

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

HORSESHOE LAKE PARK PROJECT

**Assessor's Parcel Number 163-240-001
City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District
4810 Pedley Road
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509

Prepared for:

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October 17, 2018
CRM TECH Contract 3389A

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Horseshoe Lake Park Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 163-240-001, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Riverside West, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) land grant, T2S R6W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 13.7 acres

Keywords: Santa Ana River valley, Northwestern Riverside County; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between August and October 2018, at the request of the Altum Group, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 13.7 acres of public park land on the southern edge of the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Number 163-240-001, which is currently occupied by existing facilities of Horseshoe Lake Park, including a walkway, a horse ring, and a desiccated small lake. It is located south of Limonite Avenue, southwest of Van Buren Boulevard, and north of the Santa Ana River, in a portion of the Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) land grant lying within T2S R6W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for proposed improvements at the park, which include concrete and granite walkways, a horse trail, a bridge, a boardwalk, an exercise station, sport fields, games tables, a covered play area, a picnic shelter, parking stalls, and landscaping renovation. The Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District (JARPD), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide JARPD with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. The only feature in the project area that is more than 50 years of age, the desiccated Horseshoe Lake, was a natural feature that was later used to some extent as a reservoir. Today, the former lake is represented by a slight depression in the ground with no associated built-environment features. As such, it is not considered a potential "historical resource," and requires no further consideration.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to JARPD a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between August and October 2018, at the request of the Altum Group, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 13.7 acres of public park land on the southern edge of the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Number 163-240-001, which is currently occupied by existing facilities of Horseshoe Lake Park, including a walkway, a horse ring, and a desiccated small lake. It is located south of Limonite Avenue, southwest of Van Buren Boulevard, and north of the Santa Ana River, in a portion of the Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) land grant lying within T2S R6W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for proposed improvements at the park, which include concrete and granite walkways, a horse trail, a bridge, a boardwalk, an exercise station, sport fields, games tables, a covered play area, a picnic shelter, parking stalls, and landscaping renovation (Figure 3). The Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District (JARPD), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide JARPD with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives,

