

Appendix 6
Cultural Resources Survey

Magnolia Ranch Residential Project
Initial Study

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Orange Street Residential Development Project City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California

USGS *Corona North* 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map
Jurupa (Stearns) Land Grant
Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 152-040-003

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Table of Contents

Management Summary	1
Section 1: Introduction	3
1.1 - Project Location.....	3
1.2 - Project Description	3
1.3 - Assessment Team	3
Section 2: Cultural Setting	11
2.1 - Prehistoric Background	11
2.2 - Native American Background	13
2.3 - Regional Historic Background.....	15
Section 3: Results.....	17
3.1 - Records Search	17
3.2 - Pedestrian Survey.....	19
Section 4: Summary and Recommendations	21
4.1 - Summary	21
4.2 - Recommendations.....	21
4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures	22
Section 5: References.....	25
Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications	
Appendix B: South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search Results	
Appendix C: Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence	
Appendix D: Project Photographs	
Appendix E: Regulatory Framework	

List of Tables

Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.5-mile of the Project Area	17
Table 2: Previous Investigations within 0.5 mile of the Project Area	17

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map	5
Exhibit 2: Project Area	7
Exhibit 3: Local Vicinity Map.....	9

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the MLC, Holdings Inc. (Client), FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (Phase I CRA) Orange Street Residential Development Project (proposed project) located in the City of Eastvale, in Riverside County, California. The purpose of the assessment was to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project area, and if impacted by the proposed development, propose recommendations for mitigation. Completion of this investigation fulfills the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under Section 15064.5. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports.

On February 25, 2021, a records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at University of California, Riverside, for the project site and a 0.5-mile radius area beyond the project boundaries. To identify additional historic properties or resources, the search also included current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Riverside County. The results of the records search indicate that only one linear historic resource has been recorded north of the project site within the 0.5-mile search radius, and no historic or prehistoric resources have been recorded within the project boundaries. In addition, there are 12 area-specific survey reports on file with the EIC, three of which (RI-05049, RI-04980, and RI-05052) transect the northern boundary of the proposed project site, indicating that portions of the project site have been previously surveyed.

On January 15, 2021, FCS sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine if any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project site. A response was received on February 1, 2021, indicating that the Sacred Lands File was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC included a list of 22 tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential Tribal Cultural Resources (TRCs) that may be affected by the proposed project are addressed, a letter containing project information requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on February 4, 2020. A response from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribe was received on March 10, 2021, indicating that the proposed project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and defer to the other tribes ethnographically associated with the project site. No other responses have been received to date. Correspondence with the NAHC can be found in Appendix C.

On April 2, 2021, FCS Staff Archaeologists, Natalie Adame and Kweku Williams, MA, conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded cultural resources within the project boundaries of the proposed project site. The survey had to split into a western and eastern side due to home and livestock stables positioned in the middle of the project site. The survey began on the westside of the project site, along the southeast border, and moved west, using north-south transects, spaced at 15-meter

intervals whenever possible. Soil visibility was poor across the project site, raging >5 percent due to the heavy vegetation and tall grasses. Areas of exposed soil consisted of light brown sandy loam with gravel inclusions. There is a residential property on site, which according to the County of Riverside Assessors Office is under 50 years of age and thus ineligible for inclusion on the CRHR and should not be considered a potential historic resources under CEQA.

Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. During the survey, Mr. Williams and Ms. Adame examined all areas of the exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ceramics), soil discoloration and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics). No additional resources were encountered.

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, tribal correspondence, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse effect on cultural resources to be moderate. No prehistoric or historic resources were identified during the pedestrian survey, however the positive results from the NAHC and lack of soil visibility during the pedestrian survey increases the probability that potential resources may be encountered during project subsurface construction activities and demolition.

FCS therefore recommends that a qualified Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology perform an inspection of the site following grubbing, ground clearing, and demolition, and prior to any grading or project related ground disturbance. In the event exposed soils indicate cultural materials may be present, this may be followed by regular or periodic archaeological monitoring as determined by the Archaeologist, but full-time archaeological monitoring is not recommended at this time. Additional recommended procedures for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains are included in this report.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location

The project site is 10 gross acres (8.28 net acres) in size and located at 13175 Orange Street, in the City of Eastvale, in Riverside County, California (Exhibit 1). The project site is located within the Jurupa (Stearns) Land Grant of the *Corona North, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Quadrangle Topographic Map (Exhibit 2). The project is bounded by Orange Street to the south, Schleisman Road to the north, residential neighborhood to the west and Eastvale Elementary School to the east, and encompasses Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 152-040-003 (Exhibit 3).

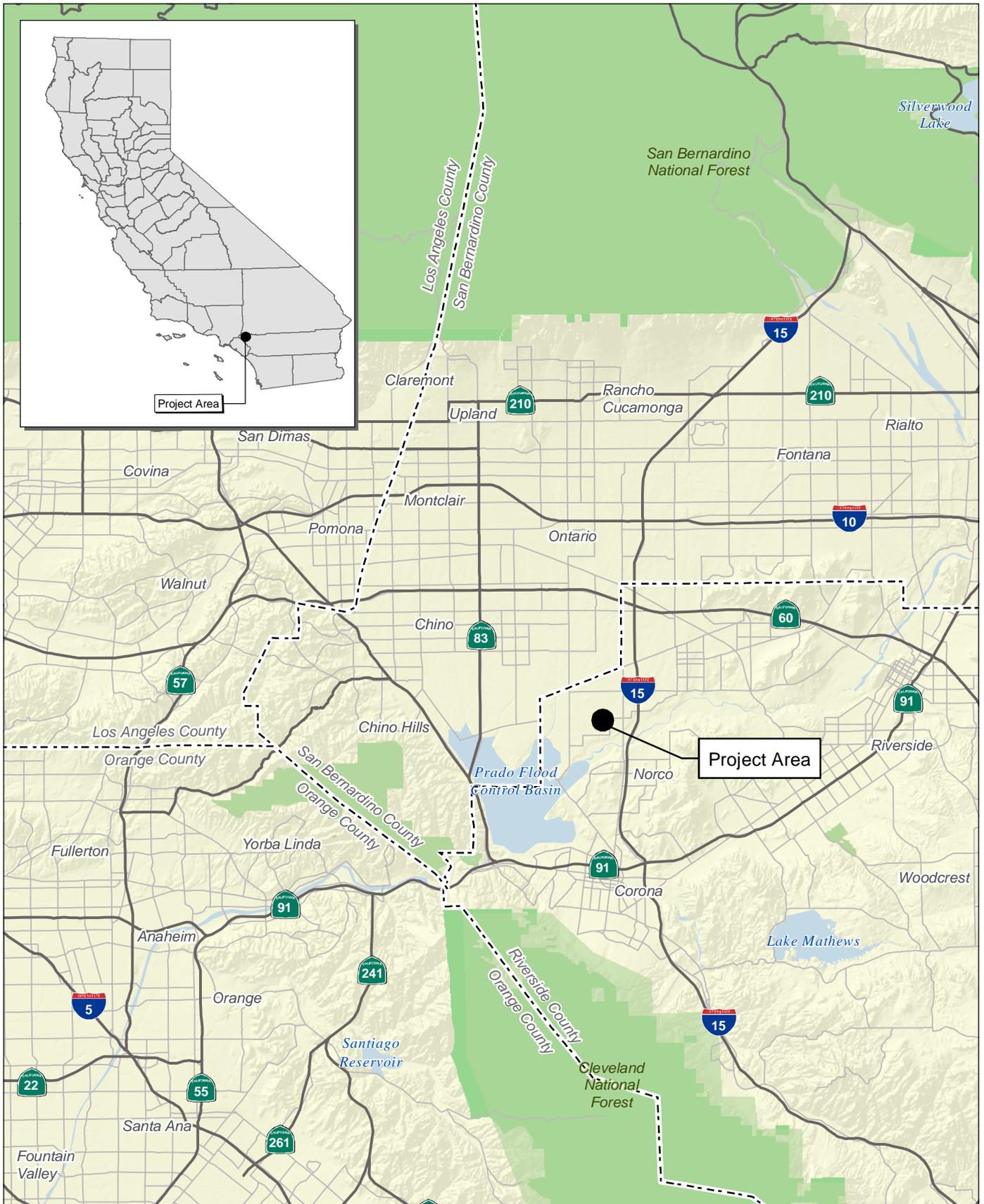
1.2 - Project Description

MLC Holdings Inc. (Client) is proposing to develop a residential development community, consisting of 41 single-family detached homes on 8.28 acres for a density of 4.95 dwelling units per acre (du/acre). The homes would range from 2,054 square feet to 3,153 square feet in size and consist of 11 one-story homes with four bedrooms and 30 two-story homes with five bedrooms and a loft. The proposed project would include vehicular access from Schleisman Road and secondary access from Orange Street. The proposed project would provide two garage spaces and two driveway spaces per dwelling unit, for a total of 164 spaces, as well as an additional 59 parallel street parking spaces. A 45-foot-wide paseo would be located in the center of the community that would consist of a trail, bench, and dog station that would be maintained by the Homeowner's Association (HOA).

1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Staff Archaeologists, Natalie Adame and Kweku Williams MA, conducted the pedestrian survey and Ms. Adame authored this report. Dr. Dana DePietro, RPA, provided senior review and served as principal investigator. Ms. Adame, Mr. Williams, and Dr. DePietro exceed the professional standards set for their respective roles by the Secretary of the Interior. Professional qualifications for Ms. Adame, Mr. Williams, and Dr. DePietro can be found in Appendix A.

