

Appendix D: Cultural Resources Assessment

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**Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment
Riverside Unified School District
Casa Blanca Elementary School Project
City of Riverside, Riverside County, California**

USGS 7.5-minute Riverside West Topographic Quadrangle
T3S, R5W, Sec 10

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) completed this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Riverside Unified School District (RUSD) in support of the Casa Blanca Elementary School Project. Based on correspondence with the District, the proposed elementary school will have a maximum student enrollment of 800 students.

The new Casa Blanca Elementary School Project (Project) will be constructed on the 9.8-acre lot at the northern side of Lincoln Avenue and Sonora Place. The site is currently occupied by the KPRO 1570AM transmitter building and antenna system.

On July 23, 2018, FCS conducted a records search and literature review for the Project at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. The EIC is one of nine information centers that comprise the California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS). The EIC maintains site records and relevant documents regarding the cultural resources within Riverside County.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACMNH) was requested to conduct a search of its records to determine the relative sensitivity of the Project area for paleontological resources. The results of the search concluded that shallow excavations into Older Quaternary Alluvium were unlikely to yield significant fossil remains; however, deeper excavations could yield significant paleontological specimens. Section 4 provides recommendations for unanticipated discoveries.

On July 16, 2018, FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a review its Sacred Lands File for the Project area. The response from the NAHC was received July 25, 2018 and it noted that the records search was negative. A list of Native American tribal members affiliated with the Project area who may have additional knowledge of the Project area was included with the results. These tribal members were notified by mail on July 30, 2018 requesting additional information they might have concerning the Project area. To date, one email response has been received (Appendix B).

On July 16, 2018 FCS requested the NAHC provide the appropriate Tribal Consultation list to RUSD to facilitate AB 52 and SB 18 consultations between the agency and the appropriate tribe(s).

An FCS archaeologist conducted a pedestrian survey for the site on July 23, 2018. The survey did not locate any historic or prehistoric archaeological sites; however, the radio station and its related components were initially constructed in the late 1960s and may be eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). A historic evaluation of the station and its components that are at least 45 years of age should be conducted.

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location and Description

The Project site is located in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California (Exhibit 1). More specifically, it is located within the Casa Blanca Neighborhood on the northern side of Lincoln Avenue and Sonora Place. The 9.8-acre Project site is occupied by a KPRO 1570 AM transmitter building and antenna system. There are four, approximately 125-foot-tall antenna towers on the central portion of the site and a small structure with an associated parking lot on the southern side of the site.

Regional access to the site is provided via State Route 91 (also known as the Riverside Freeway, SR-91) via the Madison Street exit, which is located approximately 0.7 miles northwest from the Project site and approximately 4.6 miles southwest of State Route 60 (SR-60), in the central portion of the City of Riverside.

The proposed Project is located in the City of Riverside and involves the construction of a K-6 school on a 9.8-acre site. The Assessor's Parcel Number is 230-360-001 and is undergoing site acquisition by the RUSD. The City of Riverside General Plan designates the Project site as MDR-Medium Density Residential while the current zoning is designated R-1 for Single Family Residential. Therefore, the Project would require a General Plan Amendment (GPA) and Zoning Code Amendment (ZCA) to a Public Facilities use. The site is occupied by the KPRO 1570 AM transmitter building and antenna system with four, approximately 125-foot-tall towers present on the central portion of the site. RUSD proposes to develop a new elementary school in the Casa Blanca Neighborhood at the northern side of Lincoln Avenue and Sonora Place.

The proposed new campus would consist of a 1-story 11,000 square foot (SF) multi-purpose/food service building, a 1-story 6,500 SF administration building, a 2-story 68,000 SF building for several makerspace and traditional classrooms with a capacity to serve up to 800 students, a library, collaborative areas, and a 2,500 SF Science Grow Lab. In addition to the main buildings, the site proposes to include outdoor recreation space that consists of a kindergarten playground, quad and courtyard, public park, amphitheater, hardcourts and playfields (baseball, basketball and soccer fields) totaling 275,000 SF. There are three proposed parking lots, a staff parking lot (69 spaces), kindergarten drop-off lot (23 spaces) and a visitor parking lot (26 spaces) totaling 118 spaces.

Prior to construction of the new buildings and associated infrastructure, all existing facilities associated with the existing KPRO 1570 AM transmitter building and antenna system will be demolished, followed by grading and paving to establish the site's foundation. The various proposed new buildings and associated infrastructure would be in keeping with surrounding architecture and consistent with development standards. The anticipated construction start date is June of 2019.

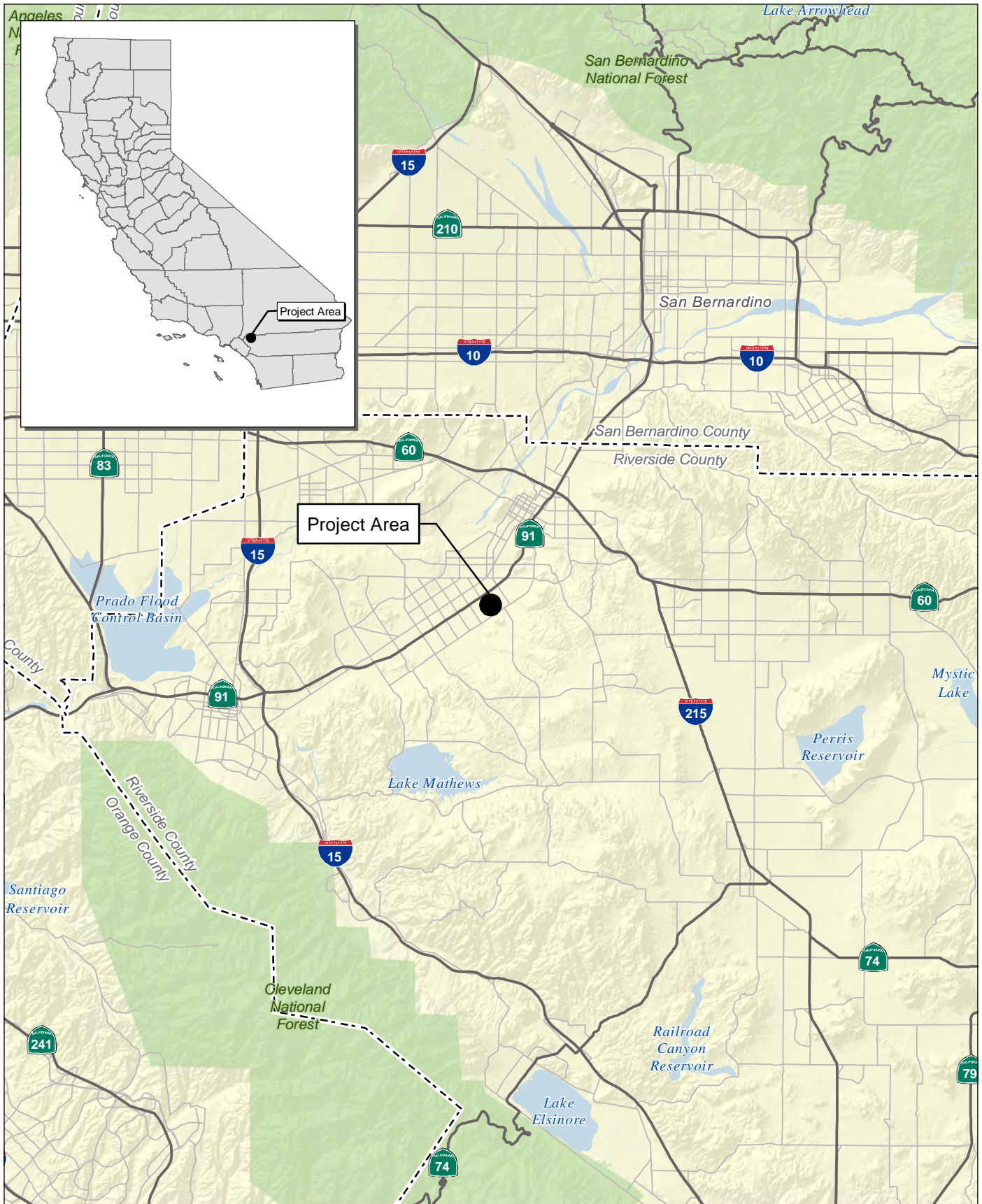
1.2 - Natural Setting

The Project area is mostly undeveloped (Assessor's Parcel Number: 230-360-001) and consists of a square-shaped parcel totaling 9.8 acres. The Project site is located in a relatively flat area that slopes gently to the northwest (Exhibit 2). It is partially occupied by the KPRO 1570 AM transmitter building and antenna system at the southern portion of the site. There are four, approximately 125-foot-tall antenna towers on the central portion of the site and a small structure with an associated parking lot on the southern side of the site. According to historical aerial photographic research, the site was first developed as an AM radio station in the late 1960s. Prior to its use as a radio station, the site was used for agriculture purposes.

Surrounding land uses include Church of Christ to the east, residential uses to the west and south, and a baseball field and community center to the north of the Project site. Adjoining properties include single-family residential development on the south, a grass field, library and single-family residential development on the west, Lincoln Avenue Church of Christ on the east, and Villegas Park on the north and northeast (Exhibit 3).