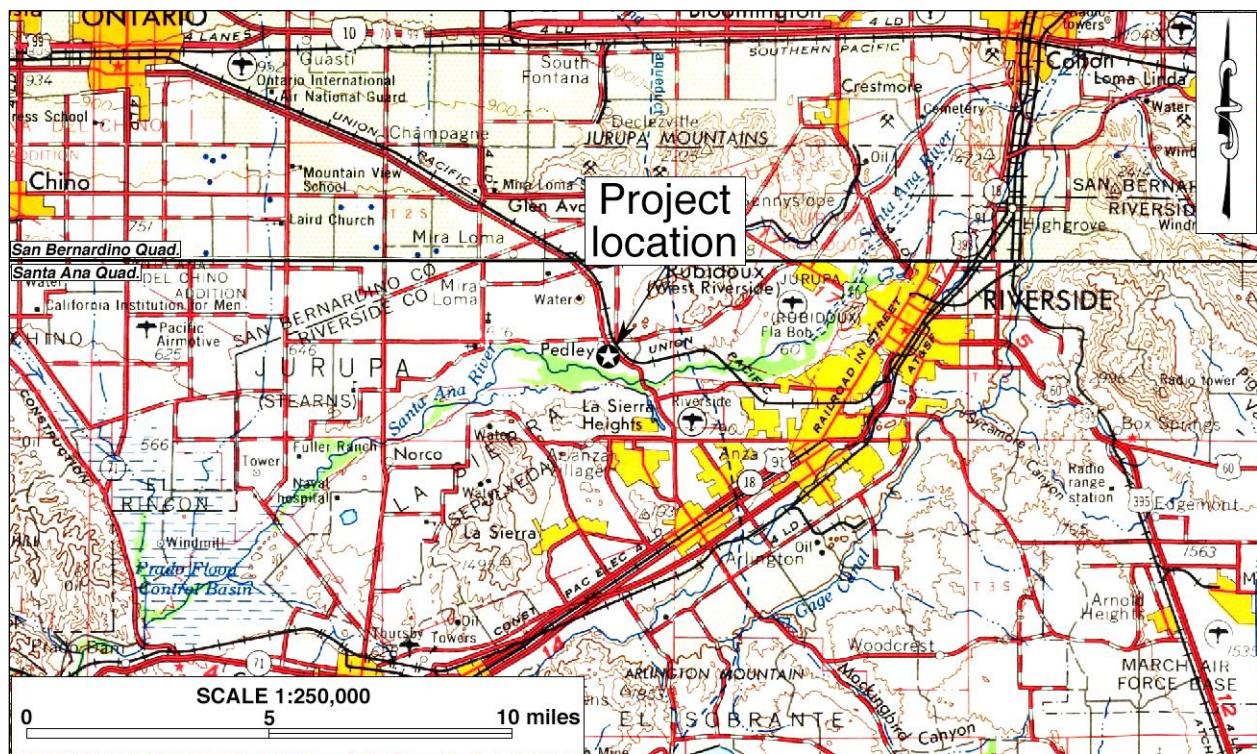


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

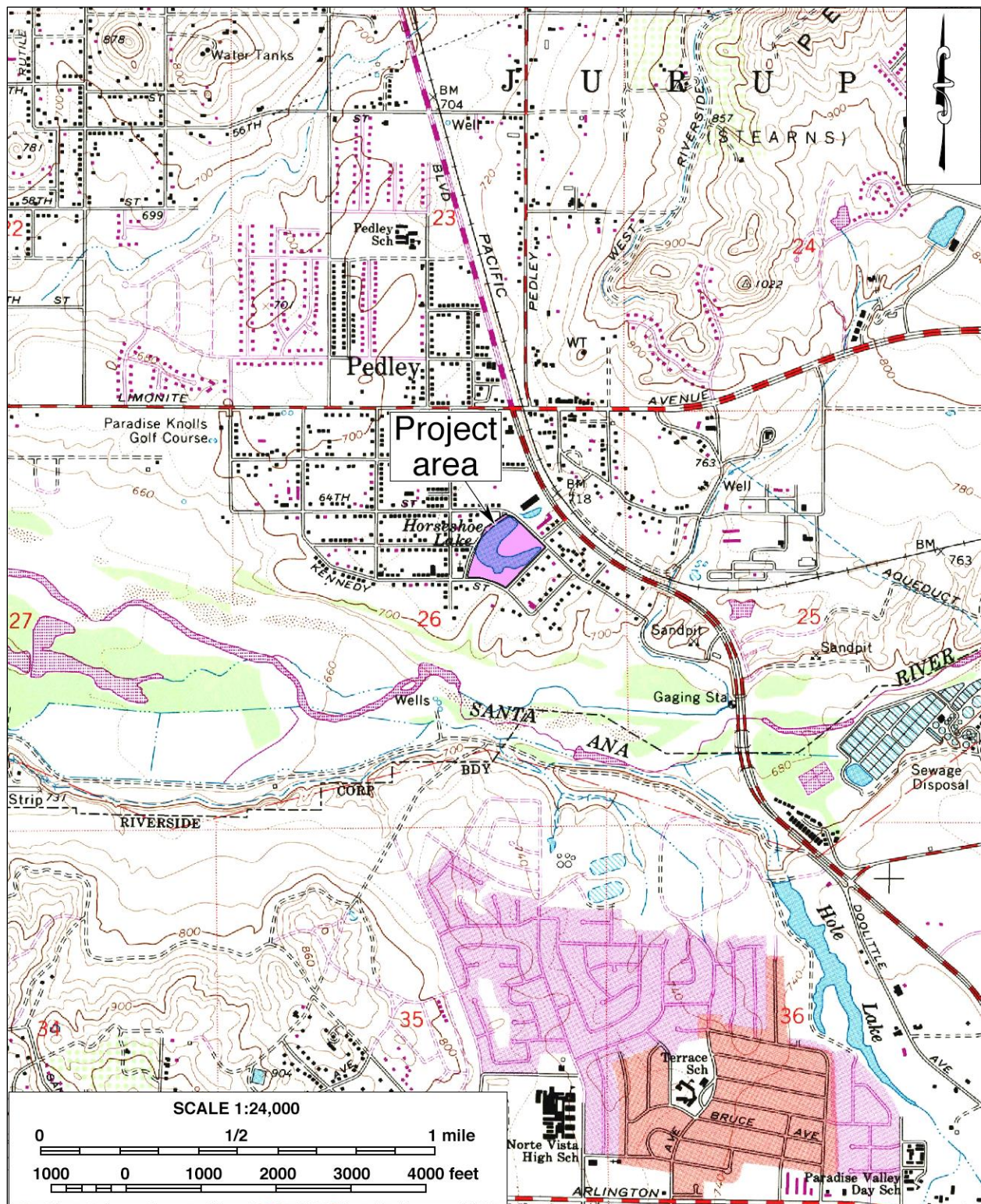


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Riverside West, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1980])



Figure 3. Preliminary master plan for the project.

and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in these research procedures are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Jurupa Valley is situated in the northern portion of the Peninsular Ranges province, which is bounded on the north by the Transverse Ranges province, on the northeast by the Colorado Desert province, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean (Jenkins 1980:40-41; Harms 1996:150). The natural landscape in the region features broad valleys divided by groups of rolling hills and rocky knolls. The general environment is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate, with seasonal average temperatures ranging between 35 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually. The nearest water source is the Santa Ana River, located approximately 1,000 feet south of the project area.