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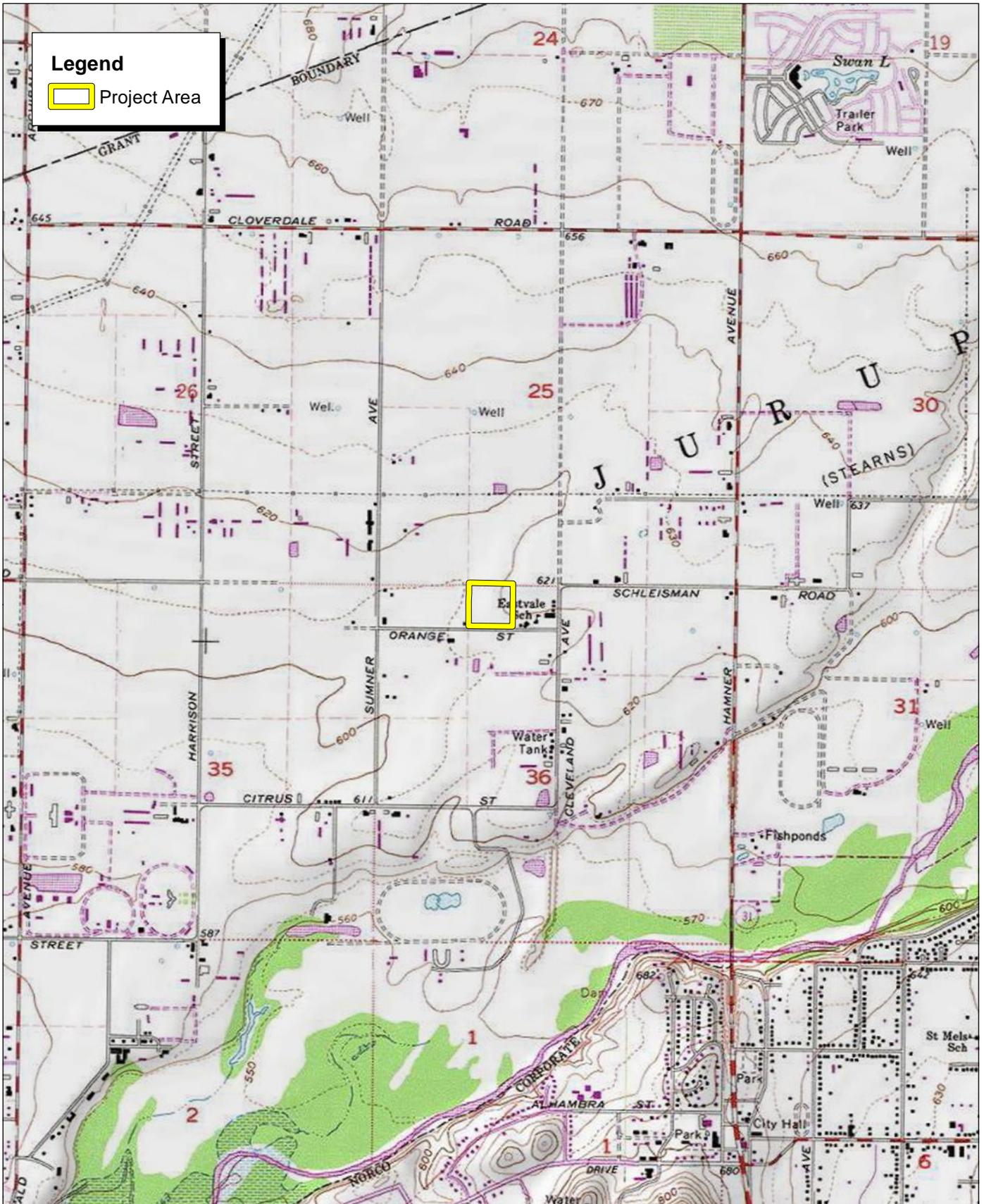
Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL).

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Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

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Source: USGS Corona North 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grant: Jurupa (Stearns)

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Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

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Source: bing Aerial Imagery.

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Exhibit 3
Local Vicinity Map
Aerial Base

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SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

Following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background, providing context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available; rather, it serves as a general overview.

Further details can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Beardsley (1948), Bennyhoff (1950), Fredrickson (1973), Kroeber (1925), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Moratto (1984).

2.1 - Prehistoric Background

Fagan (2003), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) provide recent overviews of California archaeology and historical reviews of the inland Southern California among other locales. An early and widely used regional chronology for coastal Southern California is Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Warren (1968) and more recently by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and King (1990 and 2000). The sequence provides a framework that relates societal change to change in material culture; the advantages and weaknesses of Southern California chronological sequences are reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (ed. 1978).

2.1.1 - Paleoamericans

In North America, radiocarbon dates from existing samples of archaeological materials demonstrate human presence as early as 15,000 years Before Present (BP) (Waters et al. 2018). The lithics from the earliest (14,000 to 15,000 BP) documented sites in North America include cores, flakes and flake tools (e.g., 5 blades, 14 bladelets, 12 bifaces, one discoidal flake core, 23 edge-modified tools that includes scrapers and gravers from the Debra L. Friedkin site in, Texas) with an absence of projectile points (Waters et al. 2011, 2018). The first known projectile points in North America are from 13,000 years BP, with lanceolate fluted points (Clovis Complex) in sites from central and eastern North America, and stemmed projectile points from sites in areas of western North America that were not glaciated (Jenkins et al. 2012; Beck and Jones 2010). Glennan (1972) provides an early study of the hypothesis of Pre-Clovis in Southern California. The oldest California radiocarbon date as of 2007 from archaeological materials confirms a human presence in the northeastern part of the State (from site CA-SIS-218) as early as 13,500 years BP (Jones and Klar 2007). The radiocarbon date corresponds to the period of fluted points and fluted points have been found throughout California (Rondeau et al. 2007; Rondeau 2009) although projectile points and other chronologically and culturally informative materials are absent from the SIS-218 sample.

2.1.2 - Millingstone Complex or Early Period

During the early post glacial period after 8,500 BP the Southern California climate became warmer and drier (Fagan 2003). Groundstone artifacts that include manos and metates correspond to the Early Period. The Early period in Southern California begins as early or earlier than 8,000 BP and ends

by about 2,800 BP (King 1990). The Early period corresponds to the earliest known sites in Southern California with year-round habitation and cemeteries. Manos and metates consist of a variety of types. Mano and metates of the Early period in Southern California, correspond to types from studies in the U.S. southwest that efficiently grind small, oily annual and biennial wild seeds (Adams 1999; Ciolek-Torello 1995; Gilman 1988; Lancaster 1984; Whittlesey 1995). Most annual and biennial wild seed plant types in Southern California are best adapted for warm and dry environments (e.g., *Hemizonia fasciculata*, which is a summer seed source). Annual and biennial seed crops are highly reliable, nutritious, and productive. Annual and biennial seed producers are also, diverse and afford reliable seed production throughout the year. Compared to later periods, utilitarian artifacts are most frequently found with Early Period burials.

Manos and metates are “kitchen tools” and concentrate within residential areas of Early period habitation sites in Southern California (King and Merrill 2002; Merrill 2015). Other kinds of lithics that correspond to the Early period include many kinds of core tools (e.g., hammers, choppers, and scraper planes), knives, bifaces, scrapers (many types), graters, burins, dart points, and compound bone fishhooks. Sedentism apparently increased in areas with abundant resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions and offshore desert islands (e.g., San Nicolas Island) provided less opportunity for long term residence without trade and possibly for more mobile subsistence. The Early period ends about 2,800 BP (King 1990).

2.1.3 - Middle Period

The Middle Period lasted from about 2,800 BP to 750 BP (King 1990). Excavated assemblages retain many attributes of the Early Period but with more diverse artifact types. Middle Period sites can contain large-stemmed or notched small projectile points suggestive of bow and arrow use, especially near the end of the Period, and the use of portable grinding tools continued. Intensive use of mortar and pestles signaled processing of acorns as the primary vegetative staple as opposed to a mixed diet of seeds and acorns. Because of a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this Period are well understood, but it is very likely that the nomadic ways continued. It has been proposed that sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable food resources, such as acorns, but coastal sites from the Period exhibit higher fishing activity than in previous periods. The first permanently occupied villages make their appearance in this Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric

Extending from 750 BP to Spanish Contact in 1769, the Late Prehistoric includes changes in trade networks and political and secular economic subsystems. There was also a differentiation of types of political economies. Exploitation of marine resources continued to intensify. Assemblages characteristically contain projectile points, and toward the end of the Period the size of the points decreased and notched and stemmed bases appeared, which implies the use of the bow and arrow. Use of personal ornaments such as shell beads, were widely distributed east of the coast, suggesting well-organized and codified trade networks. Additional assemblages in this Period included steatite bowls, asphaltum, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. The use of bedrock milling stations was widespread during this horizon. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Village size increased during this time, and

some of these villages may have held 1,500 or more residents (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Analyses of skeletons showed that the first signs of malnutrition appeared in this Period, signaling greater competition for food resources (Fagan 2003).

The earliest part of this Period may have seen an incursion of Cupan-Takic speakers from the Great Basin (the “Shoshonean wedge” of Kroeber 1925) may have replaced the Hokan speakers in the area. At the time of Spanish conquest, Cupan-Takic speakers were distributed throughout Orange County, western Riverside County, and the Los Angeles Basin (Gabrieliño, Juaneño, and Cahuilla peoples). Serran-Takic speakers are now represented by the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains. Recent work (O’Neil 2002) suggests that the “Shoshonean wedge” is misnamed—the original Los Angeles inhabitants replaced by the incoming Takic-speakers may have actually been Yuman speakers (similar to those in the California Delta region of the Colorado River) and not Hokan Salinan-Seri (Chumash) speakers as was suggested by Kroeber.