1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Senior Archaeologist David M. Smith conducted the desktop studies, background research, and authored this report. Staff Archaeologist Carrie Lambert conducted the records search at the EIC, and prepared the pedestrian survey on July 23, 2018.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL

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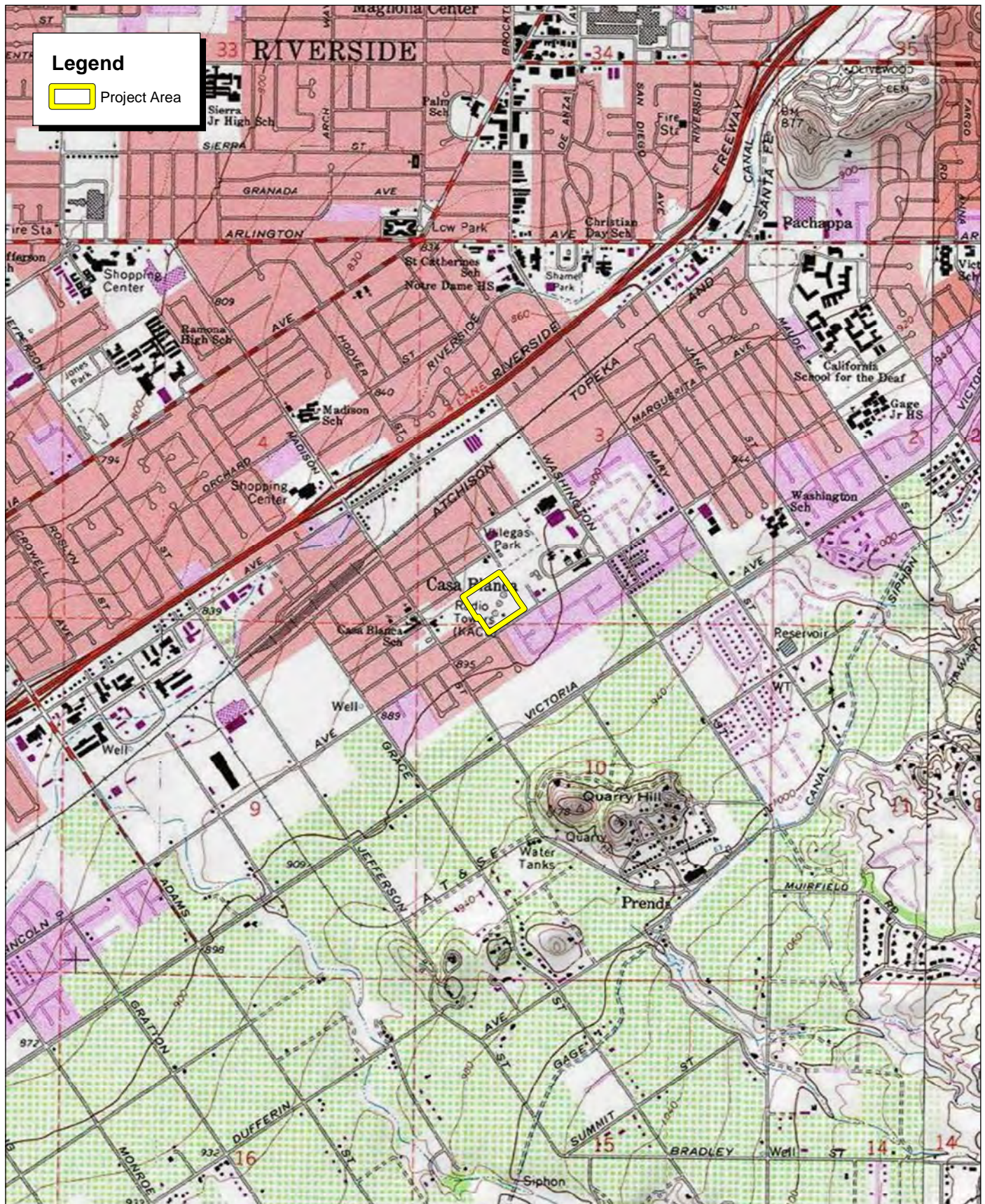


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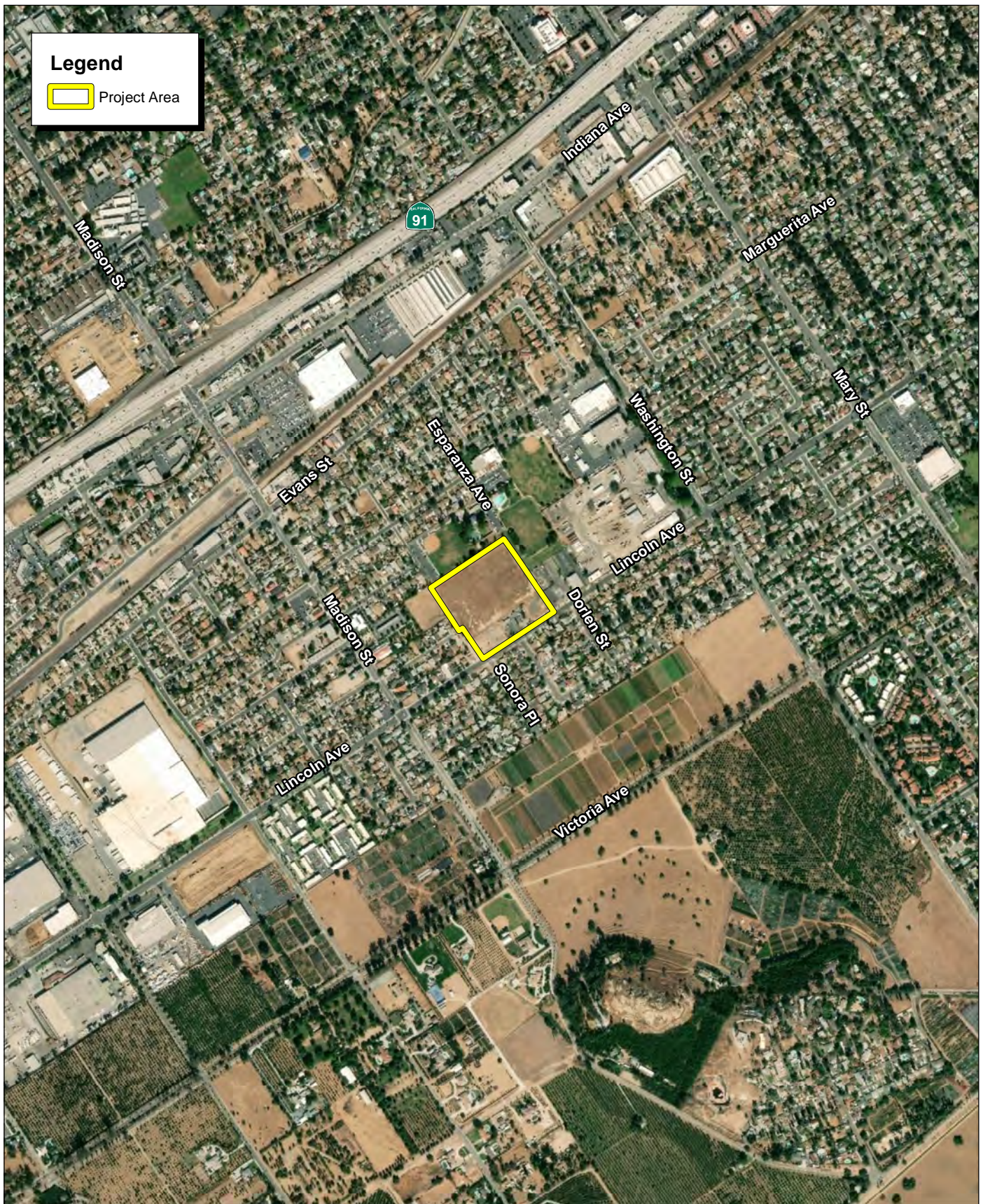
Exhibit 1

Regional Location Map

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Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. Riverside County Parcel Data.

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Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

RIVERSIDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
CASA BLANCA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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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 coast, among other locales. The most accepted regional chronology for coastal and the southern coast of Southern California is from Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Warren (1968), and most recently by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984). The latter modified the term "Period" to "Horizon," a term more common among researchers today. Created to place temporal structure upon materialistic phases observed during archaeological syntheses, 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 - Early Man

Spanning the period from approximately 17,000 to 9,500 Before Present (BP), archaeological assemblages attributed to the Early Man Period are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers. The limited data available suggests that prehistoric populations focused on hunting and gathering, moving about the region in small nomadic groups. Technologies associated with ocean resource gathering would have likely been utilized, but the sea level during this Period was lower than today, meaning that sites on the coast are inundated and unavailable for study. Californians of this Period are viewed as populations of big game hunters that were mobile enough to pursue herds. The entirety of California may have been occupied near the beginning of the Holocene epoch, about 11,750 years ago. During the Holocene, sea levels rose about 60 meters between 11,750 and 7,000 years BP, due to melting of the Pleistocene ice sheet in the higher latitudes. Although the sea level was about 120 meters lower off the coast of California roughly 22,000 years ago (Milne et al. 2005), sea level stabilization began about 7,000 years ago and only a slight rise has occurred since then.