The project area coincides with the existing perimeters of Horseshoe Lake Park, a municipal park that remains largely undeveloped except for a gravel-line walkway and a horse ring, both of which are evidently of recent vintage. It is bounded by Lakeview Avenue on the northeast, Studio Place on the southeast, Kennedy Street on the southwest, and Kelsey Avenue to the northwest. The surrounding land use features primarily suburban and semirural residential neighborhoods, with a commercial corridor along Van Buren Boulevard to the northeast.

The terrain in the project area is relatively level with a slight undulation centered around the dry lakebed, and the elevations range approximately from 715 feet to 745 feet above mean sea level. The ground surface has recently been disked and grubbed (Figure 4), and the remaining vegetation consists of scattered growth of typical weeds and a cluster of trees in the lakebed, which apparently serves as an intermittent drainage. The surface soil consists of a brown clayey-silty loam. Much of the property is littered sporadically with recently dumped refuse, which is mixed with shells on the surface of the lakebed.



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on September 7, 2018; view to the north)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of western Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

According to current ethnohistorical scholarship, the present-day Jurupa Valley area lies on the edge between the traditional territories of three Native American groups: the Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains, the Luiseño of the Perris-Elsinore region, and the Gabrielino of the San Gabriel Valley. Kroeber (1925:Plate 57) suggests that the Native Americans of the Riverside area

were probably Luiseño, Reid (1968:8-9) states that they were Serrano, and Strong (1929:7-9, 275) claims that they were Gabrielino. In any case, there also occurred a late influx of Cahuilla during the 19th century (Bean 1978).

Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in the Jurupa Valley area exhibited similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortar features. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups often ranged some distances in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

Historic Context

The Jurupa Valley area received its first European visitors during the early and mid-1770s, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769 (Beck and Haase 1974:15). Despite these early contacts, no Europeans are known to have settled in the area until after the creation of the Rancho Jurupa land grant in 1838, which encompassed most of the present-day City of Jurupa Valley and the northern portion of the adjacent City of Riverside (Patterson 1996:121). One of the principal *rancherías* under Mission San Gabriel before the beginning of secularization in 1834, Rancho Jurupa was granted to Juan Bandini, who was administrator of Mission San Gabriel and all its lands at the time (Gunther 1984:259).

Within a few years after receiving the land grant, Bandini divided his vast domain into two parts and sold them to two prominent Yankee-turned-*rancheros*, Benjamin D. “Benito” Wilson, and Bandini’s son-in-law Abel Stearns (Gunther 1984:259-260). As a result, after the annexation of Alta California by the United States in 1848, the original land grant was confirmed as two separate entities, Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) and Rancho Jurupa (Stearns). The project area, as mentioned above, was a part of the 25,519-acre Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) land grant.

During the Rancho Period, stock raising was the primary economic activity in the Jurupa Valley area, much as elsewhere in southern California. In 1873-1875, the area received a major boost in growth when the navel orange was introduced. Its instant success led to the rapid spread of citrus cultivation throughout southern California, and propelled the nearby town of Riverside to the forefront of the booming citrus industry. In the 1880s, a land boom swept through much of southern California, and most of the communities in the Jurupa Valley area trace their roots to that period and its immediate aftermath. Beginning in 1887, the area was known generally as West Riverside, a name that in later years became associated mainly with what is now Rubidoux (Gunther 1984:567).

By 1893, the young city of Riverside had grown into enough of a local political force to split itself from San Bernardino County, bringing what is now Jurupa Valley into the newly created Riverside County. During the 20th century, while southern California was increasingly urbanized, the Jurupa Valley area its agriculture-dominated economy and life-style on the rural periphery of the City of Riverside. In more recent decades, however, incremental suburbanization has accelerated and gradually transformed the landscape in this area. In 2011, the small communities scattered across some 43.5 square miles to the north of the City of Riverside jointly incorporated as the City of Jurupa Valley.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On August 27, 2018, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. During the records searches, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Historical Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On August 24, 2018, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. In the meantime, the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians was notified of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited to participate. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 13 tribal representatives in the region in writing on September 6 to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed project. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is presented in Appendix 2 and summarized in the sections below.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1857-1895, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, and aerial photographs taken between 1948 and 2018. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley, and the aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On September 7, 2018, CRM TECH project archaeologist Salvadore Boites carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Victoria Banda from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel northeast-southwest transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the entire project area was carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was good (80 percent) throughout the survey.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show more than 50 previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 5). In all, more than half of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed, which resulted in the identification of 30 historical/archaeological sites and one isolate—i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius.