At the time of Spanish conquest, local indigenous groups were composed of constantly moving and shifting clans and cultures. Early ethnographers applied the concept of territorial boundaries to local indigenous groups purely as a conceptualization device, and the data was based on fragmented information provided to them from second-hand sources. At least three Native American groups, the Cahuilla, Serrano, and Gabrieliño are known to have occupied or utilized resources within the vicinity of the project site at different points in history. A brief overview of these three tribal groups follows.

2.2 - Native American Background

2.2.1 - The Tongva (Gabrieliño)

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Tongva (or Gabrieliño) once occupied the region that encompasses the project area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Tongva were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term “Gabrieliño” came from the tribe’s association with Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, established in 1771. However, today the tribe prefers to be known by their ancestral name, Tongva. The Tongva are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in Southern California prior to European contact, second only to the Chumash (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984).

The Tongva occupied numerous villages with populations ranging from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Tongva society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, snakes, and the Tongva also fished (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th Century, Tongva population had significantly dwindled due to the introduction of diseases and dietary deficiencies. Tongva communities near the missions disintegrated as individuals succumbed to Spanish control, fled the region, or died. Later, many of the Tongva fell into indentured

servitude to Anglo-Americans. By the early 1900s, few Tongva people had survived and much of their culture had been lost (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, in the 1970s, a revival of the Tongva culture began which continues to this day with growing interest and support.

2.2.2 - The Cahuilla

The project area is located in the region known to have been occupied by the Cahuilla Indians. Cahuilla territory was bounded on the north by the San Bernardino Mountains, on the east by the Orocochia Mountains, on the west by the Santa Ana River, the San Jacinto Plain and the eastern slope of the Palomar Mountains, and on the south by Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains (Bean 1978).

The diversity of the territory provided the Cahuilla with a variety of foods. It has been estimated that the Cahuilla exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). Acorns, mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and various types of cacti were used. A variety of seeds, wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens were also a part of the Cahuilla diet. A marginal agricultural existence provided corn, beans, squashes, and melons. Rabbits and small animals were also hunted to supplement the diet. During high stands of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, fish, migratory birds, and marshland vegetation were also taken for sustenance and utilitarian purposes (Bean 1978).

Structures within permanent villages ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at man-made walk-in wells (Bean 1972). Mortuary practices entailed cremation of the dead. Upon a person's death, the body was bound or put inside a net and then taken to a place where the body would be cremated. Secondary interments also occurred. A mourning ceremony took place about a year after a person's death. During this ceremony, an image of the deceased was burned along with other goods (Lando and Modesto 1977; Strong 1929).

Precontact Cahuilla population has been estimated as low as 2,500 to as high as 10,000. At the time of first contact with Europeans, around 1774, the Cahuilla numbered approximately 6,000. Although they were the first to come into contact with the Cahuilla, the Spanish had little to do with those of the desert region. Some of the Cahuilla who lived in the plains and valleys west of the desert and mountains, however, were missionized through the asistencia located near present day San Bernardino. Cahuilla political, economic, and religious autonomy was maintained until 1877 when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region. Protestant missionaries came into the area to convert and civilize the Native American population. During this era, traditional cultural practices, such as cremation of the dead, were prohibited. Today, the Cahuilla reside on eight separate reservations in southern California, located from Banning in the north to Warner Springs in the south and from Hemet in the west to Thermal in the east (Bean 1978).

2.3 - Regional Historic Background

2.3.1 - The Spanish Period (1769–1821)

The first Europeans to traverse the territory that constitutes modern Riverside County were Spanish soldier Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garcés. This expedition to locate deserting soldiers eventually brought the group through the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains, along Coyote Canyon, on the southern edge of Riverside County. They then continued into the Anza Valley, the San Jacinto Valley, Riverside and eventually into San Bernardino and the Cajon Pass. Later, in 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza would also utilize Coyote Canyon and enter the confines of modern Riverside County as his expedition searched for an overland route from Sonora to coastal Southern California. These expeditions sparked an influx of non-natives to Southern California, and the first of these groups were the Spanish. Associated with the Spanish migration is the establishment of missions and military presidios along the coast of California. Although neither the missions nor presidios were ever located within the confines of modern Riverside County, their influence was far reaching. Land belonging to Mission San Gabriel extended to inland Southern California, east of the periphery of the Coachella Valley. Mission officials then converted portions of these holdings into ranchos during the Mexican period. Several ranchos were located in modern Riverside County, and the project area is located in the Jurupa Rancho.

2.3.2 - The Mexican Period (1821–1848)

Administration of the Southern California ranchos shifted to Mexican hands about 1824, but effective control did not occur until the early 1830s. Once the ranchos were secularized, the Mexican administrators began granting vast tracts of the original Mission properties to members of prominent families who had helped cut ties from the Spanish system. In 1838, title to the Mission San Gabriel's outpost in this area, the Jurupa Rancho, was granted to Juan Bandini, the appointed administrator of the Mission San Gabriel. This land grant was the first officially recognized Mexican land grant within modern Riverside County. The Jurupa Rancho consisted of roughly 30,000 acres, bounded by the Jurupa Hills to the north, the Santa Ana River to the south and east, and the Chino Rancho to the west.

During the period of the Mexican ranchos, rancho owners were constantly harassed by thieves and native groups from the Mojave region. Groups whose intent was to steal horses and cattle often attacked the northern part of the Rancho San Bernardino, so that Juan Bandini donated the very northeastern portion of the Jurupa Rancho for resettlement in 1842. By 1843, Bandini further fragmented the Jurupa Rancho, selling a sizable portion to Benjamin D. Wilson, who then sold the property known as Jurupa (Rubidoux) Rancho to Louis Rubidoux in 1847. The Rancho would be further divided within the upcoming decade.

2.3.3 - Riverside County

Riverside County is the 4th largest county in California in both size and population. It is 7,206 square miles and is home to 4,470,546 people. It is bordered by Orange County to the west, San Bernardino County to the north, San Diego County to the south, and Arizona to the east. Riverside County was

formed in 1893 from a small portion of San Bernardino County and a larger part of San Diego County and received its name from the already established City of Riverside (County of Riverside 2020).

The majority of Riverside County was part of Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, which was given to Don José Antonio Estudillo; Sierra (Yorba) Rancho, and Rincon Grant, which were given to Bernardo Yorba through land grants that were given to prominent Spanish families by the Spanish Government. Following the establishment of the community of Riverside, it maintained the same agricultural business practices that brought commerce to the region; however, the success in fruit growing and export of good, the profitable land, proximity to a water source, the arrival of several investors and the acquisition of irrigation rights, leading to the formation of the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, Riverside was rapidly becoming an attractive destination to settle in. The addition of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the region further facilitated the distribution of goods and travelers, bringing financial prosperity and more business to Riverside. Rapid growth meant that institutions needed to be formed to meet the needs of the growing population, and in 1891 the first attempt to form a new county was held (Brown and Boyd 1922; Guinn 1902).

Riverside continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in California with a population of 2,470,546 people (United States Census Bureau 2020). Its ecological diversity, with rivers, deserts, mountains and beaches, affordable housing, the Wine Country near Temecula and renowned UC Riverside are key factors in the continued appeal of the County.

2.3.4 - City of Eastvale

The City of Eastvale was originally part of the Riverside School District that formed in 1893. The name Eastvale may have come given that the majority of the new school district was located east of the Milton Vale Ranch, *east* of the *Vale* Ranch. Likewise, from a suggestion of the Fuller Family, whose land housed the new elementary school, which was located *east* of the previous *Valley School*. The Fuller Family was one of the prominent Eastvale families, residing in Eastvale from 1889 to the mid-1950's. The Fuller's ventured in several business, having found success in cattle and racehorse breeding and transportation, establishing the Pioneer Truck and Transfer Company in the early 1900's and successfully transitioning from horse drawn carriages to motor vehicles, thus playing a pivotal role in the bringing business to the small community. Following the creation of Riverside County and the Eastvale School District in 1893, the community of Eastvale continued to gradually grow, attracting agricultural and dairy farmers, maintaining its rural identity until the 2000's. Beginning in 2007, citizens of Eastvale began the process of giving cityhood to Eastvale, establishing the Eastvale Incorporation Committee, officially incorporating Eastvale on October 1, 2010. Today, Eastvale continues to grow at a rapid pace, attracting future residents with its delicately planned residential neighborhoods and opportunities with the ever growing business and commerce expansion (eastvale.gov; Meissner & Johnson 2013)

SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 - Records Search

3.1.1 - Eastern Information Center

On February 25, 2021, a records search for the project site and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries was conducted at the EIC located at University of California, Riverside. To identify additional historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the NRHP, CRHR, CHL list, CPHI list, and the BERD for Riverside County were reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented historic and prehistoric resources.

The results of the records search indicate that only one historic linear historic resource north of the project site has been recorded within the 0.5-mile search radius, and no resources are located within the project boundary (Table 1). In addition, 12 area-specific survey reports (Table 2) are on file with the EIC, three of which (RI-05049, RI-04980, and RI-05052) transect the northern boundary of the proposed project site, indicating that portions of the project site have been previously surveyed (Table 2). Complete EIC records search results may be found in Appendix B.

Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.5-mile of the Project Area

Resource No.	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-33-016681	Southern Sierras Powerline; AH15: Standing Structure	2007; 2011; 2016; 2018

Source: EIC Records Search. January 15, 2021.

Table 2: Previous Investigations within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
RI-05049	Archeological Survey Report: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Eastvale Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California.	McKenna et. Al	2003
RI-05052	Archeological Survey Report: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Eastvale Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California.	McKenna et. Al	2003
RI- 04980	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Approximately 200 Acres of Land (TTM 30931) in the Jurupa Area of Riverside County, California.	McKenna et. Al	2003
RI-03889	Environmental Impact Evaluation: A Cultural Resources Impact Assessment of the 748 Acre Eastvale Project.	Christopher Dover	2002

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
RI-04712	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment, Cloverdale Park.	Riordan Goodwin and Robert Reynolds	2002
RI-05394	Archeological Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Search for Tract Map #31323 (APN# 134-250-010), County of Riverside, California.	Michael Dice	2003
RI-07310	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0044-01 (Light Standard/Antenna Installation), 13100 65 th Street, Corona, Riverside County, California.	Wayne Bonner, Marnie Aislin-Kay	2006
RI-07388	Final Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map #34014, 7080 and 7090 Cleveland Avenue, Norco Area, Riverside County, California.	Michael Dice	2006
RI-08813	Letter Report: Request for Comments Regarding Proposed Harada Site, 13099 65th Street, Eastvale, Riverside County, California, TCNS# 81039.	Dorothy Knowlton	2012
RI-09194	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Providence Park Site, 7447 Cleveland Avenue, Corona, Riverside County, California 92880.	Heather Puckett	2013
RI-10222	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the Proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site LA2241A (Harada Heritage Park) located at 13100 65th Street, Corona, Riverside County, California, 92880.	Diane Bonner and Robert J. Wlodarski	2009
RI-10408	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC RS0395(CLU6338) [Harada Heritage Park], 13099 65th Street, Eastvale, Riverside County, California, CASPR No. 3551454994.	Sarah F. Williams and Carie D. Wills.	2018
S-004881	West Valley Coach Center-archaeological reconnaissance.	William Roop	1978

Source: EIC Records Search. January 15, 2021. Reports within the project boundaries are identified in bold.

3.1.2 - Historic Aerials

A review of 13 historical aerial photographs depicting the project site from 1938 to 2016 indicate that the project site and the surrounding lands remained generally undeveloped and used for agricultural purposes until approximately 1994. Between 1967 and 1994 a homestead was built within the boundaries of the project site. The images from 1938 to 2002 depict gradual residential

development surrounding the project site. Sometime after 1995 the surrounding area became more urbanized with construction of the Eastvale Elementary School east of the project site and River Heights Intermediate School located south of the project site (Historic Aerials 2020).

3.1.3 - Native American Heritage Commission

On January 15, 2021, FCS sent a request to the NAHC in an effort to determine if any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project site. A response was received on February 1, 2021, indicating the results of their search was positive for the presence of TCRs. The NAHC provided a list of 22 tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential tribal cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project are addressed, a letter containing project information requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on February 5, 2020. A response from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians tribe was received on March 10, 2021, indicating that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and defer to the other tribes ethnographically associated with the project site. No other responses have been received to date. No other responses have been received to date. Correspondence related to the NAHC letters and tribal representatives can be found in Appendix C.

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

On April 2, 2021, FCS Staff Archaeologist's Natalie Adame and Kweku Williams, MA, conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded cultural resources within the project boundaries of the proposed project site. The survey had to split in a western and eastern side due to home and -livestock stables positioned in the middle of the project site. The survey began on the westside of the project site, along the southeast border, and moved west, using north-south transects, spaced at 15-meter intervals whenever possible. Soil visibility was poor, throughout the project site, raging >5 percent due to the heavy vegetation and tall grasses. Areas of exposed soil consisted of light brown sandy loam with gravel inclusions. There is a residential property on site, which according to the County of Riverside Assessors Office is under 50 years of age and thus ineligible for inclusion on the CRHR and should not be considered potential historic resources under CEQA.

Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. During the survey, Mr. Williams and Ms. Adame examined all areas of the exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ceramics), soil discoloration and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics).

To the extent possible, all areas of the project site were inspected for culturally modified soils or other indicators of potential historic or prehistoric resources. No historic or prehistoric cultural resources or raw materials commonly used in the manufacture of tools (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert, etc.) were found within the project site. Pedestrian Survey photos can be found in Appendix D.

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SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, FCS assessed the potential impacts of the proposed project for known and potential cultural resources at the project site. Results from the EIC indicate that there are no cultural resources within the project site, and only a single historic resource has been recorded within the 0.5 mile radius. In addition, 12 area-specific survey reports are on file with the EIC for the project site and its 0.5-mile, three of which (RI-05049, RI-04980, and RI-05052) transect the northern boundary of the proposed project site, indicating that the project site has been previously surveyed. The results of the pedestrian field survey failed to identify additional unrecorded cultural resources within the project site, however grasses and ground cover greatly reduced the visibility of native soils.

The NAHC Sacred Lands File search contained positive results, but subsequent correspondence with Native American representatives did not identify any TCRs that may be adversely affected by the proposed project. Although the pedestrian survey failed to locate any cultural resources, the pedestrian survey did confirm the presence of a residential property, which according to the County of Riverside Assessors Office is under 50 years of age and thus ineligible for inclusion on the CRHR and should not be considered potential a historic resources under CEQA

4.2 - Recommendations

4.2.1 - Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, tribal correspondence, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse effect on cultural resources to be moderate. No archaeological resources were identified in the records searches or during the pedestrian survey; however, the positive results from the Sacred Lands Files search, and overall poor visibility across the project site increases the possibility that historic and prehistoric cultural resources may be encountered during the course of project construction.

FCS therefore recommends that a qualified Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology perform an inspection of the site following grubbing, ground clearing, and demolition, and prior to any grading or project related ground disturbance. In the event exposed soils indicate cultural materials may be present, this may be followed by regular or periodic archaeological monitoring as determined by the Archaeologist, but full-time archaeological monitoring is not recommended at this time.

The following section recommends measures that would result in avoidance or minimization of potential project-related impacts to cultural resources on-site, and recommended procedures to be followed in the event cultural resources are encountered during project construction:

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Should this occur, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code applies, and the following procedures shall be followed.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code Section 5097.98 shall be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is inadvertent discovery or recognition of any human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant” of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or
2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project site in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
 - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the Commission;
 - The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
 - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

4.3.2 - Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. If buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified Archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified Archeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the Archaeological Monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

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**Appendix A:
Personnel Qualifications**

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DANA DOUGLAS DePIETRO, PH.D.—Cultural Resources Lead (North)

OVERVIEW

- More than 15 Years' Experience in Archaeology and Cultural Resources

Education

- Ph.D., Near Eastern Art and Archaeology, University of California at Berkeley, 2012
- M.A., Near Eastern Art and Archaeology, University of California at Berkeley, 2005
- B.A., Archaeology and History (double major), University of California at San Diego, 2002

Fellowships and Awards

- Albright Institute Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellowship (2015)
- Katherine Davis Foundation Projects for Peace Prize (2012)
- International House Gateway Fellowship (2011-2012)
- The George Franklin Dales Foundation Fellowship for Archaeological Research (2011)
- CAORC Multi-Country Dissertation Research Fellowship (2010)

Dana DePietro, Ph.D. is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs in archaeology. Dr. DePietro has over 15 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resource management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, materials conservation, history of art and architecture, and community engagement. He has experience in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environment Quality Act (CEQA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARAP). Dr. DePietro has completed cultural resource projects that have involved agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination; treatment plans and research design development; archival research; field reconnaissance; site testing; data recovery excavation; construction monitoring; site recordation; site protection/preservation, mapping/cartography; spatial analysis/GIS; laboratory analysis; materials conservation; artifact curation and exhibition; and report production. He has completed projects in California within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other federal agencies requiring compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout California under CEQA for state and local governments and municipalities, including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and has worked with clients to insure deliverables meet and exceed the standards set by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

FirstCarbon Solutions

As the Lead Archaeologist/Cultural Resource Specialist for FCS, Dr. DePietro conducts evaluations and performs field documentation of historic and prehistoric cultural resources; prepares environmental impact reports (EIRs), cultural resources assessments (CRAs), DPR forms and Section 106 reports; conducts mapping, GIS analysis, and state and county record searches; leads archaeological surveys and field monitoring efforts; and coordinates with state, federal and tribal officials and institutions for a variety of FCS projects, including the following:

DANA DOUGLAS DePIETRO, PH.D.—Cultural Resources Lead (North)