Pleistocene flora and fauna are regularly uncovered from sediments at the La Brea tar pits, deep construction-related excavations in coastal Orange County and in the Santa Ana watershed. Such studies reinforce the idea that much of Southern California exhibited a climate similar to that of Monterey or the San Francisco Bay area during this Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984), with slightly drier conditions away from the coast.

2.1.2 - Millingstone

As part of the slow restabilization effect of the melting continental ice sheet, rising sea levels and other environmental changes up to the end of the Early Man Period, the Southern California climate became warmer and drier. Known as the Altithermal, Fagan (2003) notes that after 8,500 BP, the climate of most of California became warmer and much drier, and remained so for 4,000 years.

Native groups altered their subsistence characteristics to compensate. Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones that would have been used to grind seeds, the Millingstone Period tentatively dates to between 9,500 and 3,000 BP. Artifact assemblages in early Millingstone sites reflect an emphasis on foraging subsistence systems. Because shrubby vegetative communities replaced the temperate forest, native populations would likely have shifted to seasonal rounds to take advantage of new patterns of seed ripening. Little is known about the types of cultural changes that would be needed, but the types of artifacts seen during this Period can infer the subsistence systems.

Artifact assemblages typically included choppers and scraper planes, but there is a general lack of projectile points. Large projectile points began to appear in the late portion of the Millingstone Period, which suggests the development of a more diverse economy. The distribution of Millingstone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, a base camp would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but small population groups seasonally occupied subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions would have provided a more dispersed and sporadic resource base, further restricting sedentary occupations to locations near permanent water. The duration and intensity of encampment occupations increased, especially in the latter half of the Period in the coastal areas. Huge shellmounds near coastal habitats indicated more intensive sedentism after 5,000 BP (Fagan 2003), suggests an increase in population.

2.1.3 - Intermediate

Dating between 3,000 and 1,250 BP, the Intermediate Period represents a transitional period. Excavated assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period but with more elaborate and diverse artifact types in these deposits. Additionally, Intermediate 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 continues. 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 (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric

Extending from 1,250 BP to Spanish Contact in 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects a slight increase in technological sophistication and diversity. Exploitation of marine resources continued to intensify. Assemblages characteristically contain projectile points, and toward the end of the Period the size of the points decrease and notched and stemmed bases appear, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of personal ornaments, such as shell beads, are widely distributed east of the coast suggesting well-organized and codified trade networks. In addition, assemblages include steatite bowls, asphaltum, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. 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 increases, and some of these villages may hold 1,500 persons or more (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Analyses of skeletons show that the first signs of malnutrition appear 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 country (the so-called “Shoshonean wedge” of Kroeber 1925), who may have replaced the Hokan speakers in the area. At the time of Spanish conquest, Cupan-Takic speakers were located in 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) has concluded 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 Indian groups were composed of constantly moving and shifting clans and cultures. Early ethnographers applied the concept of territorial boundaries to local Indian groups purely as a conceptualization device, and the data was based on fragmented information provided to them from second-hand sources.

2.2 - Native American Background

Of four Native American groups encountered by the Spanish chroniclers in the inland portions of the Los Angeles basin, it is likely that the Serrano and the Luiseno may have been the groups that were using the area for resource gathering.

2.2.1 - The Serrano

Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) form the primary historical references for this group. According to Bean and Smith (1978), the Project area lies near the southern portion of an area utilized by the Serrano. Spanish diseases decimated all indigenous groups adjacent to the eastern San Bernardino Mountains, especially after an outpost was built in Redlands in 1819, but some Serrano survived intact for many years in the far eastern San Bernardino Mountains, due to the ruggedness of the terrain and the dispersed population.

The Serrano spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily. The Takic subfamily is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family, which includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Serrano population at initial European contact was roughly 2,000 people. Their range is generally thought to have been located in and east of the Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, north of Yucaipa, west of Twentynine Palms, and south of Victorville. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water. Twentynine Palms was the origin location of the Maringa Serrano clan, and after 1811, many Serrano were forcibly taken to the Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Vane 2002). The Mara Oasis, central location for the Maringa Serrano clan, is located in Joshua Tree National Park.

Serrano populations studied in the early part of the last century were a remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish missionaries. Nonetheless, the Serrano are viewed as clan- and moiety-oriented, or a local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories or use-areas. The Serrano clans are considered “non-political ethnic nationality,” divided amongst themselves into patrilineal clans with two moieties: Coyote and Wildcat. Typically, a “village” consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching and central fire pit. Considered hunter-gatherers, Serrano exhibited a sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds of various kinds. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo reservation.

2.2.2 - Luiseño

Of all the Southern California native groups, the Luiseño have been the most ethnographically studied and the literature is rich in detail. The Luiseño occupational areas encompass over 1,500 square miles of Southern California (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925) as well as the Channel Islands (Sparkman 1908). Luiseño villages were found along the Pacific Ocean from just north of Agua Hedionda to south of Aliso Creek in present-day San Diego County. They then moved inland from these points to the western base of the San Jacinto River, and then south to the valley of San Jose, near Fallbrook (Bean and Shipek 1978). The villages were determined according to their proximity to a defined water source, access to a food-gathering locale, and in good defensive locations (Bean and Shipek 1978). Spatially, these villages were commonly located along valley bottoms, streams, or coastal strands. The Luiseño characteristically lived in sedentary villages, therefore one clan or family occupied several food-gathering locations and aggressively guarded these areas against other clans (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; Strong 1972).

Luiseño homes were constructed in two forms, one for larger construction and one for a smaller home style. The larger variations were typically constructed with forked posts supporting the wood ceiling beams and were completely covered in thatch, which was lightly mixed with sand or soil (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925). The smaller home style had a slightly conical roof made of some locally available brush with a floor that was usually excavated two feet below ground surface. All homes were built with a small fire pit in the center, and a slight smoke hole in the roof just above the fire (Bean 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). Sweat houses were of similar thatch design to that of the smaller home pattern, but varied in its construction in that it stood on two forked posts

connected by log and was shaped like an ellipse with an entrance on one of the longer sides of the structure.

The pottery associated with the Luiseño is made for functionality, consequently it is a simple construction and tends to lack in ornamental design, although Bean and Shipek (1978) note that if designs were included, “a simple line decoration was either painted or incised with a fingernail or stick.” Luiseño made pots from the basis of a coil form, in which pieces of coiled clay are gradually added to the edge of the pot, while it is being shaped with a wooden paddle and finished with a polishing stone. After completion, the pot is sunbaked and fired (Sparkman 1908). Typical uses of pottery were for cooking, water jugs, containers, and a water vessel with two spouts used while members were gathering food (Sparkman 1908). Plant fibers were also commonly used for purposeful household implements, such as brooms, brushes, nets, pouches twine, and cedar bark skirts for women. The process of creating such items from plant fiber tends to rely on soaking, stretching, and then rolling the fiber (Sparkman 1908; Bean and Shipek 1978).

Ceremony and ritual was of great importance to all native peoples, and the Luiseño had their own variety of traditional practices. Frequently practiced ceremonies included multiple rituals for the mourning of the dead, the eagle dance, separate ceremonies for the initiation of boys and girls, and a summer and winter solstice celebration (Kroeber 1925; Sparkman 1908; Strong 1972). These ceremonies offered gatherers an opportunity to witness reenactments, songs, and the oral recitation of their history (Garbarino and Sasso 1994). Equipment important during rituals included blades made of obsidian, stone bowls, clay figurines, and headdresses constructed of eagle-feathers (Bean and Shipek 1978). Ritual dances were limited to only three standard dances such as the fire dance, which was used during the Toloache Cult initiation for boys at puberty. Also of great significance during the boys’ initiation were masterfully designed sand paintings, once thought to have originated in the Southwest, though presently culturally identified with the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978; Garbarino and Sasso 1994; Kroeber 1925). Although not necessarily limited to ritual, Heizer and Whipple (1971) comment that the Luiseño of Riverside County decorate their rock designs in the same form as that of the native peoples of the Great Basin, which appears as pecked abstracts displayed on boulders.

Personal adornment was a common practice among the Luiseño. Ornamental items such as beads and pendants were made of clay, shell, stone, deer hooves, bear claws, and mica sheets. Men would wear ear and nose ornaments, sometimes made of bone or cane with beads attached. Body painting and tattooing was used purely for rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

2.3 - 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. For example, 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 whom 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 - American Settlement Period (A.D. 1848 to 1885)

Although California shifted into American hands, organized development of the Jurupa area was slow to occur, and no town site development took place before 1893. During this period, the general Jurupa area is divided into three distinct portions. Rancho Jurupa was a 7-square-league grant made to Juan Bandini (died 1859) by California Governor Alvarado in 1838. In 1841, Abel Stearns married Bandini's daughter Arcadia: the mixed marriage was a common event at that time where the white soon-to-be landowner married into the landholdings of the local and economically depressed *Californios*. As required by the Land Act of 1851, Juan Bandini filed a claim for the major portion of the grant in 1852, and this was confirmed by the United States District Court in 1855. A few years later Bandini sold a large portion of the Rancho Jurupa grant to Stearns, who then was able to patent the property in 1879. This then is the source of the Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) grant.

