- Additional land use history research through local repositories and internet resources to help determine significance of historic-period resources
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through the Western Science Center
- Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission.

Research

Records Search. Prior to the field survey a records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at University of California, Riverside. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the current project. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register, the California Register, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Additional Research. BCR Consulting performed additional research through records of the General Land Office maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, the Riverside County Assessor, and through various Internet resources.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on September 25, 2024. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Cultural Resources were recorded on DPR 523 forms. Ground visibility averaged approximately five percent within project boundaries. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR Forms (see Appendix B)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendix B).

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. Data from the EIC revealed that 28 previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and 48 cultural resources have been recorded within one half-mile of the project site. Of the 28 previous studies, none have previously assessed the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized in Table A and a complete records search bibliography is provided in Appendix A.

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Quad	Cultural Resources Within One Mile	Studies Within One Half- Mile
<p><i>Fontana, California</i> (1980)</p>	<p>P-33-4161: Historic-Period Water System (1/2 Mile N) P-33-5040: Historic-Period Resource (1/8 Mile S) P-33-5043: Historic-Period Resource (1/2 Mile SE) P-33-5044: Historic-Period Canal (Adjacent South) P-33-7413: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (3/4 Mile SE) P-33-7414: Unspecified Historic-Period Resource (1/2 Mile S) P-33-7421: Unspecified Historic-Period Resource (3/4 Mile S) P-33-7422: Unspecified Historic-Period Resource (1/4 Mile E) P-33-7424: Unspecified Historic-Period Resource (1/3 Mile S) P-33-7727: Historic-Period Ranch (1/2 Mile NW) P-33-10967: Historic-Period Building (1 Mile SE) P-33-10968: Historic-Period Building (1 Mile SE) P-33-10969: Historic-Period Building (1 Mile SE) P-33-10970: Historic-Period Building (1 Mile SE) P-33-11752: Historic-Per. Single-Family Res. (1/2 Mile N) P-33-11753: Historic-Period SFR (1/2 Mile NW) P-33-13239: Historic-Period Transmission line (1/4 Mile NW) P-33-13832: Historic-Period Well (1 Mile NW) P-33-13833: Prehistoric Resource (1 Mile NW) P-33-13967: Historic-Period Commercial Building (1 Mile SE) P-33-13968: Historic-Period Commercial Building (1 Mile SE) P-33-13970: Historic-Period Residence (1 Mile SE) P-33-13971: Historic-Period Residence (1 Mile SE) P-33-13972: Historic-Period Residence (1 Mile SE) P-33-13973: Historic-Period Residence (1 Mile SE) P-33-19374: Historic-Period Residence (1 Mile SE) P-33-14100: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature (3/4 Mile NE) P-33-16681: Historic-Per. Transmission Alignment (1/2 Mile N) P-33-24196: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (7/8 Mile NE) P-33-24751: Prehistoric Rock Shelter (7/8 Mile SE) P-33-24752: Prehistoric Ceramics, Rock Shelter (7/8 Mile SE) P-33-24753: Historic-Period Mine (7/8 Mile SE) P-33-24754: Prehistoric Ceramics, Rock Shelter (1 Mile NE) P-33-24755: Prehistoric Rock Shelter (1 Mile NE) P-33-24757: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature (1 Mile NE) P-33-24758: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature (1 Mile NE) P-33-24759: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature (1 Mile NE) P-33-24760: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature (1 Mile ENE) P-33-24764: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature (1 Mile NE) P-33-24767: Historic-Period Borrow Pit (3/4 Mile E) P-33-24768: Historic-Period Water Tank (1/2 Mile E) P-33-24773: Prehistoric Isolate (3/4 Mile NE)</p>	<p>RI-141, 142, 979, 1505, 1506, 2380, 2595, 2598, 4400, 4426, 5044, 6217, 6386, 6811, 7771, 8317, 8772, 9306, 9730, 10178, 10252, 1039, 10482, 10729, 10879, 10956, 11119, 11181</p>

USGS 7.5 Quad	Cultural Resources Within One Mile	Studies Within One Half- Mile
	P-33-24774: Prehistoric Isolate (1 Mile NE) P-33-24778: Historic-Period Isolate (1/2 Mile E) P-33-24811: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature (7/8 Mile SE) P-33-24812: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature (1 Mile SE) P-33-24814: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature (1 Mile SE) P-33-24846: Historic-Period Palms of Pacific Ave. (1/2 Mile SE)	

Additional Research. Additional research was performed for the project site to provide the following context for the subject property (see also Field Survey Results, below). Please note that additional references for this section are provided in Appendix B.