- Atherton Baptist Homes Master Plan/Phase II, City of Alhambra, Los Angeles County
- Biological and Cultural Resources Assistance 140-Acre Project Site Woodcrest, Riverside County, CA
- Blanchard Road Industrial EIR Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA
- Bonadelle Tract 6120 AQ/GHG and Bio Tech Studies, City of Clovis, Fresno County, CA
- CEQA Analysis for Mayhew Way Project, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County
- 2268 El Camino Real, Mountain View—II CEQA Compliance Checklist Project, City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County
- CEQA Documentation for New Science Building, City of Fairfield, Solano County
- CEQA Services for Clover Spring Open Space Preserve Project, City of Cloverdale, Sonoma County
- Chico Walmart Expansion Project, City of Chico, CA
- Cultural Resources Services for Froom Ranch/El Villagio Specific Plan, City of San Luis Obispo, CA
- Cultural Resource & Historic Evaluation for Sacramento Dome Theatre, City of Sacramento, CA
- Cultural Resources Services for Haven Berryessa Block 7 & 8 San Jose Flea Market, San Jose, CA
- Caltrans NEPA/CEQA Documentation and Permitting for the Dogtown Road Bridges Replacement Projects (San Domingo Creek, French Gulch, and Indian Creek), Calaveras County, CA
- Due Diligence for Meadowlark Project in Pleasanton, CA
- Due Diligence Services for the Montalcino Property, Napa County, CA
- Due Diligence Site Review for Parcel APN 68-241-30 located at 260 Bartlett Way Santa Cruz, CA
- Due Diligence Level IA Entitlements for the Boscell Road Osgood Project, City of Fremont, CA
- Trellis Residential Project EIR, City of Walnut Creek, CA
- El Dorado Materials Recovery Facility Remodeling Project, El Dorado County, CA
- Farmstand IS/MND, City of Healdsburg, CA
- La Paloma Winery Demo Project IS/MND, City of Clovis, CA
- Kaiser Dublin Medical Center EIR, City of Dublin, California
- Merced Gateway Master Plan Project EIR, City of Merced, CA
- Phase 1 Cultural Resource Assessment for 44 acres TTM No. 19992, Rancho Cucamonga, CA
- Bonadelle Tract 6120 Cultural Resources Study, City of Clovis, CA
- Professional Services to Support the Development of a Preferred Development Plan and Associated Regulatory Strategies for the Solano 360 Project, Solano County, CA
- Tassajara Parks EIR, Contra Costa County, California

Other Relevant Experience

The Society for Humanitarian Archaeological Research and Exploration

Dr. DePietro is the Founder and Executive Director of The Society for Humanitarian Archaeological Research and Exploration. He manages the projects, staff, and the daily operation of this not-for-profit organization. Dr. DePietro likewise establishes relationships with partner universities and institutions, writes grant proposals, supervises fundraising projects, and maintains accounts, financial records, and the organization's online presence.

University of California at Berkeley

Dr. DePietro was a lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley from August 2003 to January 2015. During his tenure, he prepared University-level source and lectures in the history of the modern and ancient Middle East, performed student advising and evaluation, and university administrative duties. Dr. DePietro provided resources and opportunities that empower people to critically engage with other cultures as well as with their own communities.

DANA DOUGLAS DePIETRO, PH.D.—Cultural Resources Lead (North)

Penn State University—Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project

Dr. DePietro was the Director of Community Engagement from 2013 to 2014 at the Penn State University for the Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project. He developed and executed a community engagement program, supervised staff and community participants, taught excavation and conservation techniques to groups of young people in Akko, and performed outreach, dialogue, and program developments in partnership with community leaders.

Harvard University—Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, Israel

Dr. De Pietro was the excavation supervisor during the summers of 2007-2013 for the Harvard University—Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, Israel. He supervised the excavation and stratigraphic interpretation and instructed students in excavation techniques, data collection, photography, analysis, and publication.

Early Iron Age Cemetery Excavation—Dhamar, Yemen

Dr. De Pietro was the Area Supervisor during the summer of 2004 for the Early Iron Age Cemetery Excavation in Dhamar, Yemen. He supervised the excavation and stratigraphic interpretation, taught excavation techniques, strategy and implementation, field conservation, surveying techniques, data collection and analysis, and site management.

Journal of Associated Graduates in Near Eastern Studies (JAGNES)

Dr. DePietro was the Associate Editor from August 2003 to May 2012 for the Journal of Associated Graduates in Near Eastern Studies (JAGNES). He solicited and proofread submissions, fundraising, and advertisements.

“Travel Today: Egypt” Magazine

Dr. De Pietro was an Archaeological Correspondent from December 2002 to February 2005. He wrote magazine articles, conducted relevant interviews and research, and procured photos and images to compliment articles.

KWEKU WILLIAMS, MA, RPA—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

OVERVIEW

- More than 12 years of experience

Education

- Master of Arts, Archaeology and Physical Anthropology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, 2014
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology and World History, Cum Laude, State University of New York, Albany, NY, 2010

License

- Registered Professional Archaeologist, License No. 17953, 2019

Affiliations

- Phi Beta Delta Honor Society for International Scholars, 2012 to present
- Lambda Alpha National Anthropology Honor Society, 2009 to present

Awards and Fellowships

- Superior Exhibit Award for *Trowels and Fair Trade: Revealing the Underground Railroad and Contemporary Slavery* exhibit, Anthropology Museum, Northern Illinois University, Illinois Association of Museums, IL, 2013
- Rhoten A. Smith Fellowship, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, 2012–2014
- Anthropology Foundation Fund Award, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, 2012

Kweku Williams, MA, RPA, is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (License No. 17953) with more than 12 years of experience specializing in archaeology and physical anthropology. He possesses knowledge on excavation practices, artifact analysis, and osteology. Mr. Williams has worked on the field in sites around the US and parts of Europe, as well as in the academe where he served as Adjunct Professor in Anthropology at Berkeley City College, Berkeley, California, and Las Positas College, Livermore, California.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

FirstCarbon Solutions

Tulocay Cemetery Project for Holman Teague Roche Anglin, LLP Archaeological Monitoring, City of Napa, CA

FCS provided archaeological monitoring for excavations during boundary determination testing at Tulocay Cemetery. Mr. Williams served as Archaeological Monitor.

KWEKU WILLIAMS, MA, RPA—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Hotel Project Data Recovery of CA-NAP-928, City of Napa, CA

FCS is currently assisting the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) with the data recovery of CA-NAP-928. FCS is implementing the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Project, which was determined to have an adverse effect on the prehistoric site CA-NAP-928. The project proponent is a private developer whose application for the hotel site (which included a wetland) prompted Section 106 review by the USACE, San Francisco District. The project would result in the complete displacement of CA-NAP-928, which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its data potential. To address this adverse effect, the USACE and the California State Historic Preservation Officer executed an MOA calling for the implementation of the HPTP. Treatment includes data recovery of the large, complex, multi-period site, involving the analysis of macrobotanical remains, lithics, fire-affected rock, obsidian hydration analysis, C-14 dating, and the treatment and recovery of faunal and human osteological remains. FCS is also working closely with Scott Gabaldon, the Chairperson of the Mishewal Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley, who has assigned one Native American monitor to be present at the site during all ground-disturbing activities. Mr. Williams is providing archaeological testing and monitoring services for the project.

Previous Field Experience

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. and Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., Crowder Canyon, San Bernardino County, CA

Mr. Williams worked with Applied EarthWorks, Inc. and Cogstone Resource Management as a Field Technician on the Project State Route Realignment—Crowder Canyon Data Recovery Project for California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Schoharie Valley Field School, State University of New York, Albany, NY

Mr. Williams received training in archaeological techniques in surveying, excavation, and artifact analysis and preservation from Dr. Christina Rieth.

Cultural Resources Survey Program, New York State Museum, New York, NY

Under the supervision of Dr. Christina Rieth, Mr. Williams served as Archaeological Field Technician and conducted archaeological surveys and excavation for the New York State Museum.

Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Multiple Locations

As Field Technician, Mr. Williams' work included excavation and osteological recovery in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act with the Enterprise people; excavation testing for infrastructure development in Camp Pendleton for the Department of Defense; excavation and teaching demonstration in archaeological practices at Camp Tawonga, California; excavation and boundary site testing for a known archaeological site in Aliso Creek for the USACE; test excavation at Mariposa Leach Field for the US Forest Service (USFS); artifact processing for the Feather River West Levy project of the USACE and the Enterprise Tribal Group; the Moke 3700-Acre Survey in Pioneer, California for the USFS; the Onyx Ranch Survey in Mojave, California, for the Bureau of Land Management; Goleta Data Recovery for the Caltrans; archaeological field surveys, monitoring, and

KWEKU WILLIAMS, MA, RPA—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

excavation/burial recovery for the Feather River West Levee Project in Live Oak, California; and archaeological field surveys and excavation in Mariposa Grove at the Yosemite National Park.

Ka'Kabish Field School, Orange Walk, Belize

Through Trent University, Canada, Mr. Williams worked with Dr. Helen Haines as Crew Chief and Field Manager at the Ka'Kabish Field School in the province of Orange Walk, Belize.

Archaeological Field School in Salemi, Sicily, Italy

Through Northern Illinois University's Archaeological Field School, Mr. Williams collected data for his Master's thesis and received further training in archaeological techniques in surveying, excavation, and artifact analysis and preservation from Dr. Michael Kolb.

Hydro-archaeology Project, Universidad de Granada, Andalusia, Spain

Mr. Williams assisted Dr. José Maria Cervantes in mapping waterways in Andalusia, Spain.

Academic Positions

Berkeley City College, Berkeley, CA

Mr. Williams served as Adjunct Professor in Anthropology, teaching Introduction to Physical Anthropology, Introduction to Cultural Anthropology, and Introduction to Archaeology.

Las Positas College, Livermore, CA

Mr. Williams served as Adjunct Professor in Anthropology teaching Introduction to Physical Anthropology, Introduction to Cultural Anthropology, Introduction to Forensic Anthropology, and Introduction to Archaeology.

Archaeology Camp, College of Liberal Arts and Science, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL

Mr. Williams served as Co-coordinator and Counselor for the Archaeology Camp of the College of Liberal Arts and Science in Northern Illinois University, DeKalb.