In 1843, Bandini sold approximately 1.5 square leagues (6,750 acres) of the original Rancho Jurupa grant to Benjamin Wilson. A year later, Wilson sold this property to Isaac Williams, grantee of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, and James (Santiago) Johnson. Williams and Johnson then sold the property to Louis Rubidoux in 1849, and it eventually became known as the Rubidoux Ranch. Rubidoux built a house on this land west of the Santa Ana that still stands today. Rubidoux was a large landholder at the time and had previously bought the Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio from Johnson in 1845. Cornelius Jensen was a nearby landholder, having built his homestead on nearby lands. Both of these early pioneers used water from the Santa Ana and wells to irrigate their crops and vineyards. The Jensen homestead flooded out during the 500-year flood of the Santa Ana in 1862. After California became part of the United States, a claim for Rancho Jurupa was filed by Louis Rubidoux with the Public Land Commission in 1852, and the patent was at last received in 1876. The Jurupa area outside of the Rancho is then another entity. By the 1880s, people were beginning to populate and develop the homestead lands northwest of the Jensen and Rubidoux properties

Once Americans began to homestead and buy land from the Mexican families, Archibald Patton and Arnold J. Stalder were the most notable landowners in this area, with Stalder obtaining nearly 8,000 acres from Southern Pacific. By 1886, the population in the Jurupa Rancho outlying areas had increased enough to warrant the creation of the Pleasant Valley School District. In 1888, the area became a separate voting district, named Union for the uniting of several different areas. These areas included the greater Chino and Cucamonga regions, containing the new towns of Etiwanda, Sansevain, and Bloomington, and other various scattered land portions north of the Jurupa Rancho line. After the turn of the century, place names such as Pedley, Wineville (Mira Loma), Glen Avon, and Rubidoux would come to designate specific locations.

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SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 - Record Searches

3.1.1 - Information Center Search

FCS conducted a records search for the Project area on July 23, 2018 at the EIC at the University of California, Riverside. The records search identified four cultural resources studies that have been conducted within the 0.5-mile search radius of the Project. None of those included the project area (Table 1).

Table 1: Cultural Resources Reports within a 0.50-mile Radius of the Project Area

Report Number	Author Date	Title
RI-04217	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, and Michael Hogan/1999	Cultural Resources Report: Tentative Tract No. 28829, on Victoria Avenue Between Mary and Washington Streets, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
RI-05754	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Uyen K. Doan/2003	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Report: Arlington Redevelopment Project Amendment No. 3, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California
RI-08378	Bill Wilkman/2008	Cultural Resources Property Report and Evaluation for the Proposed Demolition of the Residence at 7166 Indiana Avenue, Riverside, California APN 230-320-002.
RI-08667	Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford/2011	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24315-A

According to the site records on file at the EIC, at least twelve sites have been recorded within 0.5 mile of the Project area (Table 2). Of these, none are located on the Project site. All of the recorded sites are existing residences or other structures, none are prehistoric in nature.

Table 2: Known Cultural Resources within a 0.50 mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Location	Resource Description
P-33-004495	n/a	RCTC Parcel 5 Structure Historic AH06
P-33-010188	n/a	Building Historic
P-33-011361	n/a	Site Historic

Table 2 (cont.): Known Cultural Resources within a 0.50 mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Location	Resource Description
P-33-011880	n/a	Building Historic
P-33-013219	n/a	Building Historic
P-33-013220	n/a	Building Historic
P-33-013293	n/a	Building Historic
P-33-013294	n/a	Building Historic
P-33-018046	7605 Evans Street	Building Historic
P-33-018047	7615 Evans Street	Building Historic
P-33-018048	7635 Evans Street	Building Historic
P-33-018199	7166 Indiana Ave	Building Historic

The records search indicates that there are no recorded archaeological or historical resources on or within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area.

3.1.2 - Historic Aerial Review

Although it is known that the radio station was originally built sometime in the late 1960s, a review of historic aerials was conducted to determine the nature of the land use prior to the radio station. The two oldest historic aerials that contain an image of the property are from 1966 and 1948. The 1948 aerial shows that the property was an agricultural field at that time. The 1966 aerial shows the radio station as it appears today. And while this suggests an age of at least 52 years, it is currently unknown how many of the station's structures and antennas are original, or if some or all have been replaced since their initial construction. Additional background research is recommended to determine if the station is eligible for listing on the CRHR.

3.1.3 - Paleontology Record Search

The LACMNH was requested to conduct a search of its records to determine the relative sensitivity of the Project area for paleontological resources (Appendix D). According to the LACMNH:

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area are composed of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the elevated terrain to the east. In this vicinity these deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but older and perhaps finer-grained deposits at depth may contain significant vertebrate fossil remains. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7811, west-northwest of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma along Sumner Avenue north of Cloverdale Road, that produced a fossil specimen of whipsnake, *Masticophis*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Additionally, our locality LACM 1207, west-southwest of

the proposed project area between Corona and Norco, produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*.

Shallow excavations in the Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils in older Quaternary deposits. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area below the uppermost layers, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

3.1.4 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On July 16, 2018, FCS sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the Project area. The response from the NAHC was received on July 25, 2018, and it noted that the records search was negative. A list of Native American tribal members affiliated with the Project area who may have additional knowledge of the Project area was included with the results. These tribal members were sent letters on July 30, 2018 asking for any additional information they might have concerning the Project area. To date, one email response has been received (Appendix B).

The tribe, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, indicated that the Project was outside of their ancestral territory; therefore, they did not have any comments regarding the Project.

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

Staff Archaeologist Carrie Lambert surveyed the parcel on July 23, 2018. The survey did not result in the identification of any historic or prehistoric artifacts.

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SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

The records search conducted at the EIC indicates that the Project area had not been previously surveyed and was found negative for cultural resources on or immediately adjacent to the Project area. A pedestrian survey did not identify any archaeological resources on the site; however, the apparent age of the radio station indicates it may be historic in nature. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was also negative. Letters have been sent to the list of tribes provided by NAHC. To date, no responses have been received (Appendix B).

4.2 - Recommendations

The results of the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File search, and the desktop research suggested the possibility of cultural resources being present in undisturbed native sediments is highly unlikely. Because of the generally low sensitivity of the Project area for cultural resources, monitoring is not recommended.

The apparent age of the radio station, assuming at least a portion of it dates to the year it was originally constructed, suggests the facility may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. A qualified historian should be contacted to evaluate the station and its various components to determine if it qualifies for listing on the CRHR.

The results of the search concluded that shallow excavations into Older Quaternary Alluvium were unlikely to yield significant fossil remains; however, deeper excavations could yield significant paleontological specimens. The following section contains recommendations for measures to be taken in the event of unanticipated discoveries.

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction will uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that 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 archaeologist 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 Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria.

4.3.2 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Should this occur, federal laws and standards apply, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its regulations found in the Code of Federal Regulations, 43 CFR Part 10.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98.

SECTION 5: REFERENCES

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- Bean, L.J. 1978. Cahuilla. In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 575-587. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
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- Bean, L.J. and F.C. Shippek. 1978. Luiseño. In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
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- Fagan, B.M. 2003. Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants. New York: Alta Mira Press.
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- Hudson, Travis, Janice Timbrook, and Melissa Rempe, ed. 1978. Historic Spots in California. Menlo Park: Stanford University Press.
- Kroeber, A.L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, DC. Smithsonian Institution.
- Moratto, M.J. 1984. California Archaeology. San Diego. Academic Press.
- O'Neil, S. 2002. The Acjachemen in the Franciscan Mission System: Demographic Collapse and Social Change. Master Thesis, Department of Anthropology, CSU-Fullerton.
- Strong, W.D. 1929. Aboriginal Society in Southern California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26(1):1-358.

References

- Tierra Environmental Services. 1999. Where Territories Merge: An Ethnohistoric and Ethnographic Review of Traditional Native American Territories and Traditional Cultural Properties for March Air Force Base, California. March AFB, California. On-line version.
- Wallace, W.J. 1955. "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology." *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.
- Warren, C.N. 1968. "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast." *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, C. Irwin-Will.