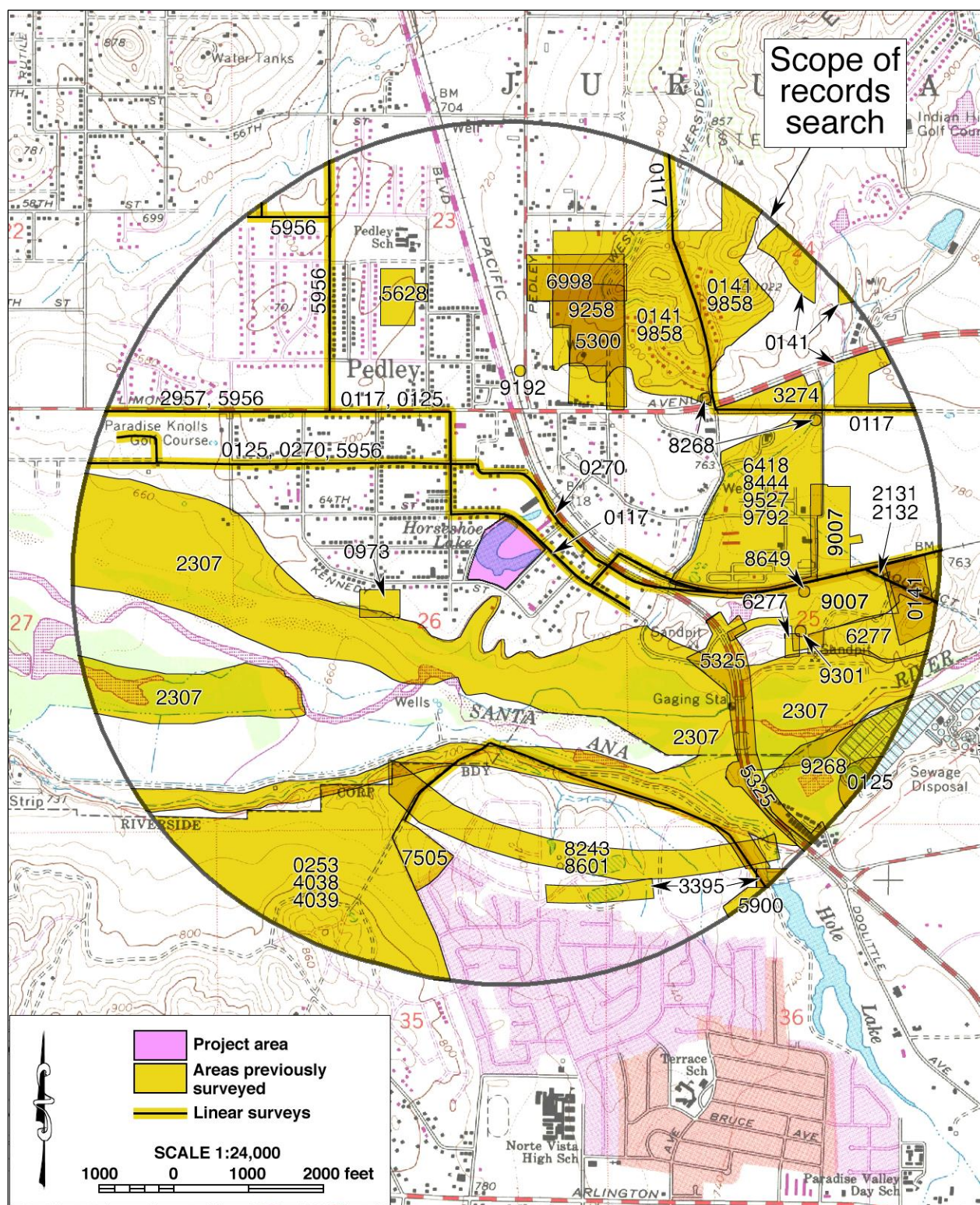
Fourteen of the 30 sites were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting of lithic scatters, pictograph sites, and bedrock milling features, such as grinding slicks and mortars, the most common type of prehistoric cultural features in the Riverside area. These sites were concentrated mainly along the banks of the Santa Ana River. The nearest among them were Sites 33-000621 and 33-000622, both of them bedrock milling feature sites with slicks and shallow mortars recorded in the 1970s on the southern bank of the Santa Ana River, roughly a half-mile to the south of the project location.