Anthropology Museum, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL

Mr. Williams served as Graduate Assistant in Northern Illinois University, DeKalb's Anthropology Museum, where he coordinated the exhibit development team, provided tours and lectures on the content of exhibits, and fostered appreciation for education and cultural diversity. He also assisted in the development and installation of the *Fast Food Nation: 10,000 B.C.* and *Trowels and Fair Trade: Revealing the Underground Railroad and Contemporary Slavery* exhibits.

Department of Anthropology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL

As Teaching Assistant, Mr. Williams taught Introduction to Physical Anthropology, where he discussed The Life History and Social Behavior of the Mountain Gorilla, and Exploratory Archaeology, where he discussed The Rise of the City States of Mesopotamia, The Bronze Age in the Western Mediterranean, and Classic Period of the Maya Lowlands.

KWEKU WILLIAMS, MA, RPA—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

Ka'Kabish Field School, Orange Walk, Belize

Through Trent University, Canada, Mr. Williams served as Field School Instructor where he provided students with the essentials for archaeological studies, such as laying out units, mapping (plan view and profile), calculating elevations and stadia metric distances, the essentials of logistical management of unit forms, proper notetaking in field journals, and the collection and labeling of artifact bags.

Academic Events and Speaking Engagements

- Learning Community Revolutionary Scholars First Year Experience, Berkeley City College, Berkeley, CA, Fall 2017
- Panelist on the Islamophobia Open Talk, Muslim Student Association and Peace and Social Justice Student Association, Las Positas College, Livermore, CA, Fall 2016
- Panelist on the African-American Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math Panel, Black Student Union, Las Positas College, Livermore, CA, Spring 2016
- Midwestern Mesoamerican Archaeological Conference, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, Spring 2014

Community Service

Mr. Williams participated in Northern Illinois University Cares Day where he participated in the beautification of DeKalb historical landmarks and public parks.

Publications

Williams, K.A. (2014). *Space and Specialization: Understanding the Medieval Economic Behavior through Ceramics in Salemi, Sicily* (master's thesis). Northern Illinois University, Illinois, United States.

NATALIE ADAME—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

OVERVIEW

- More than 2 years of experience

Education

- Bachelor of Arts, Biological Anthropology, Minor in Geology, California State University, East Bay, Hayward, CA, 2016
- Associate of Arts, Geology, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, CA, 2011

Skill

- Esri Aeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information System (ArcGIS)

Natalie Adame has more than 2 years of experience in archaeology, which she gained from extensive fieldwork and museum experience. Ms. Adame has established excellent research skills exemplified by her ability to prepare comprehensive reports and presentations. Her experience includes performing land use analyses and preparing Initial Studies and EIRs for various development projects. As an Archaeological Monitor/Field Technician, Ms. Adame implements Worker Environmental Awareness Programs (WEAP) 'tailgate' training sessions and coordinates with construction staff and Native American Monitors, construction monitoring, and the salvage and recordation of archaeological resources.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Biological, Archaeological, and Paleontological Monitoring and Reporting Services, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System, Los Angeles County, CA

FCS is providing monitoring and reporting services during the construction of more than 150 land mobile radio (LMR) facilities at sites located primarily in Los Angeles County. The LMR sites contain the infrastructure and equipment necessary to provide voice communications coverage throughout the County for emergency responders. These locations are widely dispersed across the County in both urban (intensively developed) and rural (less developed) settings and include coastal locations, sites in downtown Los Angeles, remote mountain peaks across the County, and the northern high desert. FCS is conducting the biological, archaeological, and paleontological pre-construction and construction monitoring and reporting services in accordance with the Construction Management Requirements outlined in the NEPA Environmental Assessment that FCS prepared for the project. Ms. Adame is a Field Archaeological Monitor on the project.

Barton Road Logistics Facility Project EIR, Technical Studies, and Peer Review, City of Colton, CA

FCS is providing CEQA documentation and peer review services for the Barton Road Logistics Facility Project in the City of Colton, in San Bernardino County. The proposed project includes the demolition of four industrial buildings, an office building, and parking lot. The proposed project would construct two state-of-the-art speculative concrete tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities with a total square footage of 960,040 square feet. The project will develop Best-in-Class industrial facilities in the City of Colton that are designed to meet contemporary industry standards, can easily accommodate a wide

NATALIE ADAME—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

variety of warehouse and distribution uses, and are economically competitive with similar warehouse facilities in the local Inland Empire marketplace. FCS is preparing an EIR with supporting stand-alone Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Analysis with Health Risk Assessment, Biological Resources Assessment, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA), Noise Impact Analysis, and Traffic Impact Analysis. Our team will also peer review the Geotechnical Report. The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment will provide an evaluation and recommendations regarding potential construction related impacts to cultural resources. Ms. Adame is a Field Archaeological Monitor on the project.

Library/Learning Resource Center Building Project Biological and Cultural Construction Monitoring Services for the Solano Community College District, Fairfield, CA

FCS prepared the IS/MND and provided the subsequent biological and cultural construction monitoring services for the construction of a new 59,252-gross-square-foot, 2-story Library/Learning Resources Center building on the Fairfield Campus of the Solano Community College Campus. The building would be constructed on an open quad in the center of campus, replacing an open lawn. FCS conducted AB 52 consultation in coordination with the District and tribal representatives from the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation to address concerns about tribal cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the site. In addition to preparing a full PI-CRA, FCS drafted mitigation measures in coordination with the Tribe and District to effectively allow the project to proceed while protecting the Tribal Cultural resources in question. The District approved the project in May 2016, with the approval of the tribe and all parties involved. FCS will provide coordination with Tribal representatives from the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, as well as a “tailgate” sensitivity training session for construction personnel. Ms. Adame is a Field Archaeological Monitor on the project.

Prior Work Experience

Archaeologist, Material Culture Consulting, City of Pomona, CA

As an archaeologist, Ms. Adame performed excavations, recorded prehistoric and historic artifacts, and catalogued data using ArcGIS. She conducted Phase I, II, and III Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) and drafted EIRs. Ms. Adame also prepared Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, searched records, and monitored projects in the State and county.

Field Archaeologist, ICF International, City of Los Angeles, CA

As a field archaeologist, Ms. Adame conducted environment surveys, performed excavations, and catalogued prehistoric and historic artifacts using ArcGIS. She prepared Federal Environment Management environmental reviews, DPR forms, and ESAs. Ms. Adame also worked with different transportation agencies, including the Orange County Transportation Authority, OC 405 Partners, LA Metro, and the California Department of Transportation.

Field Archaeologist, Dudek, City of Pasadena, CA

As a field archaeologist, Ms. Adame performed architectural and cultural historical assessments and conducted surveys for various projects to evaluate conflicts during construction period. Her responsibilities also include evaluating historic resource significance, cataloguing exhibit pieces, and gathering daily records of environmental compliances.

NATALIE ADAME—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

Grants and Proposal Writer – Applied Anthropology Coursework, California State University, East Bay, City of Hayward, CA

As a Grants and Proposal Writer, Ms. Adame analyzed organizational cultures, conducted needs assessment, and prepared social impact reports. Part of her task was to identify the appropriate research disciplines necessary for specific jobs.

Student Museum Docent, California State University, East Bay, City of Hayward, CA

Ms. Adame served as a docent at the university's C.E. Smith Museum of Anthropology. Her responsibilities include preparing materials for exhibits, researching and writing about artifacts, and mounting display materials in the museum.

**Appendix B:
South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search Results**

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Resource List

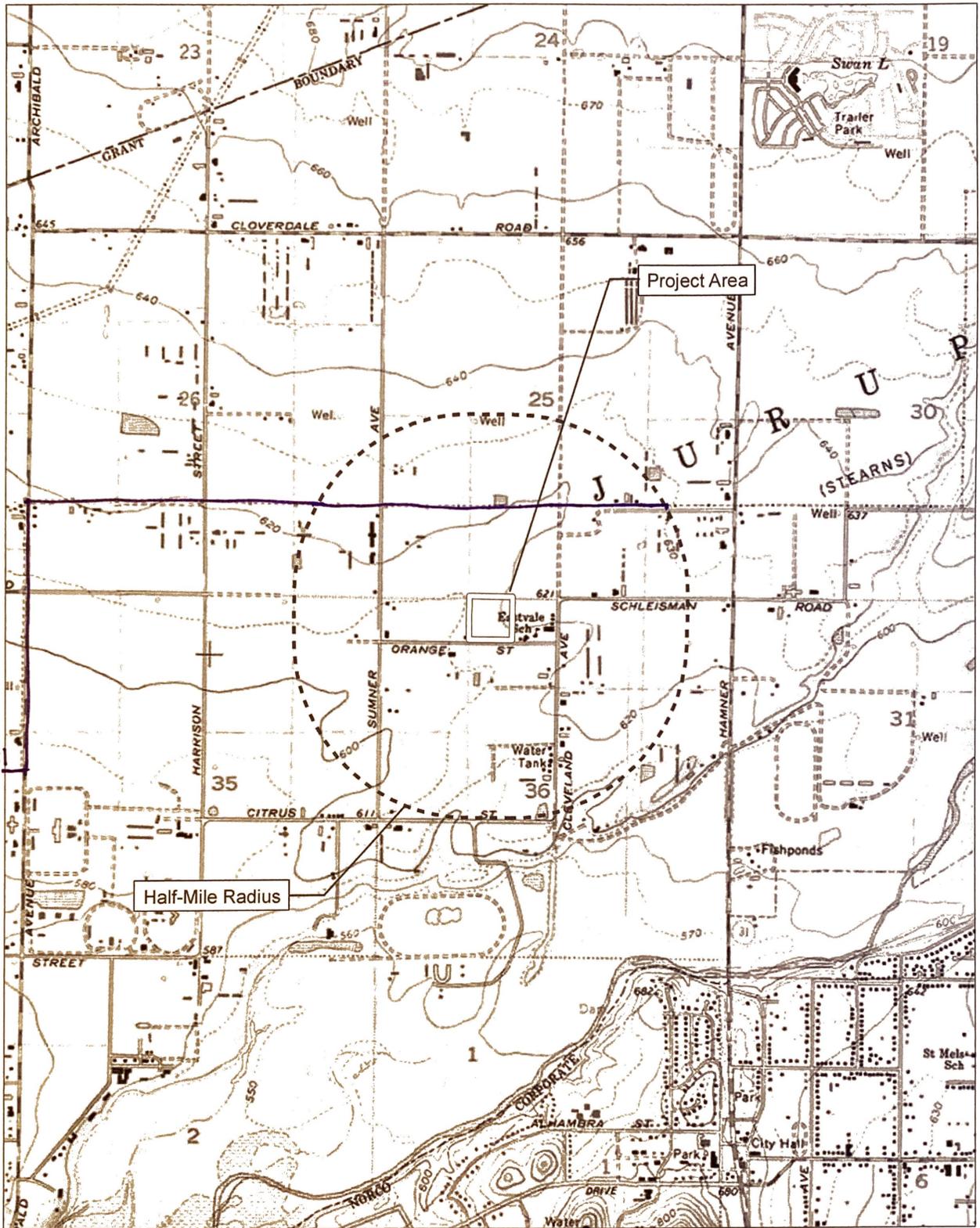
Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-016681	CA-RIV-013014	Other - Southern Sierras Powerline; Voided - P-33-028983; Other - PR-002	Site	Historic	AH15	2007 (Dice, Michael, Michael Brandman Associates); 2011 (Robbin D. Hoffman, ICF); 2016 (J.M. Sanka, L&L Environmental, Inc.); 2018 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	RI-08536, RI-08772, RI-09730