6464 33rd Street. The subject property contains historic-period foundations and debris from a former commercial property. It was owned by Las Plumas Lumber Company from 1976-2009 and a branch of the business operated at the project site between 1976 and 2003. Las Plumas Lumber Company (formerly known as Steiner Lumber) was established in 1950 or 1956 (references differ) by Donald Edward “Bud” Miller and the original business occupied the former High Sierra Pine Mills property in Oroville, California. They manufactured pre-cut lumber for the construction industry. In 1969 they were acquired by the DiGiorgio Corporation at which time they began manufacturing wall sections for housing modules. By the mid-1970s they had become a large supplier of housing components for California and by 1994 they were valued at \$100 million. After the DiGiorgio acquisition, Las Plumas Lumber expanded into several branches including a principal office in Somerset, New Jersey and businesses in Oakdale, Red Bluff, and Bakersfield, and in Jurupa Valley in 1976. The Bakersfield location closed in 1999 and the Jurupa Valley location closed in 2003. From 2016-2020 the property was used for car storage and eventually all buildings and structures were demolished. Research indicates that the earliest period of construction at the property occurred between 1967 and 1975. All extant historic-period foundations were in place by 1980 (Oroville Mercury Register, 21 June 1963: 23, 17 February 1963: 8, 17 November 1965:3; Sacramento Bee 5 Aug 1969:21, 14 June 1970: 40, 30 March 2000:27; Rnacho Cucamonga Times 21 October 1976: 8; The Union 11 April 1996: 32; The Biggs News Butte County Reporter 4 January 1990: 3; Desert Dispatch 31 March 1992: 1; Oakdale Leader 7 April 1993: 5; Star-Ledger 17 April 1994: 99; Reno Gazette-Journal 14 May 1994: 22; Enterprise-Record 4 April 1995; The Bakersfield Californian 22 April 2000: 47).

Field Survey

During the cultural resources survey BCR Consulting Archaeologists inspected the project site and identified the remnants of Las Plumas Lumber that was previously located on the property. This resource is described in detail below and in Appendix B. No other cultural resources were identified at the time of the survey. The property is fenced and mostly covered with asphalt and concrete building foundations. Vegetation included seasonal grasses and shrubs, mustard seed, and native and ornamental trees planted along the property boundary that consist of fan palms, cypress, ash and eucalyptus. Average surface visibility was approximately five percent. The soil inspected was a light-brown, sandy loam. Modern refuse was present throughout the project area.

6464 33rd Street. This resource consisted of one historic-period electrical distribution tower and 13 historic-period concrete foundations remaining from the former Las Plumas Lumber Company located at 6464 33rd Street. Although additional foundations were present, they were constructed following the historic-period and have not been addressed here. The property was paved with heavily weathered asphalt and there was extensive invasive weed growth. There are no standing buildings nor structures and only limited debris present from demolition. The foundations are the only remnants of the former Las Plumas Lumber Company that closed in 2003. Detailed measurements and date ranges for individual features are described in Appendix B.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During research and fieldwork one property containing historic-period buildings was identified in project area. CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

California Register Evaluations

6464 33rd Street. Criterion 1: Although the former Las Plumas Lumber was an important builder of housing components, no physical representation of the original business remain in place. Therefore there is no close association between the subject property and any important events and it is not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Substantial research has failed to connect the subject property with the lives of persons important in California's past. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: The features present are highly common and utilitarian and do not represent the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: The subject property has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion 4. The subject property and its historic-age foundations are therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such are not recommended historical resources under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The research and fieldwork completed during this effort have not identified any significant cultural resources within the project site boundaries. Although there are a number of historic-period and prehistoric resources in the surrounding area, disturbances associated with previous mechanical excavation and development of the property make the sensitivity for buried resources low. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring are necessary during proposed project activities associated with the RCCD Jurupa Valley Site. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix C. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix D has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project are composed of alluvial fan deposits from the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or a 1 mile radius, but does have localities within similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossil specimen from the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley Site Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00141	NADB-R - 1080175; Voided - MF-0126	1974	Sarah H. Schlanger	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Proposed Additions to the Indian Hills Housing Development, City of Pedley, Riverside County, California, UCRARCU #119	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00142	NADB-R - 1085063; Voided - MF-0126	1996	Beth Padon	Final Archaeological Assessment for Access Road, Upper Feeder Pipeline, Riverside County, California	Petra Riverside, Irvine, CA	
RI-00979	NADB-R - 1081029; Voided - MF-0889	1980	Carol Colquehoun	Archaeological Survey Report: Archaeology Survey of a 534 Acre Parcel of Property Near Rubidoux, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd., Costa Mesa, CA	
RI-01505	NADB-R - 1081779; Voided - MF-1589	1982	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR, REACHES IV-D AND IV-E, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
RI-01506	NADB-R - 1084330; Submitter - 92-65; Voided - MF-1589	1992	SEYMOUR, GREGORY and DAVID DOOK	THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR PROJECT, SAWPA-SARI REACHES IV D&E; A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF AN 18 MILE RIGHT OF WAY FROM MIRA LOMA TO COLTON, RIVERSIDE & SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES.	SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	33-003320, 33-005040, 33-005042, 33-005043, 33-005044
RI-02380	NADB-R - 1082878; Submitter - 971; Voided - MF-2621	1988	PARR, ROBERT E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF RIO VISTA PROJECT LOCATED IN THE JUNIPER AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-003492, 33-003493, 33-003494, 33-003495, 33-003496, 33-003497, 33-003498, 33-003499, 33-012322
RI-02595	NADB-R - 1083075; Voided - MF-2812	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF QUARTZ SUMMIT RUBIDOUX, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02598	NADB-R - 1083078; Voided - MF-2815	1989	ARKUSH, BROOKE S.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 24784, LOCATED IN THE PEDLY HILLS AREA OF WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	
RI-04400	NADB-R - 1085724; Submitter - 584; Voided - MF-4902	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, MICHAEL HOGAN, and MARIAM DAHDL	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES MISSION/ LA RUE SENIOR HOUSING PROJECT, IN THE COMMUNITY OF RUBIDOUX RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04426	NADB-R - 1085775; Submitter - 835; Voided - MF-4935	2002	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER, LAURA HENSLEY SHAKER, and MARIAM DUHDUL	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY LIBRARY & ADMINISTRATION FACILITY, IN THE COMMUNITY OF RUBIDOUX, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-05044	NADB-R - 1086406; Submitter - 01-05-02- 1040	2005	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 31661, APPROXIMATELY 183 ACRES OF LAND IN THE JURUPA HILLS AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-06217	NADB-R - 1087580; Submitter - PROJECT NUMBER: CA-8877C	2006	Carla Allred	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): CA-8877C/Rodeo TCNS# 11394	EarthTouch, Inc.	
RI-06386	NADB-R - 1087749; Submitter - CONTRACT #1551	2005	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, MATTHEW WETHERBEE, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, RIO VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN AMENDMENT, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF RUBIDOUX, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-003492, 33-003493, 33-003494, 33-003495, 33-003496, 33-003497, 33-003498, 33-003499, 33-013239, 33-014100
RI-06811		2006	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Sunnyslope Ca 2, 7087 Mission Boulevard, Riverside County, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
RI-07771		2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE FACILITY CANDIDATE IE25786A (HOUSTON FAB), 6879 GRANITE HILL DRIVE, RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08317		2009	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE04674E, (VZW Quarry Center) 6842 Sierra Avenue, Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates (MBA)	
RI-08772		2010	Terri Jacquemain	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Jurupa Community Services District Sewer System Capital Improvements Project, Jurupa Area, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-003833, 33-011752, 33-013239, 33-013240, 33-014963, 33-016681, 33-017379, 33-017382