The other 16 sites and the isolate dated to the historic period and included buildings, structural remains, irrigation and water conveyance features, a wastewater treatment plant, scattered refuse items, and the Paradise Knolls Golf Course. None of the 31 previously recorded cultural resources within the scope of the records search was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see Appendix 2). Upon receiving the NAHC's reply, on September 6, 2018, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to representatives of 13 tribes of Cahuilla, Luiseño, and/or Serrano heritage in and around the Inland Empire region (see Appendix 2). For some of the tribes, CRM TECH contacted the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues in lieu of the tribal political leaders recommended by the NAHC. The 13 tribal representatives contacted are listed below:

- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Rob Roy, Environmental Director, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
- Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
- Alicia Benally, Cultural Resource Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Chris Devers, Cultural Liaison, Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians
- Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Planning Specialist, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
- John Gomez, Cultural Resource Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians



- Destiny Colocho, Manager, Culture Resources Department, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
- Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Mark Cochrane, Chairperson for the Serrano Nation of Indians
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

As of this time, five of the 13 tribes have responded to the inquiry (see Appendix 2). Among them, Chris Devers of the Pauma Band and Jessica Mauck of the San Manuel Band stated that the project location was outside their tribes' ancestral territories. Mr. Devers requested to be notified of any discovery from this study that is related to Luiseño culture, while Ms. Mauck indicated that the San Manuel Band would not seek further consultation regarding this project.

BobbyRay Esparza of the Cahuilla Band, Destiny Colocho of the Rincon Band, and Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Morongo Band, identified the project location as a part of their tribes' traditional use areas. However, Mr. Esparza and Ms. Colocho stated that their tribes had no knowledge of any Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. Mr. Esparza requested to be kept informed of future progress of the project, and Ms. Colocho requested to review the results of this study. On behalf of the Morongo Band, Mr. Armstrong requested a copy of this report for tribal review and the presence of a Morongo tribal monitor during all ground-disturbing activities in the project area.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study show the presence of a few roads and homesteads in the surrounding area in the 1870s but no evidence of any settlement or land development activities within the project boundaries by the end of the 19th century (GLO 1878; Figure 6). In 1897, Horseshoe Lake and a segment of a winding road were the only features known to be present within the project area (Figure 6). According to local historian Jane Davies Gunther's authoritative account on Riverside County place names, Horseshoe Lake is a natural feature, "a good example of an oxbow lake that has been formed by cutoff meander segments on a river flood plain, in this instance the flood plain of the Santa Ana River" (Gunther 1984:243).

By the late 1930s, a residential neighborhood had been established to the northwest of the project area as a part of the town of Pedley (Figure 7), which was originally founded in 1898 as a citrus-growing community under the name of Jurupa Heights (Gunther 1984:383). The

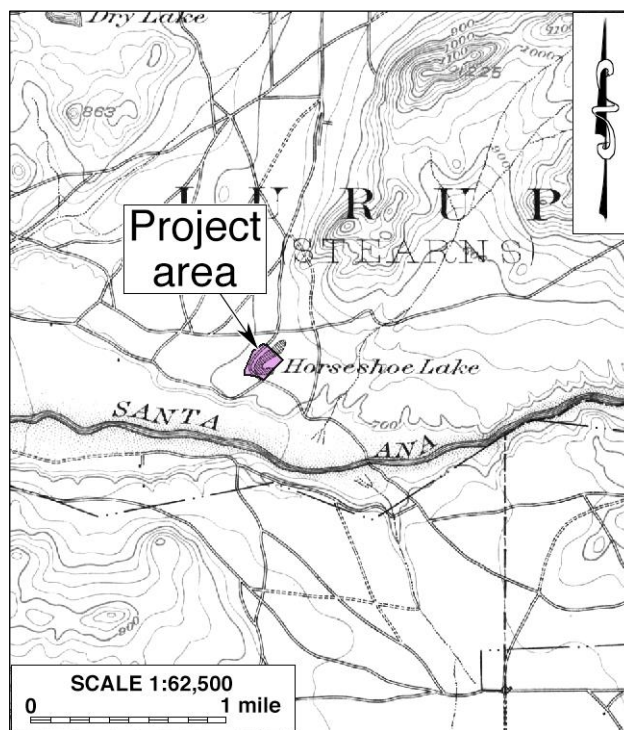


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897 (Source: USGS 1901)