Appendix A: Eastern Information Center

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Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04217	NADB-R - 1085424; Submitter - 371; Voided - MF-4689	1999	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, and MICHAEL HOGAN	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 28829, ON VICTORIA AVENUE BETWEEN MARY AND WASHINGTON STREETS, CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-005820
RI-05754	NADB-R - 1087117; Submitter - 995	2003	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, and UYEN K. DOAN	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE REPORT: ARLINGTON REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT AMENDMENT NO. 3, CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-004495, 33-004791
RI-08378		2008	Bill Wilkman	Cultural Resources Property Report and Evaluation for the Proposed Demolition of the Residence at 7166 Indiana Avenue, Riverside, CA APN 230-320-002.	Wilkman Historical Services	33-018199
RI-08667	Submitter - IE24315- A	2011	Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24315-A	Michael Brandman Associates	

Resource List

Primary No. Trinomial

Other IDs Type Age Attribute codes Recorded by Reports P-33-004495 CA-RIV-004495 Other - RCTC Parcel 5
Structure Historic AH06; HP20 1991 (Patricia Jertberg, LSA
RI-03383, RI-03605, Associates);
RI-04393, RI-04628, 1992 (Robert Wlodarski & Dan
RI-05748, RI-05754, Larson, Historical, Environmental,
RI-06088, RI-08247, Archaeological, Reaserch, Team
RI-08548, RI-10159 (HEART), Calabasas, CA.); 1996 (Rick Starzak, Molly
Fitzgerald, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc. Los Angeles, CA.); 2001 (Angie Gustafson, Mike McGrath, EDAW Inc.,
San Diego, CA.); 2009 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)
P-33-005577 Building Historic RI-04366 P-33-005820 CA-RIV-006196H Historic 1999 (B. Love/M. Hogan, CRM
RI-04217 TECH)
P-33-010188 Building Historic
P-33-011361 Site Historic
RI-04252, RI-06007, RI-07819, RI-08247
P-33-011880 Building Historic
P-33-013219 Building Historic RI-06002 P-33-013220 Building Historic RI-06002 P-33-013293 Building Historic
RI-06002 P-33-013294 Building Historic RI-06002 P-33-018046 Other - 7605 Evans Street;
Other - APN# 230-245-001
Historic 2010 (Michael H. Dice, Michael
Brandman Associates, San Bernardino, CA)
P-33-018047 Other - APN # 230-245-002;
Other - 7615 Evans Street
Historic 2010 (Michael H. Dice, Michael
Brandman Associates, San Bernardino, CA)
P-33-018048 Other - 7635 Evans Street;
Other - APN # 230-245-003
Historic 2010 (Michael H. Dice, Michael
Brandman Associates, San Bernardino, CA)
P-33-018199 Other - 7166 Indiana Ave.,
Riverside, CA
Historic 2008 (Bill Wilkman M.A., Wilkman
RI-08378 Historical Services, Riverside, CA)
Page 1 of 1 EIC 7/23/2018 9:58:45 AM

Appendix B: Cultural Resources Correspondence

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B.1 - Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search/Tribal Consultation Request

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



July 25, 2018

David M Smith

First Carbon SOLUTIONS

Sent by Email: dsmith@fcs-intl.com

Re: Casa Blanca Elementary School, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Smith,

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

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Frank Lienert", written over a horizontal line.

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission

Native American Contacts

July 25, 2018

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas. Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio , CA 92203
(760) 342-2593

(760) 347-7880 Fax

Los Covotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
Shane Chapparosa. Chairman
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs , CA 92086-01
Chapparosa@msn.com
(760) 782-0711

(760) 782-0712 Fax

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO
PMB 50. 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515

(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
Temet Aquilar. Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289, Ext. 303

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton. Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribes.com
(951) 763-4105

(951) 763-4325 Fax

Twentv-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Darrell Mike. Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella , CA 92236
29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov
(760) 863-2444

(760) 863-2449 Fax

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
Charles F. Wood. Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976 Chemehuevi
Havasu Lake , CA 92363
chairman@cit-nsn.gov
(760) 858-4219

(760) 858-5400 Fax

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Timothy Williams. Chairperson
500 Merriman Ave Mojave
Needles , CA 92363
(760) 629-4591

(760) 629-5767 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Matias Belardes. Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675
kaamalam@gmail.com
(949) 444-4340 (Cell)

Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation
Dennis Patch. Chairman
26600 Mojave Road Mojave
Parker , AZ 85344 Chemehuevi
crit.museum@yahoo.com
(928) 669-9211 Tribal Office
(928) 669-1925 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed Casa Blanca Elementary School, Riverside County

Native American Heritage Commission

Native American Contacts

July 25, 2018

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
Michael Jackson, Sr., President
P.O.Box 1899 **Quechan**
Yuma , AZ 85366
aitopres@quechantribe.com
(760) 572-0213

(760) 572-2102 Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 **Gabrielino Tongva**
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Steven Estrada, Chairman
P.O. Box 391820 **Cahuilla**
Anza , CA 92539
(951) 659-2700

(951) 659-2228 Fax

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 **Cahuilla**
Coachella , CA 92236
(760) 398-4722
(760) 360-7161 Fax

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Teresa Romero, Chairwoman
31411-A La Matanza Street **Juaneno**
San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675
tromero@juaneno.com
(949) 488-3484
(949) 354-5876 Cell
(949) 488-3294 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center Drive **Serrano**
Highland , CA 92346
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933

(909) 864-3370 Fax

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road **Luiseno**
Valley Center , CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-5144

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive **Luiseno**
Vista , CA 92081
cimojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive **Cahuilla**
Palm Springs , CA 92264
(760) 699-6800

(760) 699-6919 Fax

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Casa Blanca Elementary School, Riverside County

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
July 25, 2018**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin. Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
Sonia Johnston. Tribal Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno
Santa Ana , CA 92799
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
Mark Macarro. Chairman
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-6000
(951) 695-1778 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Daniel Salgado. Chairperson
52701 U. S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Chairman@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-5549
(951) 763-2808

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Thomas Rodriguez. Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-3771
(760) 742-3779 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Jovce Perry. Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Secovia Juaneno
Irvine , CA 92612
kaamalam@gmail.com
(949) 293-8522

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker. Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton , CA 92369
(909) 528-9027
(909) 528-9032

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros. Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla
iontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544 ext 4137
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin. Director. THPO
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs , CA 92264
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
(760) 699-6907
(760) 567-3761 Call
(760) 699-6924 Fax

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas. Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
admin@gabrielenoindians.org
(626) 926-4131

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Casa Blanca Elementary School, Riverside County

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
July 25, 2018**

Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Jr. THPO
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA 92236
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.
(760) 775-3259
(760) 625-7872 Cell
(760) 863-2449 Fax

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Robert H. Smith, Chairperson
12196 Pala Mission Road Luiseno
Pala, CA 92059 Cupeno
rsmith@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3500

(760) 742-3189 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA 92274
mmirelez@tmdci.org
(760) 399-0022, Ext. 1213

(760) 397-8146 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena
26569 Community Center Dr. Serrano
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 864-8933

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
Casa Blanca Elementary School, Riverside County

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
nahe@nahe.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: Casa Blanca Elementary School Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: Riverside Unified School District

Contact Person: Daniel Rodriquez

Street Address: 3070 Washington Stree

City: Riverside Zip: 92504

Phone: 951-788-7496 x84705 Fax: -

Email: drrodriquez@rusd.k12.ca.us

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Riverside City/Community: Riverside

Project Description:

RUSD proposes to develop the new Casa Blanca Elementary School on the 9.8-acre lot at the northern side of Lincoln Avenue and Sonora Place. The site is currently occupied by the KPRO 1570AM transmitter building and antenna system. According to historical aerial photographic research, the site was first developed as an AM radio station in the late 1960s. Prior to its use as a radio station, the site was used for agriculture. One small structure and associated parking lot are located on the southeast side of the site.

Additional Request

☐ Sacred Lands File Search - *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): _____

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

B.2 - Native American Information Request Letters

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Amanda Vance
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236

August 1, 2018

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Riverside Unified School District (RUSD)

Dear Amanda Vance:


FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for an Environmental Impact Report for the RUSD.

RUSD proposes to develop the new Casa Blanca Elementary School on the 9.8-acre lot at the northern side of Lincoln Avenue and Sonora Place. The site is currently occupied by the KPRO 1570AM transmitter building and antenna system. According to historical aerial photographic research, the site was first developed as an AM radio station in the late 1960s. Prior to its use as a radio station, the site was used for agriculture. One small structure and associated parking lot are located on the southeast side of the site. Four approximately 125-foot-tall antenna towers are also present on the central portion of the site. Surrounding land uses include Church of Christ to the north, residential uses to the east and south, and a baseball field and community center to the west of the project site.

As part of the PI-CRA, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, neither of which identified any cultural resources in within the project area. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 714-508-4100 or via email at dsmith@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David M. Smith". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent "D" and "S".

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602
Enc: Exhibit 2

B.3 - Native American Information Request Letter Responses

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David Smith <dsmith@fcs-intl.com>

RUSD EIR

1 message

Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
To: David Smith <dsmith@fcs-intl.com>

Wed, Aug 8, 2018 at 11:42 AM

Hi David,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 8 August 2018. The proposed project area is located just outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not request consulting party status or elect to participate in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents created pursuant to these legal and regulatory mandates.

Regards,

Jessica Mauck

CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST

O: (909) 864-8933 x3249

M: (909) 725-9054

[26569 Community Center Drive Highland California 92346](#)**SAN MANUEL**
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

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From: **Sarah Bliss** <sbliss@spotlight29.com>

Date: Thu, Aug 9, 2018 at 1:48 PM

Subject: First Carbon Cultural Resources Assessment RUSD

To: "dsmith@fcs-intl.com" <dsmith@fcs-intl.com>

Cc: TNP Consultation <TNPConsultation@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov>

Hello Mr. Smith,

For the Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Casa Blanca Elementary School, located in the Riverside Unified School District, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) is not aware of any additional cultural resources or any Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined California Public Resources Code § 21074 (a) (1) (A)-(B) within the project area. If there are any updates or changes to the project please notify the Tribe.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Tribal Historic Preservation Office at (760) 775-3259 or by email: TNPConsultation@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov.