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09306		2015	Jeanette McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Property at 6240 E. Mission Blvd., Assessor Parcel No. 182-032-007, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California	McKENNA et al.	
RI-09730		2016	Jennifer M. Sanka and Leslie Nay Irish	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Rio Vista, Specific Plan 243A1 Project City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California	L&L Environmental, Inc.	33-003492, 33-003493, 33-003494, 33-003495, 33-003496, 33-003497, 33-003498, 33-003499, 33-012613, 33-013238, 33-013239, 33-014100, 33-016681, 33-024196, 33-024570, 33-024749, 33-024750, 33-024751, 33-024752, 33-024753, 33-024754, 33-024755, 33-024756, 33-024757, 33-024758, 33-024759, 33-024760, 33-024761, 33-024762, 33-024763, 33-024764, 33-024765, 33-024766, 33-024767, 33-024768, 33-024770, 33-024771, 33-024772, 33-024773, 33-024774, 33-024775, 33-024776, 33-024777, 33-024778, 33-024856
RI-10178		2018	Riordan Goodwin	RHA Property Project Jurupa Valley Riverside County, Riverside	LSA	
RI-10252		2017	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the TTM 37109 Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10379		2018	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	A CLASS III HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE HABITAT CANAL PROJECT FOR SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10482	Other - GIL1801	2018	David Brunzell and Nicholas Shepetuk	Cultural Resources Assesment 4151 Soto Street Project Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California	BCRconsulting LLC	
RI-10729	Other - SBA Site CA40679-T-01	2019	Carole Denardo	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE SURVEY SBA SITE CA40679-T-01	ACE ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	
RI-10879			John Gust			
RI-10879		2019	John Gust	Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit	Eukon	
RI-10956		2018	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the 4151 Soto Street Project, Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting LLC	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-11119		2016	Jennifer M. Sanka, William R. Gillean, and Leslie Nay Irish	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Canal Street and Pacific Avenue Project 11 Acres in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California	L&L Environmental Inc	33-005043, 33-024846
RI-11181		2006	Carla Allred	Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California Sit Number(s)/Name(s): CA-8877C/Rodeo TCNS # 11394, CA-5378B/ Rivertrails TCNS #11395	EarthTouch	33-013240, 33-013832, 33-013833