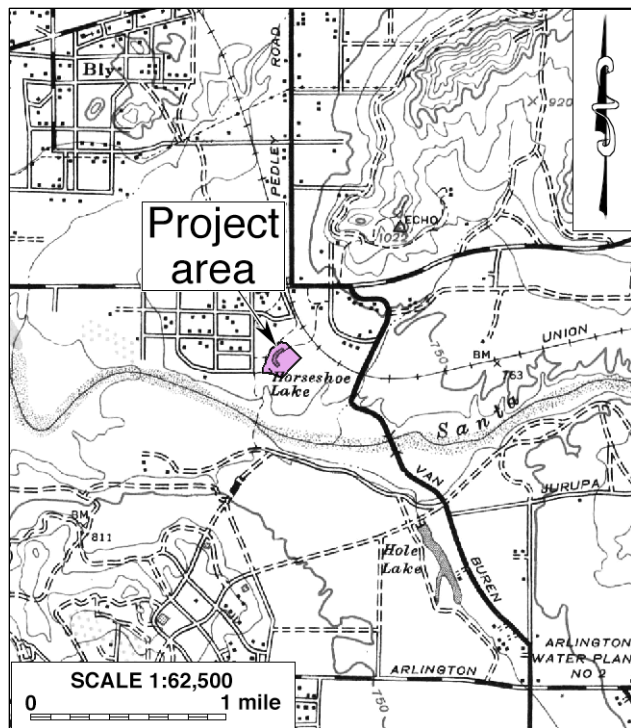


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

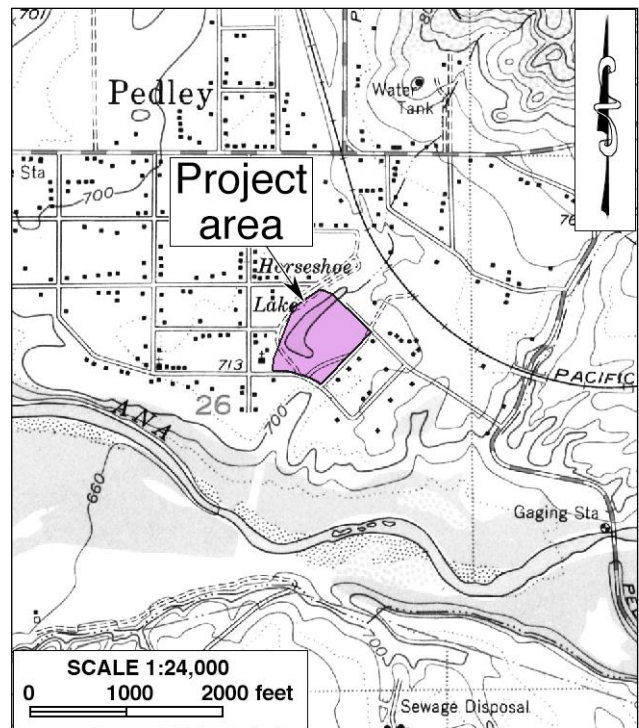


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1948-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

town gradually expanded over the ensuing decades to surround the project area on all sides, but Horseshoe Lake, sometimes filled with water and sometimes completely dry, remained the only notable feature in the project area throughout the historic period (Figure 8; NETR Online 1948-1967; USGS 1967).

Over the years, Horseshoe Lake was evidently used as a makeshift reservoir and known as such among local residents. In 1984, Gunther noted that Horseshoe Lake was also called Huckell Lake or Huckell Swamp at that time because of a “decade-long effort by Jurupa district manager Bill Huckell to have it abated as an attractive nuisance” (Gunther 1984:243). Since at least 1994, the lake has survived in name only (NETR Online 1994-2012; Google Earth 1994-2018). Of the other existing features in Horseshoe Lake Park, the horse ring was built in 2010-2011, and the walkway was built in 2011-2012 (NETR Online 2010; 2012; Google Earth 2011; 2012).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential “historical resources,” and no built-environment features or archaeological remains more than 50 years of age were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Horseshoe Lake today is little more than a slight depression in the ground and does not have any features that are commonly associated with reservoirs, such as dams and levee, or any other distinctively man-made features within its perimeters. Scattered modern refuse, including household, construction, and landscaping waste, was observed over much of the project area, but none of the items is of any historical or archaeological interest. Due to past construction and landscaping activities at the park, the ground surface in the project area has clearly been disturbed to some extent.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify potential cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist JARPD in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “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” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was found during the present survey. The only feature in the project area that is more than 50 years of age, the desiccated Horseshoe Lake, is a natural feature that was later used to some extent as a reservoir. Today, the former lake is represented by a slight depression in the ground with no associated built-environment features. As such, it is not considered a potential “historical resource,” and requires no further consideration. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that *no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to JARPD:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1994-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2002-2006, 2009, 2011-2014, 2016, and 2018. Available through the Google Earth software.