Sarah Bliss

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Cultural Resources Manager

46-200 Harrison Place, Coachella, CA 92236

Ofc: (760) 863-2489

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Appendix C: Personnel Qualifications

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DAVID SMITH—ARCHAEOLOGIST/PROJECT MANAGER

OVERVIEW

- More than 28 years of experience

Education

- Bachelor of Science, Anthropology (Archaeology Emphasis), University Of California, Riverside, CA, 1991
- Associate of Arts, General Studies (Archaeology Emphasis) Golden West College, Huntington Beach, CA, 1989

Training, Permits, and Certifications

- Certified Archaeologist, Riverside County, No. 218, 2007-present
- Certified Archaeologist, Orange County Environmental Management Agency, 2003-present
- Annual HAZWOPER 8-Hour Refresher Training Course, Compliance Services, Inc. (one-year certification), 2008–2016
- Psomas Project Management Training, Kyle V. Davy Consulting, September and October 2015
- Chevron Safety Training Certification, 2012
- MEDIC First Aid Basic Plus Training Program, Garcia and Associates, 2012–2015
- Riverside County Cultural Resource Training Course, Register No. 228, 2009
- Union Pacific Railroad Safety Training Certification, 2008
- Bureau of Land Management Field Director Certification, Psomas, 2004 and 2008
- Accelerated 2-Day CGI Project Management Training, Chambers Group, Inc., 2007
- Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit No. 2005-075bl, Authorized as a Project Director to conduct archaeological surveys in Arizona, 2006
- Nevada Antiquities Permit No. 508, Authorized as Principal Investigator and Field Director to work on Federal and State lands in Nevada, 2005
- MOLYCORP Hazard Training Certificate, Lanthanide Group, Mountain Pass Plant, 2005
- HAZWOPER 40-Hour Certification Training, Joshua Casey Corporate Training, 2004

David Smith is a Riverside County Certified Archaeologist (No. 218) with more than 28 years of experience as a principal investigator, field director, project archaeologist, and project manager. He has expertise in California Environmental Quality Act/National Environmental Policy Act (CEQA/NEPA) compliance and the provision of CEQA- and NEPA-compliant surveys, inventories, monitoring, testing and data recovery, and Native American consultation services. He has worked extensively with federal agencies such as the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), National Forest Service (NFS), National Park Service (NPS), the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), as well as dozens of municipal and State of California agencies. Mr. Smith has managed projects involving property development, pipelines, transmission lines, mines, and parks and has conducted archaeological surveys in California, Nevada, and Arizona on more than 40,000 acres of private and public lands, including the Prescott National Forest, the San Bernardino National Forest, the Cleveland National Forest, the Angeles National Forest, the Inyo National Forest, and the Coconino National Forest. Mr. Smith has extensive experience in conducting agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination; archival research; field reconnaissance; site testing; data recovery excavation; construction monitoring; site recordation; site protection/preservation; mapping; laboratory analysis; and report production. He has the practical experience necessary to staff, train, and manage field crews effectively to produce an accurate, high-quality product for the client. Mr. Smith's field experience includes all aspects of safety training, education, and implementation to ensure compliance under the most rigid agency regulations.

DAVID SMITH—ARCHAEOLOGIST/PROJECT MANAGER

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Proposed I-10/Avenue 50 Interchange, Caltrans District 8, Riverside County, CA

As the Senior Archaeologist for the proposed I-10/Avenue 50 Interchange Project located 3 miles east of Coachella, California, Mr. Smith prepared an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Properties Survey Report (HPSR). Numerous cultural resources had been previously recorded within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE). Following a field survey of the APE, all resources were recorded and updated as necessary. Mr. Smith worked with an Architectural Historian who provided a Historic Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) for the historic section of Hwy 60/70 located within the APE. Mr. Smith coordinated consultations with Native American groups affiliated with the general area and consulted with various archaeological and historical societies. The ASR, HPSR, and HRER were ultimately approved by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Improvements to the State Route 14/Highway 138 Interchange, Caltrans District 7, City of Palmdale, CA

As the Senior Archaeologist for the State Route 14/Highway 138 Interchange Improvements Project located on the 14 Freeway in Palmdale, Mr. Smith conducted a records search, surveyed the APE, coordinated consultations with Native American groups affiliated with the general area, consulted with various archaeological and historical societies, and prepared an ASR and an HPSR. The ASR and HPSR were approved by Caltrans.

Glassell Street Crossings, Caltrans District 12, City of Orange, CA

Mr. Smith was the Senior Archaeologist for the Glassell Street Crossings Project in the City of Orange, which proposed to install numerous crosswalks along Glassell Street. Mr. Smith prepared an ASR and an HPSR for the project. In support of the ASR and HPSR, Mr. Smith conducted a records search, surveyed the APE, and coordinated consultations with Native American groups affiliated with the general area. The ASR and HPSR were approved by Caltrans.

I-405 North Widening, Caltrans District 12, Orange County, CA

Mr. Smith was the Senior Archaeologist for the I-405 North Widening Project located in Orange County, California. The project proposed to widen a section of the I-405 Freeway. Mr. Smith prepared an ASR and HPSR for the project. In support of the ASR and HPSR, Mr. Smith conducted a records search, surveyed the APE, and coordinated consultations with Native American groups affiliated with the general area. The ASR and HPSR were approved by Caltrans.

Edinger Avenue Improvements, Caltrans District 12, City of Huntington Beach, CA

Mr. Smith was the Senior Archaeologist for the Edinger Avenue Improvements Project in Huntington Beach, California. He conducted a records search, surveyed the APE, prepared an ASR for the project, and coordinated consultations with Native American groups affiliated with the general area. The ASR was approved by Caltrans.

DAVID SMITH—ARCHAEOLOGIST/PROJECT MANAGER

NorthLake Specific Plan Supplemental Environmental Impact Report, City of Hawthorne, CA

Mr. Smith was the Senior Archaeologist who supported the preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the NorthLake Specific Plan Project. The project proposed to develop an approximately 1,330-acre project site in unincorporated northwest Los Angeles County in accordance with the previously approved NorthLake Specific Plan. The project would construct and operate a mix of single-family units, multi-family units, commercial uses, industrial uses, recreational uses and open space, and school and park facilities within the Specific Plan Area. Mr. Smith directed the field survey for cultural resources and the production of the final cultural resources report for the project.

Summerly Development Cultural Resources Monitoring Project, City of Lake Elsinore, CA

Mr. Smith was the Senior Archaeologist/Archaeological Monitor for the Summerly Development Project, which included grading for a drainage channel, a large sewer line, and subsequent residential development. At the conclusion of the monitoring program, Mr. Smith prepared a technical summary report that documented the results of the monitoring and provided management recommendations for further work.

Matrix Oil Field Redevelopment Project, City of La Habra Heights, CA

Mr. Smith was the Senior Archaeologist for the Matrix Oil Field Redevelopment Project, which included the redevelopment of existing oil wells, the drilling of new oil wells, and the construction of a Central Processing Facility, a truck loading facility, a small office with a restroom, and ancillary facilities. In addition, an off-site crude oil pipeline and a natural gas pipeline would be installed underground, extending from the project site to El Cajonita Drive, Las Palmas Drive, West Road, Hacienda Road, Whittier Boulevard, and Beach Boulevard, to connect with existing oil and gas pipelines located beneath La Habra Boulevard and the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way. Mr. Smith completed a records search and field survey of the project site. This included accessing the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, to determine if known archaeological sites exist on or near the project site, and subsequently conducting a pedestrian survey of the project site to determine if previously unknown resources exist there. Mr. Smith also authored the final cultural resources report for the project.

Joshua Basin Water District Groundwater Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project, San Bernardino County, CA

Mr. Smith was the Senior Archaeologist for the Joshua Basin Water District's Groundwater Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project, which included the construction of approximately 24,000 linear feet of 16-inch diameter pipe, as an extension to the existing Mojave Water Agency pipeline, and the construction of an approximate 32.5-acre recharge facility to accommodate replenishment of the local groundwater aquifer. A previous cultural resources survey performed to support the Project EIR located several resources on and near the project site. BonTerra Psomas prepared an education and awareness program on the historic and prehistoric cultural resources in the area; the potential of construction activities to disturb known or unknown cultural resources and human remains; and the actions to be taken in the events of accidental discovery. The area has the potential for buried resources; therefore, a qualified Archaeologist monitored ground disturbing activities related to the pipeline construction; completed a pedestrian survey of the planned recharge basin; and monitored grading for construction of the basin itself. Mr. Smith produced the final cultural resources monitoring report for the project.

DAVID SMITH—ARCHAEOLOGIST/PROJECT MANAGER

Baker Ranch Development Project Archaeological and Paleontological Investigations, City of Lake Forest, CA

Mr. Smith was the Senior Archaeologist for the Baker Ranch Development Project. Beginning in late 2012, BonTerra Psomas implemented the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program adopted as a part of the EIR for Phase I of the Project, an approximately 386-acre proposed master-planned community that will include 2,379 residential units and 25,000 square feet of commercial development along the newly built section of Alton Parkway. The project included Archaeological, Native American, and Paleontological monitoring programs during grading activities for project construction. Results of the Phase I grading monitoring efforts included the recovery of many significant fossil resources, identified and evaluated by the San Diego Museum of Natural History, from the Oso Sand member of the late Miocene to early Pliocene Epoch Capistrano Formation.