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-004161	CA-RIV-004161	Other - EH-1	Site	Historic	AH06	1991 (Edward J. Knell, RMW Paleo Associates, 23352 Madero, Suite J, Mission Viejo, CA 92691 (714) 770-8042); 2004 (J. Marvin, M. Larson, LSA Associates, Inc. 1650 Spruce Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, California 62507); 2014 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, In.c)	RI-03185, RI-06998, RI-09258
P-33-005040	CA-RIV-005040			Historic		1992 (G. Seymour/D. Doak, SWCA)	RI-01506
P-33-005043	CA-RIV-005043			Historic		1992 (G.Seymour/ D.Doak, SWCA, Inc)	RI-01506, RI-11119
P-33-005044	CA-RIV-005044		Site	Historic	AH06; HP20	1992 (G.Seymour/ D.Doak, SWCA, Inc); 2009 (Jessica J. Auck, Chambers Group, Inc.)	RI-01506, RI-08095
P-33-007413				Historic		1984 (S. Saunders, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 2000 (B. Tang, CRM TECH `)	RI-08555
P-33-007414				Historic		1984 (S. Saunders, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007421				Historic		1984 (S. Saunders, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007422				Historic		1984 (S. Saunders, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007424				Historic		1984 (S. Saunders, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007727		Other - Mt. Calvary Parish House; Other - Ser. No. 33-2509-16	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	1984 (Sharon Saunders, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-010967			Building	Historic			RI-08555
P-33-010968			Building	Historic			RI-08555
P-33-010969			Building	Historic			RI-08555
P-33-010970			Building	Historic			RI-08555
P-33-011752		Other - Ser. No. 2511-31	Building	Historic	HP02	1984 (Saunders, Riv. Co Historical. Comm)	RI-08772

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-011753		Other - Ser. No. 2511-2	Building	Historic	HP02	1983 (Saunders, Riv. Co. Historical Comm)	
P-33-013239	CA-RIV-007324	Other - Bloomington Overhead power transmission line; Other - LSA-RCM330-S-3	Structure, Other	Historic	HP39	2003 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates); 2005 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2015 (Thomas Baurley, L&L Environmental, Inc.)	RI-06386, RI-06726, RI-08772, RI-09730
P-33-013832		Other - 6550-3	Object	Historic	AH05	2004 (Andrews, Sherri, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	RI-11181
P-33-013833		Other - 6550-Iso-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2004 (Andrews, Sherri, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	RI-11181
P-33-013967			Building	Historic	HP06	2002 (Tang, Bai "Tom", CRM Tech)	
P-33-013968			Building	Historic	HP06	2002 (Tang, Bai "Tom", CRM Tech)	
P-33-013970				Historic		2002 (Tang, Bai "Tom", CRM Tech)	RI-08555
P-33-013972			Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (Tan, Bai "Tom", CRM Tech)	RI-08555
P-33-013974			Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (Tang, Bai "Tom", CRM Tech)	RI-08555
P-33-014100	CA-RIV-007740		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM Tech)	RI-06386, RI-09730
P-33-016681	CA-RIV-013014	Other - Southern Sierras Powerline; Voided - P-33-028983; Other - PR-002	Site	Historic	AH15	2007 (Dice, Michael, Michael Brandman Associates); 2011 (Robbin D. Hoffman, ICF); 2016 (J.M. Sanka, L&L Environmental, Inc.); 2018 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	RI-08536, RI-08772, RI-09730
P-33-024196			Other	Prehistoric	AP02		RI-09730
P-33-024751	CA-RIV-012253	Other - 061515-Shelter-001 Rock Shelter Complex, Etching, Charcoal; Voided - 33-024556	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH16; AP14	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730
P-33-024752	CA-RIV-012254	Other - 061515-Shelter-001002 Rock Shelter Complex, Ceramics, Charcoal; Voided - 33-024557	Site	Prehistoric	AP03; AP14	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730
P-33-024753	CA-RIV-012255	Other - 061515-Cave-001 Cave/Mine; Voided - 33-024558	Site	Historic	AH09	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-024754	CA-RIV-012256	Other - 061515- Shelter-002 Rock Shelter Complex, Ceramics; Voided - 33-024559	Site	Prehistoric	AP03; AP14	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental)	RI-09730
P-33-024755	CA-RIV-012257	Other - 052115-Overhang-001 Rock Shelter, Darkened Ceiling; Voided - 33-24560	Site	Prehistoric	AP14	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc)	RI-09730
P-33-024757	CA-RIV-012259	Other - 050515-Slick-001002 Milling Slick Site; Voided - 33-024562	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cythia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730
P-33-024758	CA-RIV-012260	Other - 052115-Slick-002 Milling Slick Site; Voided - 33-024564	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730
P-33-024759	CA-RIV-012261	Other - 052715-Slick-002 Milling Slick Site; Voided - 33-024567	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730
P-33-024760	CA-RIV-012262	Other - 052015-Slick-001 Milling Slick Site; Voided - 33-024563	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730
P-33-024764	CA-RIV-012266	Other - 061615-Slick-001 Milling Slick Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730
P-33-024767	CA-RIV-012269	Other - 052015-Borrow-001 Borrow Pit; Voided - 33-024569	Site	Historic	AH16	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc)	RI-09730
P-33-024768		Other - 061615-Tank-001; Other - Collapsed Water Tank Shell; Voided - 33-024653	Object	Historic	AH05	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730
P-33-024773	CA-RIV-012281	Other - 052115-Mano-002 Isolated Mano; Voided - 33-024662	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental)	RI-09730
P-33-024774	CA-RIV-012282	Other - 052115-Lithic-001 Isolated Quartzite Tool; Voided - 33-024656	Object, Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cythia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730
P-33-024778		Other - 061615-Glass-001 Patinated Bottle Base; Voided - 33-024659	Other	Historic	AH04	2015 (Thomas Baurley, Cynthia Morales, L&L Environmental Inc.)	RI-09730
P-33-024811	CA-RIV-012301	Other - CRM Tech 2996-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2015 (John Goodman II and Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-024812	CA-RIV-012302	Other - CRM Tech 2996-2	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2015 (Sal Boites, Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	
P-33-024814	CA-RIV-012304	Other - CRM Tech 2996-3	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AP04	2015 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	
P-33-024846		Other - Palms of Pacific Avenue	Site	Historic	AH03; HP30	2015 (William R. Gillean, L&L Environmental, Inc.)	RI-11119