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 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.
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 1901 Map: Riverside, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1897.
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- 1967 Map: Riverside West, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1966, field-checked in 1967.
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APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

2014 Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL.
2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
 • Led teams of editors, document processors, and graphic designers in production
 of technical documents in support of construction, remediation, and
 mitigation/monitoring projects of varying sizes around the world.
 • Provided field and research support to cultural resources management teams on
 various projects.
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
2009-2010 Senior Commentator, GameReplays.org.
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2002-2007 Host and Head Writer, *The Rational Voice* Radio Program, Titan Radio, California
 State University, Fullerton.
2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, Various Locations, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2013.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Honors and Awards

2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Boites, M.A.

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity, Poly-culturalism.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 13 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this appendix.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Proposed Horseshoe Lake Park Project; Assessor's Parcel Number 163-240-001 (CRM TECH No. 3389A)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Riverside West, Calif.

Township 2 South **Range** 6 West **SB BM; Section(s)** Jurupa (Stearns) Land Grant

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to develop 13.5 acres of land located on the southwest corner of Lakeview Avenue and Studio Place, just north of Santa Ana River, in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California.

August 24, 2018

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Friday, August 24, 2018 10:32 AM
To: 'Jessica Valdez'; jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Subject: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed Horseshoe Lake Park Project; APN 163-240-001 in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3389A)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Horseshoe Lake Park Project on APN 163-240-001, in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3389A). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the archaeological field survey for the project. In the meantime, I would also appreciate any information you may have regarding potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. A project location map is attached to this e-mail.

We will contact you again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. A formal Native American scoping letter will be sent out with additional information once we receive a response from the Native American Heritage Commission.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



August 27, 2018

Nina Gallardo

CRM Tech

Sent by Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Horseshoe Lake Park Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

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,



Frank Lienert

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
August 27, 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 Aguilar. 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@ramonatribe.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
Havasup 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) 669-8070 ext 21
(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
Horseshoe Lake Park Project, Riverside County

Native American Heritage Commission

Native American Contacts

August 27, 2018

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
Michael Jackson, Sr., President
P.O. Box 1899 **Quechan**
Yuma , AZ 85366
aitores@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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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
Horseshoe Lake Park Project, Riverside County

Native American Heritage Commission

Native American Contacts

August 27, 2018

Moronoo 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
Joyce Perry. Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Seaview 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) 528-9027

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros. Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla
jontiveros@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 Cell
(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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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
Horseshoe Lake Park Project, Riverside County

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
August 27, 2018**

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Jr. THPO
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA 92236
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.
(760) 775-3259
(760) 863-7872 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
Horseshoe Lake Park Project, Riverside County

September 6, 2018

BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Horseshoe Lake Park Project
Assessor's Parcel Number 163-240-001
13.5 Acres in the City of Jurupa Valley
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3389A

Dear Mr. Esparza:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails improvements to Horseshoe Lake Park in the City of Jurupa Valley. The park occupies approximately 13.5 acres (APN 163-240-001) on the southwest corner of Lakeview Avenue and Studio Place, just north of the Santa Ana River. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Riverside West, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the park's location within the Jurupa (Stearns) land grant in T2S R6W, SBBM.

In a letter dated August 27, 2018, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the City of Jurupa Valley.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Thursday, September 6, 2018 2:36 PM
To: 'Jessica Valdez'
Subject: FW: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed Horseshoe Lake Park Project; APN 163-240-001 in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3389A)

Hi Jessica,

I'm forwarding the original email I sent on August 24. I was wondering if the tribe is interested in participating in the survey for the proposed project. Is it possible to have a monitor join us tomorrow morning or possibly early next week? Please let me know if this is a convenient for the tribe to join us on the survey.

Thanks for your time,

Nina

From: Jessica Valdez <JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 6, 2018 4:09 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: Joseph Ontiveros
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed Horseshoe Lake Park Project; APN 163-240-001 in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3389A)

Nina,

Thank you for the notification. Your outreach regarding this matter is greatly appreciated. We would definitely like to have a Soboba representative present for the field survey, for the proposed Horseshoe Lake Park Project (APN 163-240-001), in the City of Jurupa Valley. Please provide us with the following details: start date/time, meeting location/address, as well as name and contact information for an on-site representative. Once we receive the specifics, we will be able to schedule a monitor accordingly. We can mobilize someone for tomorrow or early next week, whatever works best for you.