Cultural Resource Inventory Management

- Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory For Two Rancho Guejito Projects, City of Escondido, San Diego County, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for a 4.5-acre Residential Project at Foothill Boulevard and Hermosa Avenue in Rancho Cucamonga (APNs 1077-601-13 and 1077-601-14), Fore Property Company, San Bernardino County, CA
- Cultural Resources Assessment, Lido Equities Group: Grandview Apartments, Lot 109, East Ocean Park Tract, 4025 Grandview Avenue, City of Culver City, CA
- El Centro 2,000 Acre Survey, Bureau of Land Management, City of El Centro, CA
- Phase I Cultural And Paleontological Resources Inventory, Tustin Pacific Center East Project, City of Tustin, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Union Pacific Railroad Yuma Subdivision Capacity Project, Mileposts 724 To 725.80, Bureau of Land Management, Imperial County, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory: VTTM 7080 and 7081, 80 Acres, Rosamond, Kern County, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for Parcels APN 04365-181-01 and APN 0437-063-19, City of Apple Valley, CA
- Archaeological Survey Report, Harbor Boulevard North Off-Ramp Project, Caltrans District 12, City of Costa Mesa, CA
- Transwestern Survey and Site Recording, Ashfork to Casa Grande, Arizona, United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Lands Department, AZ
- Class III Cultural Resources Inventory: Cajon Pass Washouts, United States Forest Service, Army Corps of Engineers, San Bernardino County, CA
- Class III Cultural Resources Inventory: LS 111 Washouts, United States Army Corps of Engineers, San Geronio Pass, Riverside County, CA
- Field Surveys, Target Zone Disturbance Zone Analysis of Indian Springs Valley and Cactus Flats Playas, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nellis Air Force Base, NV
- Archaeological Survey of the Presidio West Development, Flagstaff, Arizona (100 acres), Arizona State Museum, Flagstaff, AZ
- Class III Cultural Resources Inventory For Eight Pipeline Repair Excavations On The Calnev Pipeline, Colton To Las Vegas (2 acres), Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Resource Area, CA, to Las Vegas, NV
- Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Three Pipeline Repair Excavations on the Calnev Pipeline, Colton To Las Vegas (2 acres), Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Resource Area, CA, to Las Vegas, NV

DAVID SMITH—ARCHAEOLOGIST/PROJECT MANAGER

- Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Two Pipeline Repair Excavations on the Calnev Pipeline, Colton To Las Vegas (2 acres), Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Resource Area, CA, to Las Vegas, NV
- Class III Inventory for Mile Post 140 and 145 on the Calnev Pipeline (5 acres), Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Resource Area, CA, to Las Vegas, NV
- Class III Inventory for the Chemehuevi Casino (50 acres), Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Resource Area, City of Barstow, CA
- Cathode Protection Station No. 1930 (2.75 acres), Bureau of Land Management, North Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA
- P and V Enterprises Land Exchange (records search for 13,000 acres), Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Resource Area, San Bernardino County, CA
- Class III Cultural Resources Inventory, Coral Mountain Regional Park (123 acres), Bureau of Reclamation, City of Coachella Valley, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory, Quail Ranch (200 acres), City of Moreno Valley, CA
- Tract #30725, (10.22 acres), City of Riverside, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, The Quarry (70 acres), City of La Quinta, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Planning Area 17 (800 acres), City of Irvine, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Planning Area 18 (800 acres), City of Irvine, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Desert Shores Motor Coach Resort (160 acres), City of Indio, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Planning Area 27 (800 acres), City of Irvine, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Civic Plaza (5 acres), City of Newport Beach, CA
- Saddleback Valley Christian School (20 acres), City of San Juan Capistrano, CA
- Big Rock Creek Mining Plan (80 acres), Town of Pearblossom, Los Angeles County, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, CA-Riv-237, City of Temecula, CA
- Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, CA-Riv-366, Riverside County, CA
- Potrero Ranch Archaeological Survey (9,600 acres), Lockheed Development, Riverside County, CA
- Industry Trade Center Specific Plan (400 acres), City of Palmdale, CA
- Cultural Resource Element, East Benton Road Project, Webb Engineering, Road Department, Riverside County, CA
- Keene Ranch (13,000 acres), The Bedford Group, City of Tehachapi, Kern County, CA
- Cultural Resource Element, Winchester Assessment District, RanPac Engineering Corporation, Road Department, Riverside County, CA
- Archaeological Assessment of Vesting Tentative Tract 4366, Rancho Conejo/MGM Ranch, Shapell Industries, City of Thousand Oaks, CA
- Cultural Resource Element, Rancho Villages Assessment District, RanPac Engineering Corporation, Road Department, Riverside County, CA

Evaluation/Data Recovery Project Management

- Phase II Test and Evaluation for Cultural Resources, Union Pacific Railroad, Yuma Subdivision Capacity Project, Bureau of Land Management, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA
- Paleontological Data Recovery of Pauba Formation Mammoths, Camels, etc., The Keith Companies Cultural Resources Department, City of Temecula, CA
- Testing and Data Recovery at 25 Sites, Shady Canyon Archaeological Project, City of Irvine, CA
- Paleontological Data Recovery of Paularino Formation Fossil Whale Bed, City of Newport Beach, CA
- Data Recovery at 7 Sites, Bonita Mesa Archaeological Project, The Irvine Company, The Keith Companies Cultural Resources Department, City of Irvine, CA

DAVID SMITH—ARCHAEOLOGIST/PROJECT MANAGER

- Data Recovery at CA-RIV-237, The Chambers Group, City of Temecula, CA
- Lake Arrowhead Community Services Pipeline Archaeological Survey and Test, City of Lake Arrowhead, CA
- Archaeological Assessment of CFD 88-8; 8.4 Mg Water Tank, Riverside County Transportation Department, Woodcrest, Riverside County, CA
- Phase II Testing and Evaluation, CA-Riv-237, City of Temecula, CA
- Cultural Resource Assessment, Diamond Valley Golf Course, Riverside County, CA
- Phase II Evaluation of a Portion of Archaeological Site CA-SCI-12093, Chollas Creek Bicycle Trail Project, City of San Diego, CA
- Phase II Test and Evaluation, Archaeological Site CP-1 on VTTM 7081, Kern County, CA

Other Relevant Projects

- Field Technician (Survey), Various 10-Day Rotations, Owens Lake, BonTerra Consulting for Garcia and Associates, Inyo County, CA
- Field Technician (Survey), Coachella Valley (1000 acres), RMW Paleo Associates, City of Coachella, CA
- Field Technician (Survey), Survey of Pisgah Crater Lava Beds (80 Prehistoric Sites recorded), Lavić Lake/Pisgah Crater, Mooney and Associates, United States Department of Defense, Twenty-Nine Palms Military Base, City of San Diego, CA
- Field Technician (Data Recovery), Data Recovery for One Archaeological Site, RMW Paleo Associates, Rose Canyon, La Jolla, City of San Diego, CA
- Field Technician (Data Recovery), Survey, Excavations, Mapping for Archaeological Site, San Bernardino Mountains, The Chambers Group, County of San Bernardino, CA
- Field Technician (Data Recovery), Archaeological Data Collection, Apis Adobe, City of Temecula, CA
- Field Technician (Data Recovery), Archaeological Data Collection, Magee Store Adobe, City of Temecula, CA
- Field Technician (Data Recovery), Irvine Coast Archaeological Project, The Keith Companies, City of Newport Beach, CA
- Field Technician (Data Recovery), Newport Coast Archaeological Project, The Keith Companies, City of Newport Beach, CA

Additional Trainings and Seminars

- HAZWOPER 8-Hour Refresher, Joshua Casey Corporate Training, 2005
- MEDIC First Aid Training Program, Joshua Casey Corporate Training and Education, 2005
- Liability IQ for Architects and Engineers, Professional Liability Education Program, DPIC Companies. Instructor: Kenneth Wittman of Dealey, Benton, and Associates, 2001
- Cesium Magnetometry, Mark L. Peterson, M.A., Peterson and Associates, 1996
- Emergency Teaching Credential, California Basic Educational Skills Test (CBEST), 1992
- Archaeological Field School, Christ College Site, Dr. Henry Koerper, Cypress College, 1989
- Archaeological Field School, Newport Coast Archaeological Project, Dr. Constance Cameron, CSF, 1989