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

P1. Other Identifier: 6464 33rd Street

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

***a. County:** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Fontana, California **Date:** 1980 T 2 S; R 5 W; section 8 SBBM

c. Address: 3423, 6366, and 6464 33rd Street City: Riverside Zip: 92509

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 460747 mE/ 3763444 mN (G.P.S.; NAD83) Elevation: 885 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The resource is at the south corner of the intersection of Florine Avenue and 33rd Street.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)

This resource consisted of one historic-period utility pole and 13 historic-period poured-concrete foundations spread throughout the property. Although additional foundations were present, they were constructed following the historic-period and have not been addressed here. The property was paved with heavily weathered asphalt and there was extensive invasive weed growth. There are no standing buildings nor structures and only limited debris present from demolition.

Research indicates that the earliest period of construction of the property occurred between 1967 and 1975 (United States Department of Agriculture 1959, 1962, 1967, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1985 2022; United States Geological Survey 1969, 1975, 1980). All extant, historic-period foundations were in place by 1980. Las Plumas Lumber Company owned and operated the property from at least as early as 1979 until 2009 (San Bernardino County Sun 31 October 1977, 13 June 1979, 17 February 1987, and 14 March 1990). Other than features 2, 9, and 10 (see page 2 for their dates of demolition), all the historic-period buildings were demolished between November, 2009 and June, 2023 (Google Earth 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016a, 2016b, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023a, 2023b).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH2. Foundations/structure pads

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession) Feature 5 Overview, 09/25/2024, Photo 1, View East

***P6. Date Built ca. 1967:**

Historic Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

21137 Willow Heights Drive
Diamond Bar, California 91765

***P8. Recorded by:**

N. Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

***P9. Date:** October 29, 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive.

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment of Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley Site, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California*

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

***A1. Dimensions:** 21.76 Acres

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Satellite imagery

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Research has clearly delineated site boundaries.

Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination: Survey

***A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): Fourteen historic-period features, detailed below :

- Feature 1: Historic-period utility pole with '45 date nail, which indicated a construction date of 1945 or earlier.
 - Feature 2: Historic-period concrete foundation measuring 106' x 42', built between 1969 and 1975 and demolished between 1978 and 1980.
 - Feature 3: Historic-period concrete foundation measuring 100' x 49', built between 1969 and 1975.
 - Feature 4: Historic-period concrete foundation measuring 120' x 53', built between 1969 and 1975.
 - Feature 5: Historic-period concrete foundation measuring 75' x 50', built between 1969 and 1975. Linoleum flooring and remnants of office furniture remain within the footprint of this features.
 - Feature 6: Historic-period concrete foundation measuring 150' x 50', built between 1975 and 1976. The structure was larger than the foundation, indicating that there was a covered area adjacent to the west side of the foundation.
 - Feature 7: Historic-period concrete foundation which measured 200' x 20' and was built between 1976 and 1977.
- (Continued on page 5)

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues not associated with features.): None

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes

***A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Building and structures have been removed with only foundations remaining.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): A small earthen canal named "Riverside Lat No 1" passes the resources 50 feet to the south and generally runs from the west to the east.

***A9. Elevation:** 883' AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Urban residential and commercial area that is heavily developed and disturbed.

A11. Historical Information: See section P3a. on page 1.

***A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: see page 1, section P3a.

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): None

A14. Remarks: None

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): See *Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley Site, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California*, References section.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers): See pages 1 and 5
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: BCR Consulting. Claremont, California.