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-03889	NADB-R - 1084796; Voided - MF-4247	1993	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: A CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE 748 ACRE EASTVALE PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	33-006006
RI-04712	NADB-R - 1086079; Submitter - KBH231	2002	GOODWIN, RIORDAN and ROBERT E. REYNOLDS	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, CLOVERDALE PARK, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC., RIVERSIDE	
RI-04980	NADB-R - 1086342; Submitter - 07-03-08- 796	2003	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF APPROXIMATELY 200 ACRES OF LAND (TTM 30931) IN THE JURUPA AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-05049	NADB-R - 1086411	2003	MCKENNA ET AL.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED EASTVALE WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	33-000652, 33-001042, 33-001043, 33-001436, 33-001451, 33-003357, 33-006006, 33-006524, 33-006525, 33-006668, 33-006669, 33-006688
RI-05052	NADB-R - 1086414; Submitter - Job No. 11-02-03-690	2003	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED EASTVALE WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	McKENNA et al., Whittier, CA	33-000652, 33-001042, 33-001043, 33-001436, 33-001451, 33-003357, 33-006006, 33-006524, 33-006525, 33-006668, 33-006669, 33-006688
RI-05394	NADB-R - 1086757; Other - 22120021	2003	DICE, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESORUCES ASSESSMENT AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH FOR TRACT MAP #31323 (APN# 134-250-010), COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-07310		2006	Wayne Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0044-01 (Light Standard/Antenna Installation), 13100 65th Street, Corona, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-07388		2006	Dice, Michael	Final, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map #34014, 7080 and 7090 Cleveland Avenue, Norco Area, Riverside County, California.	MBA	
RI-08813		2012	Dorothy Knowlton	Letter Report: Request for Comments Regarding Proposed Harada Site, 13099 65th Street, Eastvale, Riverside County, CA, TCNS# 81039	TetraTech, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09194		2013	Heather R. Pukett	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Providence Park Site, 7447 Cleveland Avenue, Corona, Riverside County, California 92880	Tetra Tech	
RI-10222		2009	Diane F. Bonner and Robert J. Wlodarski	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the Proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site LA2241A (Harada Heritage Park) located at 13100 65th Street, Corona, Riverside County, California, 92880	Historical Environmental Archaeological Research Team (H.E.A.R.T.)	
RI-10408	OHP PRN - FCC_2018_0423_002	2018	Sarah A. Williams and Carie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC RS0395(CLU6338) [Harada Heritage Park], 13099 65th Street, Eastvale, Riverside County, California, CASPR No. 3551454994	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	



33-01681

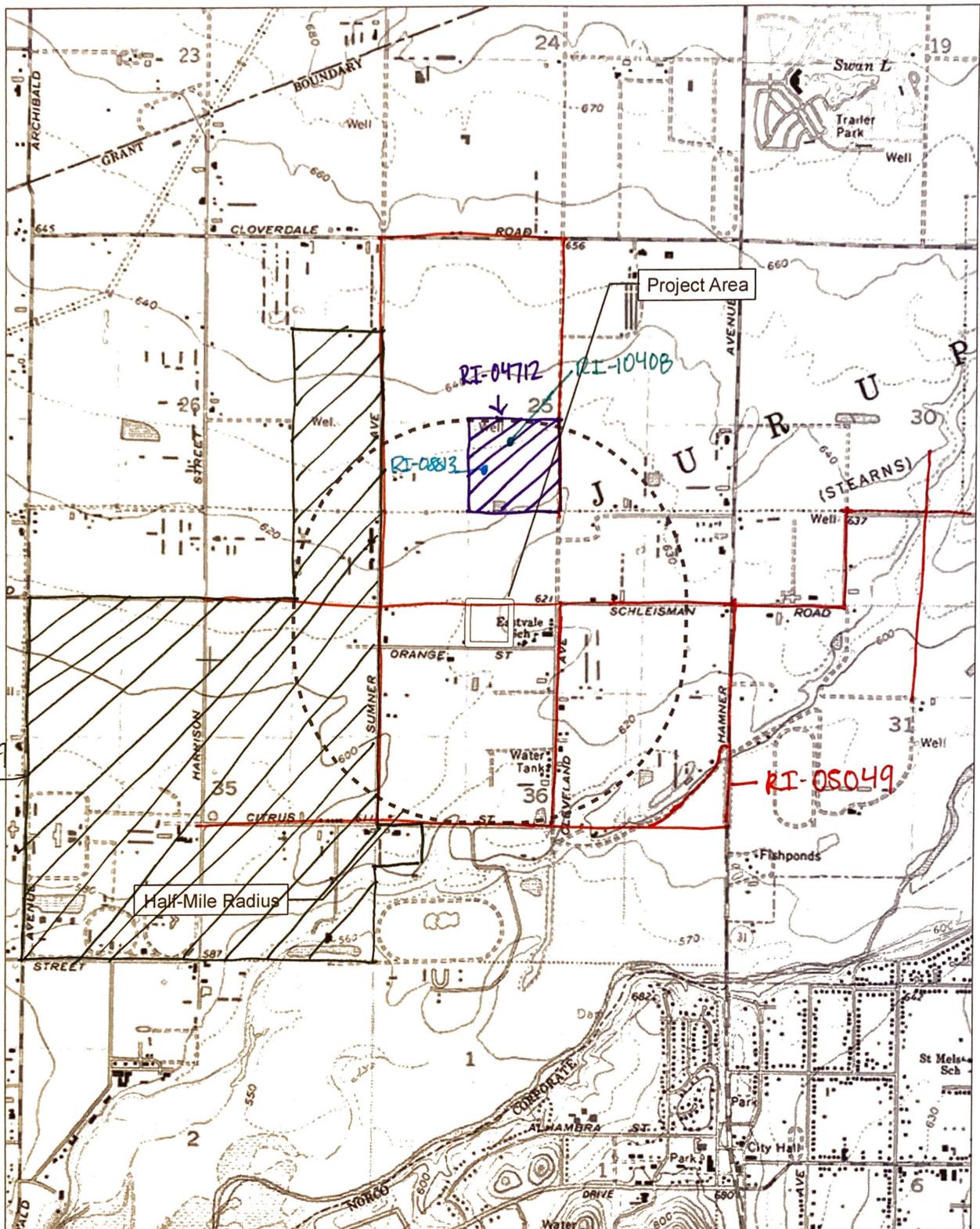
Source: USGS Corona North 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grant: Jurupa (Stearns)

4940.0023 Orange St. Eastvale DD

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Record Search Map



RI-03889

Source: USGS Corona North 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grant: Jurupa (Stearns)