DAVID SMITH—ARCHAEOLOGIST/PROJECT MANAGER

Publications

- Drover, C.E., H. Koerper, and D.M. Smith. 1991. *Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Data Collection Parcel Map 24249 Archaeological Site Riv-1427, Santa Rosa Plateau, California*. Manuscript on file at the Eastern Information Center, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 2005. *Archaeological Survey Report. Harbor Boulevard North Off-Ramp Project*. Submitted to Caltrans District 12, Costa Mesa, California.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 2005. *Cultural Resource Survey Report SFPP, L.P. Line 6/7 Anomaly and SCC Repair Dig Sites, Pinal County, Arizona*. Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit No. 2005-075bl Kinder Morgan. Manuscript on file at the Arizona State Museum.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 2005. *An Archaeological Survey of the Presidio West Development, Flagstaff, Arizona*. Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit No. 2005-075bl. Manuscript on file at the Arizona State Museum.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 2001. *Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of CA-ORA-499, Planning Area 17, Irvine, California*. Submitted to the City of Irvine. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine, California, and the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 2001. *Research Design Outline for an Archaeological Test Evaluation of Five Sites on the Newport Banning Ranch Property, Newport Beach, California*. Submitted to Taylor Woodrow Homes, Laguna Niguel, California. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine, California, and the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 2000. *An Archaeological Test Evaluation of Eight Sites on the Newport Banning Ranch Property, Newport Beach, California*. Submitted to Taylor Woodrow Homes, Laguna Niguel, California. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine, California, and the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 2000. *A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Newport Banning Ranch, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California*. Submitted to Taylor Woodrow Homes, Laguna Hills, California. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine, California, and the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 1998. *Archaeological Survey and Assessment, Corporate Plaza West*. Prepared for The Irvine Company. Costa Mesa, California: The Keith Companies, Inc. Manuscript on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 1998. *Cultural Resources Inventory, Office Building and Parking Structure, Civic Plaza, Newport Beach, California*. Prepared for The Irvine Company. Manuscript on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 1998. *Archaeological Site Survey and Assessment: Saddleback Valley Christian School, San Juan Capistrano*. Prepared for Saddleback Valley Christian School, San Juan Capistrano. Costa Mesa, California: The Keith Companies, Inc. Manuscript on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. (1992). *An Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Lake Arrowhead Community Service District Facilities, San Bernardino County, California*. Manuscript on file at the Eastern Information Center, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. (n.d.). *An Archaeological Assessment of the Big Rock Creek Mining Plan*. Pearblossom, Los Angeles County, California.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. (n.d.). *An Archaeological Assessment of CFD 88-8; 8.4 Mg Water Tank, Riverside County Transportation Department*. Woodcrest, Riverside County, California.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. (n.d.). *A Cultural Resources Assessment of Downtown Riverside Commuter Rail Station Project, Riverside County Transit Commission*. Riverside County, California.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. (n.d.). *A Cultural Resource Assessment: Diamond Valley Golf Course, Riverside County, California*. Manuscript on file at the Eastern Information Center, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 1990. *Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel Map 26233 Riverside County, California*. Manuscript on file at the Eastern Information Center, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 1990. *Environmental Impact Evaluation: Highway 60 Corridor Study, Moreno Valley, California*. Manuscript on file at the Eastern Information Center, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 1990. *Cultural Resources Assessment: An Archaeological Test Excavation of the Northern Locus of the Historic Village of 'U'UUMAY (CA-RIV-366)*. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- Drover, C. E. and D.M. Smith. 1989. *A Draft Cultural Resource Assessment: The Keene Ranch, Tehachapi Pass, California*. Oakridge American: The Bedford Group. Manuscript on file at the Information Center, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Bakersfield.
- Drover, C. E., D.M. Smith, W. Bonner, and D. McCarthy. 2001. *Testing and Evaluation of CA-ORA-269 and CA-ORA-1485, Planning Area 27, Irvine, California*. Submitted to the Irvine Community Development Company, Newport Beach, California. Costa Mesa, California: The Keith Companies, Inc.
- Drover, C. E., A. Wilson, and D.M. Smith. 2006. *The Dry Lake Hydrological Disturbance Evaluation Model: A New Method for Assessing Archaeological Integrity in Dry Lake Environments at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada*. Prepared for Nellis Air Force Base.

DAVID SMITH—ARCHAEOLOGIST/PROJECT MANAGER

- Drover, C. E., D.M. Smith, and C.G. Bell. 2001. *A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for Planning Area 9, Irvine, California*. Submitted to the City of Irvine. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine, California, and the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Drover, C. E., D.M. Smith, and C.G. Bell. 2001. *A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for Planning Area 5B, Irvine, California*. Submitted to the Irvine Community Development Company, Newport Beach, California. Costa Mesa, California: The Keith Companies.
- Drover, C. E., D.M. Smith, and C.G. Bell. 2001. *A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for the 73-acre Planning Area 8A, Irvine, California*. Submitted to the Irvine Community Development Company, Newport Beach, California. Costa Mesa, California: The Keith Companies.
- Drover, C. E., D.M. Smith, and C.G. Bell. 2001. *A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Planning Area 9, Irvine, California*. Submitted to the Irvine Community Development Company, Newport Beach, California. Costa Mesa, California: The Keith Companies.
- Drover, C. E., D.M. Smith, C.G. Bell, and C.E. Lambert. 2001. *Archaeological Test and Evaluation CA-ORA-161, CA-ORA-1526, and CA-ORA-1527, Planning Area 17, City of Irvine, Orange County, California*. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine, California, and the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Sander, J., D.M. Smith, P. Daly, and M. Stepek. 2008. *Archaeological Survey Report, Santa Anita Avenue under Union Pacific Railroad, Seismic Retro-fit County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Environmental Services Task Order EP 07-003, Project ID No. RDC0012186*.
- Sander, J. and D.M. Smith. 2008. *Archaeological Survey Report: Edinger Ave. Parkway Improvements Ph.2 (Cc-1321), City Of Huntington Beach, Department Of Public Works*. Caltrans.
- Sander, J. and D.M. Smith. 2008. *A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory AT&T Fiber Optic Cable Maintenance Project, Cima Road To Halloran Summit Road Segment, San Bernardino, California*. BLM Needles.
- Smith, D. M. 2015. *Bankfield Sewage Pump Station Project, Culver City, California*. Unpublished report on file at BonTerra Psomas, Santa Ana, California.
- Smith, D. M. 2015. *Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Centennial Park Injection Wells Project, Orange County Water District*. Unpublished report on file at BonTerra Psomas, Santa Ana, California.
- Smith, D. M. 2008. *A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory 80 Acres Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California*. Unpublished report on file at Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, California.
- Smith, D. M. 2007. *Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory: Brookhurst Marsh, Huntington Beach, California*. Unpublished report on file at Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, California.
- Smith, D. M. (Ed.) 2004. *Shady Canyon Archaeological Project*. The Keith Companies Archaeological Department, Irvine, California. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine,

DAVID SMITH—ARCHAEOLOGIST/PROJECT MANAGER

California, and the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, California.

Smith, D. M. 2004. *A Cultural Resources Inventory for the 200-Acre Quail Ranch, Moreno Valley, California: The Keith Companies*. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine, California, and the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, California.

Smith, D. M. 2003. *A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory: 123 Acre Coral Mountain Regional Park, City of La Quinta, County of Riverside, California*. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine, California, and the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, California.

Smith, D. M. 2003. *Cultural Resource Assessment for the 10,000 Acre P and V Land Exchange, San Bernardino County, California*. Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Resource Area. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine, California, and the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, California.

Smith, D. M. 1999. *A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory For The Desert Shores Motor Coach Resort, City of Indio, Riverside, California*. Unpublished report on file at The Keith Companies, Irvine, California, and the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, California.

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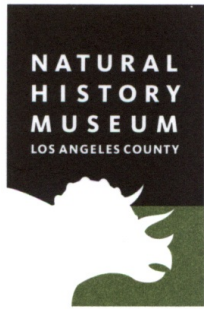
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Appendix D: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History

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Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007
tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

31 July 2018

FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Attn: David M. Smith, Project Manager, Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Casa Blanca Elementary School Project, in the City of
Riverside, Riverside County, project area

Dear David:

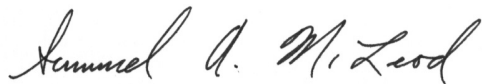
I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Casa Blanca Elementary School Project, in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Riverside West USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 17 July 2018. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities somewhat nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area are composed of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the elevated terrain to the east. In this vicinity these deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but older and perhaps finer-grained deposits at depth may contain significant vertebrate fossil remains. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7811, west-northwest of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma along Sumner Avenue north of Cloverdale Road, that produced a fossil specimen of whipsnake, *Masticophis*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Additionally, our locality LACM 1207, west-southwest of the proposed project area between Corona and Norco, produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*.

Shallow excavations in the Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils in older Quaternary deposits. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area below the uppermost layers, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

Appendix E: Regulatory Framework

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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Government agencies, including federal, state, and local 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 includes the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following Federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be 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 (CR), 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 NEPA § 106. Federal agencies are responsible for initiating NEPA § 106 review and completing the steps in the process that are outlined in the regulations. They must determine if NHPA § 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA § 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 (CFR), 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NEPA § 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 are 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. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

- a.) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- b.) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- c.) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- 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 has invested it with its own exceptional significance.
- 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 NRHP 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 NRHP. 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, those listed below:

- 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 at 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 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the § 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 § 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 an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California per PRC § 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CR per California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR § 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 CR. If an archaeological site is an historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC §§ 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be an historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC § 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, "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 § 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than 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, OHP 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, CCR, Chapter 3 § 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 CR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the PRC § 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 California Register of Historical Resources (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 CR 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 §§ 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC § 5020.1(k).
- Identified in an historical resources survey per PRC § 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; the resource must be mitigated for under CEQA regulations. 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 web site.

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 maintained by the NAHC and is 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 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 NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended not mandatory.
- 90 days: time tribe has to respond indication 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 local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general plan or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- 10 days: time local government has to provide tribes of notice of public hearing.

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