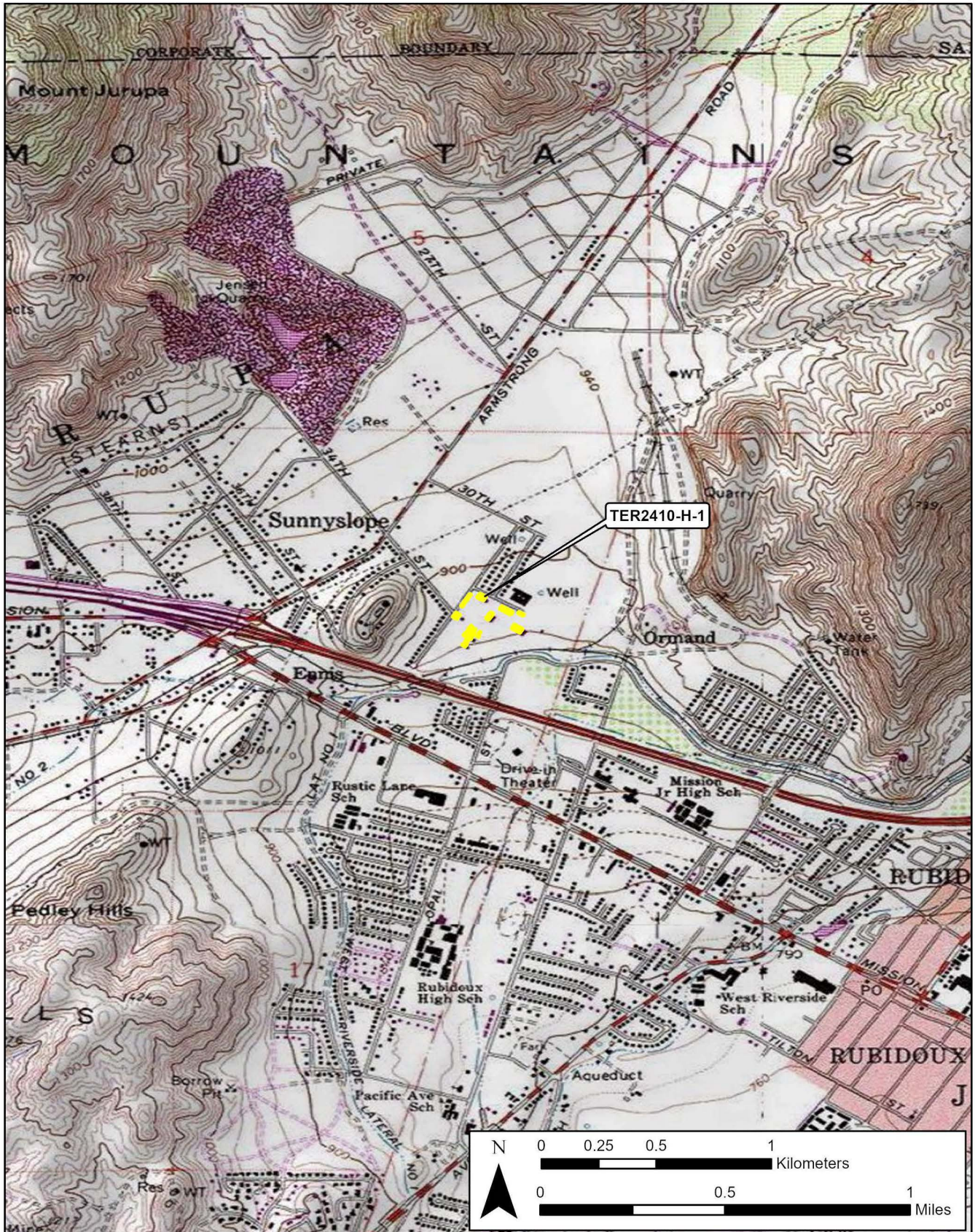
***A17. Form Prepared by:** N. Shepetuk and J. Defachelle
Affiliation and Address: BCR Consulting LLC, Claremont, CA, 91711

Date: October 29, 2024

*Map Name: Fontana, California

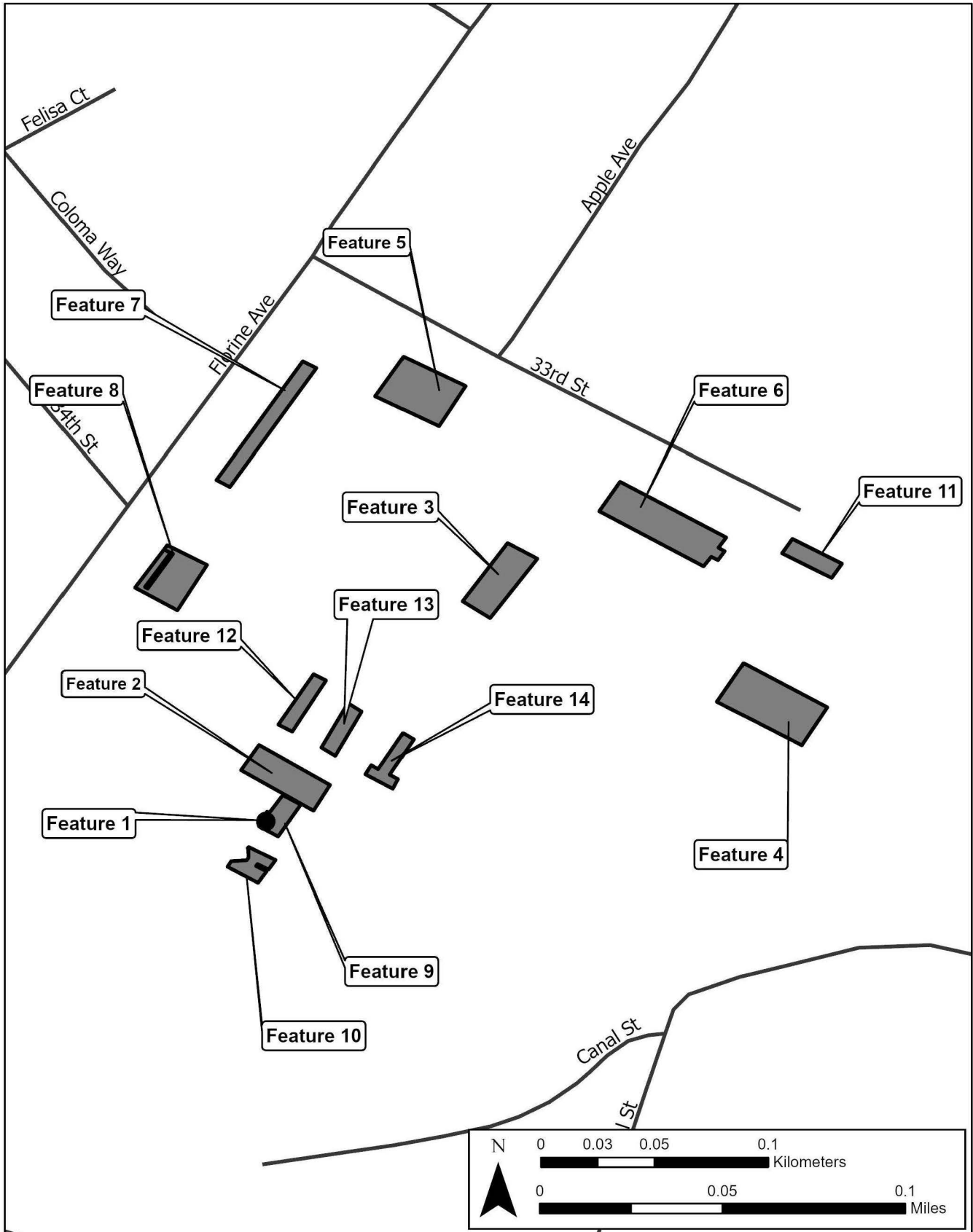
*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1980