Jessica Valdez

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Thursday, September 6, 2018 4:26 PM
To: 'Jessica Valdez'
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed Horseshoe Lake Park Project; APN 163-240-001 in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3389A)

Jessica,

Sal Boites will be conducting the fieldwork at the Horseshoe Lake Park (APN 163-240-001) that is located on the southwest corner of Lakeview Avenue and Studio Place, just north of the Santa Ana River in the City of Jurupa Valley. He will be out there tomorrow morning (9/7/18) at 7 am. Sal's number is _____. Please let me know if there is any change of plans or issues.

Thanks for your time,

Nina

From: Jessica Valdez <JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 6, 2018 4:36 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: Joseph Ontiveros
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed Horseshoe Lake Park Project; APN 163-240-001 in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3389A)

Nina,

We will have a representative meet Sal at 7 AM tomorrow to conduct the survey. Thank you

Jessica Valdez
Cultural Resource Specialist
(951) 654-5544 Ext. 4139
JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov
Cultural Resource
23906 Soboba Rd.
San Jacinto, CA 92583

P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
www.soboba-nsn.gov

From: Jessica Mauck
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Horseshoe Lake Park Project; APN 163-240-001, in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 3389A)
Date: Friday, September 7, 2018 10:25:56 AM

Hi Nina,

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 6 September 2018. The proposed project is located just outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting consulting party status with the lead agency or requesting 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

From: Cultural Department <culturaldirector@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Monday, September 10, 2018 10:30 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: anthonymad2002@gmail.com
Subject: Re: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Horseshoe Lake Park Project; APN 163-240-001, in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 3389A)

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians received your letter on September 6, 2018 regarding the Horseshoe Lake Park Project (APN 163-240-001) in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, CA. The Cahuilla Band does not have knowledge of any cultural resources/sites within or near the project area. Although this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary, it is within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. We respectfully request to be notified of all updates and/or changes with the project moving forward and appreciate your help in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760)423-2773
Office: (951)763-5549
Fax: (951)763-2808

From: Cultural Pauma <cultural@pauma-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, September 17, 2018 10:50 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: Dixon, Patti; Jeremy Zagarella
Subject: Horseshoe Lake Park Project, Jurupa

Ms. Gallardo,

The Cultural Office of the Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians has received your September 6 notice for the Horseshoe Lake Park Project in the City of Jurupa. Your project may be located outside of the ancestral territory of the Pauma Band. As the project proceeds with the Cultural Study and there is information that is related to the Luiseno culture, please let us know. Please contact us if there are any questions.

Thank you,

Mr. Chris Devers
Cultural Liaison
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians



Cahuilla Band of Indians Cultural Department

52701 CA-Highway 371 Anza, California 92539

September 24, 2018

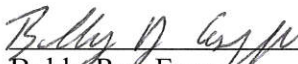
Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Horseshoe Lake Park Project

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians received your letter on September 6, 2018 regarding the Horseshoe Lake Park Project (APN 163-240-001) in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, CA. The Cahuilla Band does not have knowledge of any cultural resources/sites within or near the project area. Although this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary, it is within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. We respectfully request to be notified of all updates and/or changes with the project moving forward and appreciate your help in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,


Bobby Ray Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760)423-2773
Office: (951)763-5549
Fax: (951)763-2808

OCT 01 2018



MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220
OFFICE 951-755-5059 FAX 951-572-6004

Date: 10/2/2018

Re:
Horseshoe Lake Park Project CRM TECH Contract #3389A

Dear Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) Cultural Heritage Department regarding the above referenced project(s). After conducting a preliminary review of the project, the tribe would like to respectfully issue the following comments and/or requests:

- ☒ The project is located within the Tribe's aboriginal territory or in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties. In order to further evaluate the project for potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, we would like to formally request the following:
 - ☒ A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Archaeological Information Centers and a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.
 - ☒ Tribal monitor participation during the initial pedestrian field survey of the Phase I Study of the project and a copy of the results of that study. In the event the pedestrian survey has already been conducted, MBMI requests a copy of the Phase I study be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.
 - ☒ MBMI Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the project.

Please be aware that this letter is merely intended to notify your office that the tribe has received your letter requesting tribal consultation for the above mentioned project and is requesting to engage in consultation. Specific details regarding the tribe's involvement in the project must be discussed on a project by project basis during the tribal consultation process. This letter does not constitute "meaningful" tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. Under federal and state law, "meaningful" consultation is understood to be an ongoing government-to-government process and may involve requests for additional information, phone conferences and/or face-to-face meetings.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5059

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Cultural Resources Department

1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2635 Fax:(760) 692-1498



October 17, 2018

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Horseshoe Lake Park Project

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Destiny Collocho
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Cultural Resources Department