4940.0023 Orange St. Eastvale DD

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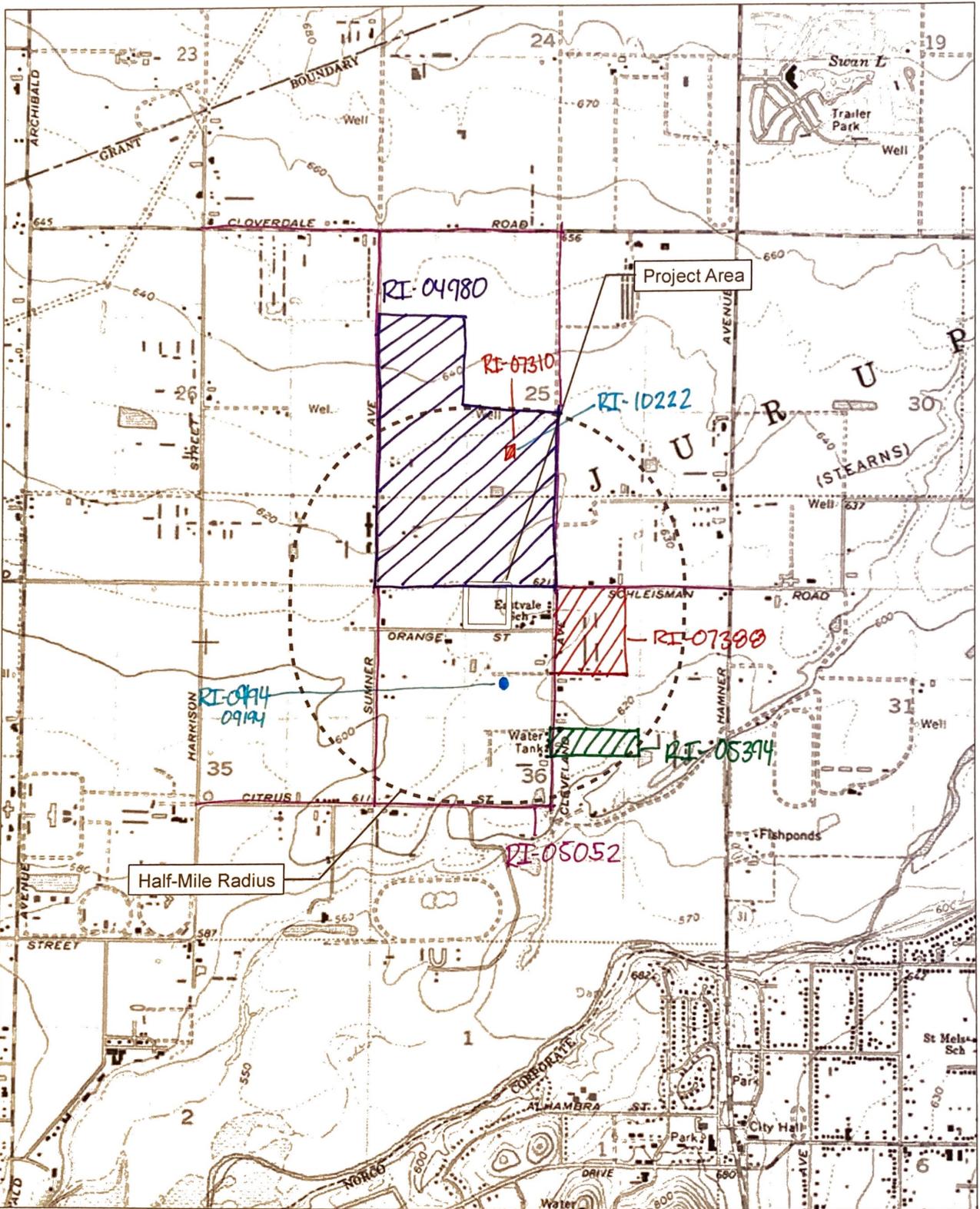
Record Search Map

49400023 • 01/2021 | 49400023_record_search.mxd

Page 1/2

Reports

CITY OF EASTVALE
ORANGE STREET RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
DUE DILIGENCE CHECKLIST



Source: USGS Corona North 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grant: Jurupa (Stearns)

4940.0023 Orange St. Eastvale D.D

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Record Search Map

**Appendix C:
Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence**

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Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

General Plan (SB 18) - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

Local Action Type:

___ General Plan ___ General Plan Element ___ General Plan Amendment

___ Specific Plan ___ Specific Plan Amendment ___ Pre-planning Outreach Activity

Required Information

Project Title: _____

Local Government/Lead Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: _____ City/Community: _____

Project Description:

Additional Request

Sacred Lands File Search - *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 1, 2021

Stefanie Griffin
City of Eastvale

Via Email to: sgriffin@fcs-intl.com & spignotti@fcs-intl.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Orange Street Residential Development Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Griffin:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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 consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
2/1/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

**Campo Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Orange Street Residential Development Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
2/1/2021**

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cupeno
Rd. Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Orange Street Residential Development Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
2/1/2021**

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Orange Street Residential Development Project, Riverside County.

Cell +1 773-641-0130

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Confidentiality Statement

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From: Maddie Dolan <mdolan@fcs-intl.com>

Sent: Thursday, March 11, 2021 11:37 AM

To: Ti Ngo <tngo@fcs-intl.com>

Subject: FW: 4940.0023 Tribal Consultation Request for Proposed Orange Street Residential Project

Madelyn Dolan

Environmental Services, Analyst

[FirstCarbon Solutions \(FCS\)](#)

An [ADEC Innovation](#)

[LinkedIn](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#)

From: Padilla, Lacy (TRBL) <lpadilla@aguacaliente.net>

Sent: Wednesday, March 10, 2021 11:00 AM

To: Maddie Dolan <mdolan@fcs-intl.com>

Subject: RE: 4940.0023 Tribal Consultation Request for Proposed Orange Street Residential Project

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Lacy Padilla

Archaeologist

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264

D: 760-699-6956 | C: 760-333-5222

From: Maddie Dolan <mdolan@fcs-intl.com>
Sent: Friday, February 5, 2021 2:55 PM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Subject: RE: 4940.0023 Tribal Consultation Request for Proposed Orange Street Residential Project

Hello,

I should further clarify that the Sacred Lands File search came back positive and suggested you may be able to provide more information. Please excuse my error. Have great weekend!

Best,
Madelyn Dolan
Environmental Services, Analyst

[FirstCarbon Solutions \(FCS\)](#)
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From: Maddie Dolan
Sent: Friday, February 5, 2021 12:23 PM
To: 'ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net' <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: Stefanie Griffin <sgriffin@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: RE: 4940.0023 Tribal Consultation Request for Proposed Orange Street Residential Project

Hi there,

I wanted clarify an inaccuracy in the letter attached to my previous email. The letter states that the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search did not return any results. However, we have not actually received results back from the CHRIS search. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Best regards,
Madelyn Dolan
Environmental Services, Analyst

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From: Maddie Dolan
Sent: Thursday, February 4, 2021 5:41 PM
To: ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
Cc: Cultural Resources <culturalres@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: 4940.0023 Tribal Consultation Request for Proposed Orange Street Residential Project

Hello,

Attached is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment of the proposed Orange Street Residential project, located in Eastvale, CA. Please feel free to contact Dr. Dana DePietro at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com if you would like to provide input. Thank you for your assistance.

Best regards,

Madelyn Dolan

Environmental Services, Analyst

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**Appendix D:
Project Photographs**

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Photograph 1: Start of Transect-1 (T), from the southeast corner, on the west side of the project boundary.
View north.



Photograph 2: End of T-1, from the northeast corner, on the west side of the project boundary. View south.



Photograph 3: Start of T-3, from the southern border, on the west side of the project boundary. View north.



Photograph 4: End of T-3, from the northern border, on the west side of the project boundary. View south.



Photograph 5: Start of T-4 and final transect on the western side, from the northern border. View south.



Photograph 6: End of T-4 and final transect on the western side, from the southern border. View north.



Photograph 7: Start of T-5, along the livestock stables, on eastern side of project boundary. View north.



Photograph 8: End of T-5, along the northern border, on eastern side of project boundary. View south.



Photograph 7: Start of T-7, along the livestock stables, on eastern side of the project boundary, View north.



Photograph 8: End of T-7, along the northern border, on eastern side of project boundary. View south.



Photograph 7: Start of T-9, along southern border on eastern side of project boundary. View north.



Photograph 8: End of T-9, along northern border on eastern side of project boundary. View north.



Photograph 7: Overview of project site, from the SE corner. View northwest.



Photograph 8: Overview of property on-site. View north.

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**Appendix E:
Regulatory Framework**

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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Local, state, and federal government agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands include the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact is considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

Federal-Level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA regulations Section (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800). Additionally, federal agencies are responsible for initiating NHPA Section 106 review and completing the steps that are outlined in these regulations. They must determine if NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NHPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d].

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP include—significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a) That are associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history; or

- b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that; represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- b) A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.
- d) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value
- g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NR in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NR. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long term preservation of the property's historic significance.

If Adverse Effects are Found

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the NHPA Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies' responsibilities under NHPA Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36

CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

State-Level Evaluation Processes

An archaeological site may be considered a historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California per Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j) or, if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per the California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC Sections 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource, but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

As used in this report, a “non-unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, the California State Office of Historic Preservation recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14 of the CCR, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 *et seq.*).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. 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 may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
 - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
 - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
 - C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
 - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in a historical resources survey per PRC Section 5024.1(g).

Threshold of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined, and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; CEQA regulations require that the project implement appropriate and feasible

mitigation measures. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.
3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

Tribal Consultation

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process, for the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research website.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government’s jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list are maintained by the NAHC and are distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from the local government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose.
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected.
- Detailed maps to accompany the description.
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond.
- Government representative(s) contact information.
- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable.

The basic schedule for this process is:

- **30 days:** time the NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended, not mandatory.

- **90 days:** time the tribe has to respond indicating whether or not they want to consult. Note: tribes can agree to a shorter timeframe. In addition, consultation does not begin until/unless requested by the tribe within 90 days of receiving notice of the opportunity to consult. The consultation period, if requested, is open-ended. The tribes and local governments can discuss issues for as long as necessary or productive, and need not result in agreement.
- **45 days:** time the local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral is required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- **10 days:** time the local government has to provide the tribes with notice of a public hearing.

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