*Drawn By: D. Kazmier

*Date: October 21, 2024



***A4. Features**

- Feature 8: Historic-period concrete foundation measuring 75' x 60', built between 1978 and 1980. The foundation featured an inspection pit along its western edge that ran nearly the length of the foundation. This suggested that the structure was used for automotive or mechanical repair and inspection.
- Feature 9: Historic-period concrete foundation measuring 10' x 52', built between 1969 and 1976. It was demolished between 2016 and 2018.
- Feature 10: Historic-period concrete foundation with irregular floorplan and a maximum length and width of 40' x 43'. It was built between 1969 and 1975 and demolished between 2009 and 2011.
- Feature 11: Historic-period concrete foundation measuring 70' x 25', built between 1978 and 1980. Aerial photos failed to connect this feature with a structure.
- Feature 12: Historic-period concrete foundation measuring 47' x 18', built between 1976 and 1977. Aerial photos show alterations or replacement of the original structure between 2005 and 2006.
- Feature 13: Historic-period concrete foundation measuring 71' x 5' with a section protruding from its eastern edge measuring 12' x 2.5'. It was built between 1976 and 1977.
- Feature 14: Historic-period concrete foundation which was comprised of two separately poured components. The southernmost of the two components measured 8.5' x 36' and the other measured 60' x 12.5'. Both were built between 1976 and 1977 (Continued from Page 2).

Photo Overviews



Photo 2: Feature 6 overview (View SE)



Photo 3: Feature 10 overview (View NW)



Photo 4: Feature 11 overview (View ESE)

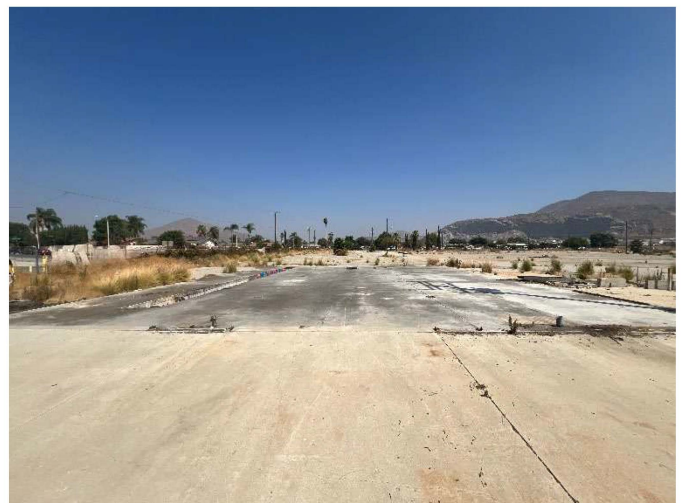


Photo 5: Feature 8 overview (View NE)

APPENDIX C
NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH



October 24th, 2024

BCR Consulting, LLC
George Brentner
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Brentner,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley Site Project located in the city of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County CA. The project site is located the southeast corner of Florine Ave and 33rd Street on Township 2 South, Range 5 West, in an unsectioned portion of the *Fontana, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project are composed of alluvial fan deposits from the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or a 1 mile radius, but does have localities within similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossil specimen from the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley Site Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

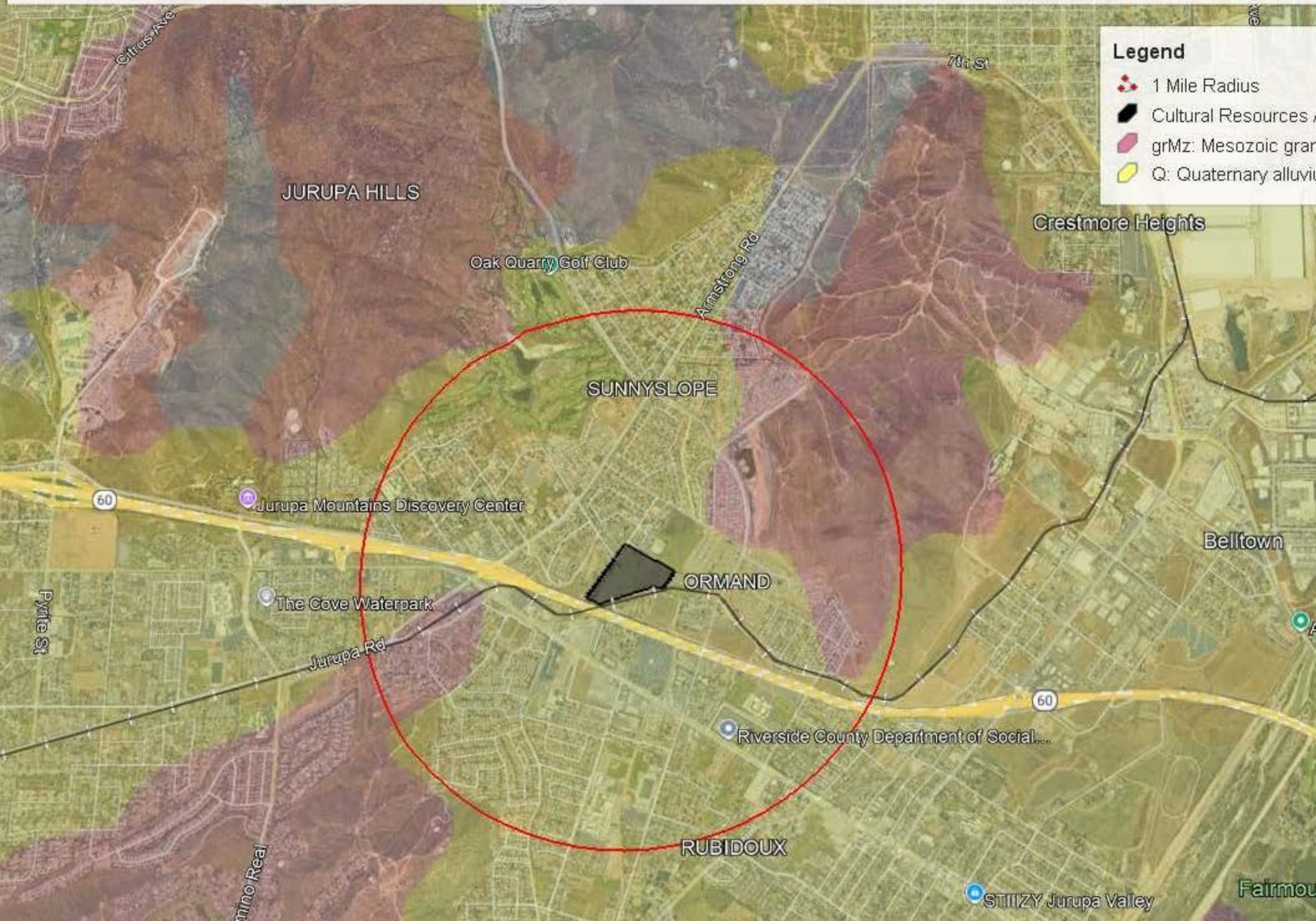
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brittney Stoneburg', written in a cursive style.

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley

project area + 1 mile radius



Legend

- 1 Mile Radius
- Cultural Resources
- grMz: Mesozoic granitic rocks
- Q: Quaternary alluvium

APPENDIX D

PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 15, 2024

George Brentner
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Riverside Community College District Jurupa Valley Site Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/15/2024**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	jstapp@cabazoni-ndians-nsn.gov
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	anthonymad2002@gmail.com
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/15/2024**

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 Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrieleno-tongva.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvatcr@gmail.com

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/15/2024**

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537	awallick@palatribe.com
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515	sgaughen@palatribe.com
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564	cnejo@palatribe.com
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	eozydil@pechanga-nsn.gov

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Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739	culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com
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 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
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	kgomez@ramona-nsn.gov
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	admin@ramona-nsn.gov
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@rinconnsn.gov
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727	dwalsh@rinconnsn.gov
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000	cmadrigal@rinconnsn.gov

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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835	lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054	alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	vminott@santaro-sa-nsn.gov
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	sestrada@santaro-sa-nsn.gov
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598	serranonation1@gmail.com
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167	serranonation1@gmail.com
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	lisareed990@gmail.com

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Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	abecerra@tmdci. org
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365	grestmtm@gmail .com
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	thomas.tortez@t mdci.org
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	belardom@gmail. com

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the