

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

NEC Archibald and Limonite Project Eastvale, Riverside County, California

Prepared for:

ELMT Consulting
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Project No. EMT1801

Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Assessment/Inventory

Resources Recorded: Well Pump and Well Equipment

Keywords: Eastvale

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Corona North, California (1981)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

March 12, 2018

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to ELMT Consulting to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the NEC Archibald and Limonite Project (project) in Riverside County, California. The work is being performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A cultural resources records search and field survey were conducted for the project. The records search revealed that 26 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of three cultural resources within one mile of the project site. Of the 26 previous studies, four have previously assessed portions of the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists discovered a historic-era “unidrive turbine” water pump and associated well site within the project boundaries. The resource does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, set forth in CEQA. As a result, BCR Consulting recommends a finding of no impacts to historical resources under CEQA for this project. BCR Consulting also recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed activities associated with the development of the proposed project. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

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

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to ELMT Consulting to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the NEC Archibald and Limonite Project (project) in the City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California. The work is being performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located in Section 23 of Township 2 South, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Corona North, California* (1981) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project is located in the eastern portion of the Chino Valley (locally known as the Jurupa Valley), which is bounded on the west by the Puente Hills, on the south by the Chino Hills, on the north by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, and on the east by the Jurupa Mountains (USGS 1981). Previous geologic mapping indicates that the proposed project site is situated entirely upon Holocene and late Pleistocene young alluvial fan deposits (Morton and Gray 1995). These locally consist of gray-hued sand and cobble, and gravel-sand deposits coming from diverse sedimentary units. Field observations during the current study are basically consistent with these descriptions, although heavy disturbances related to grading and fill placement for local roads and agriculture have displaced many of the native soils. None of the materials observed during the field survey exhibited evidence of the manufacture or acquisition of prehistoric stone tools or materials.

Hydrology

Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971: 36-37). The area containing the project site sits on a flood plain that feeds the Santa Ana River approximately 2.7 miles to the south (USGS 1995).

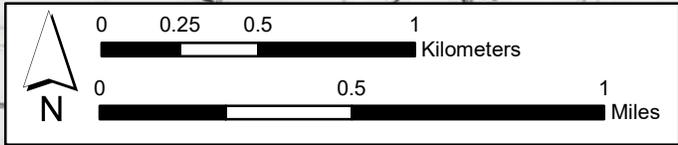
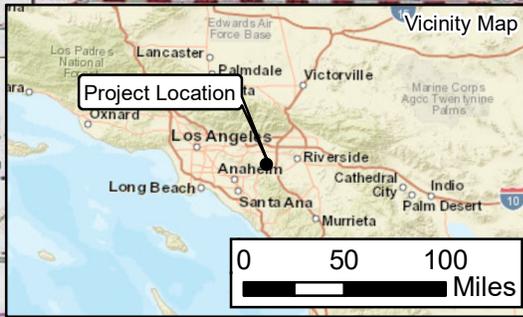
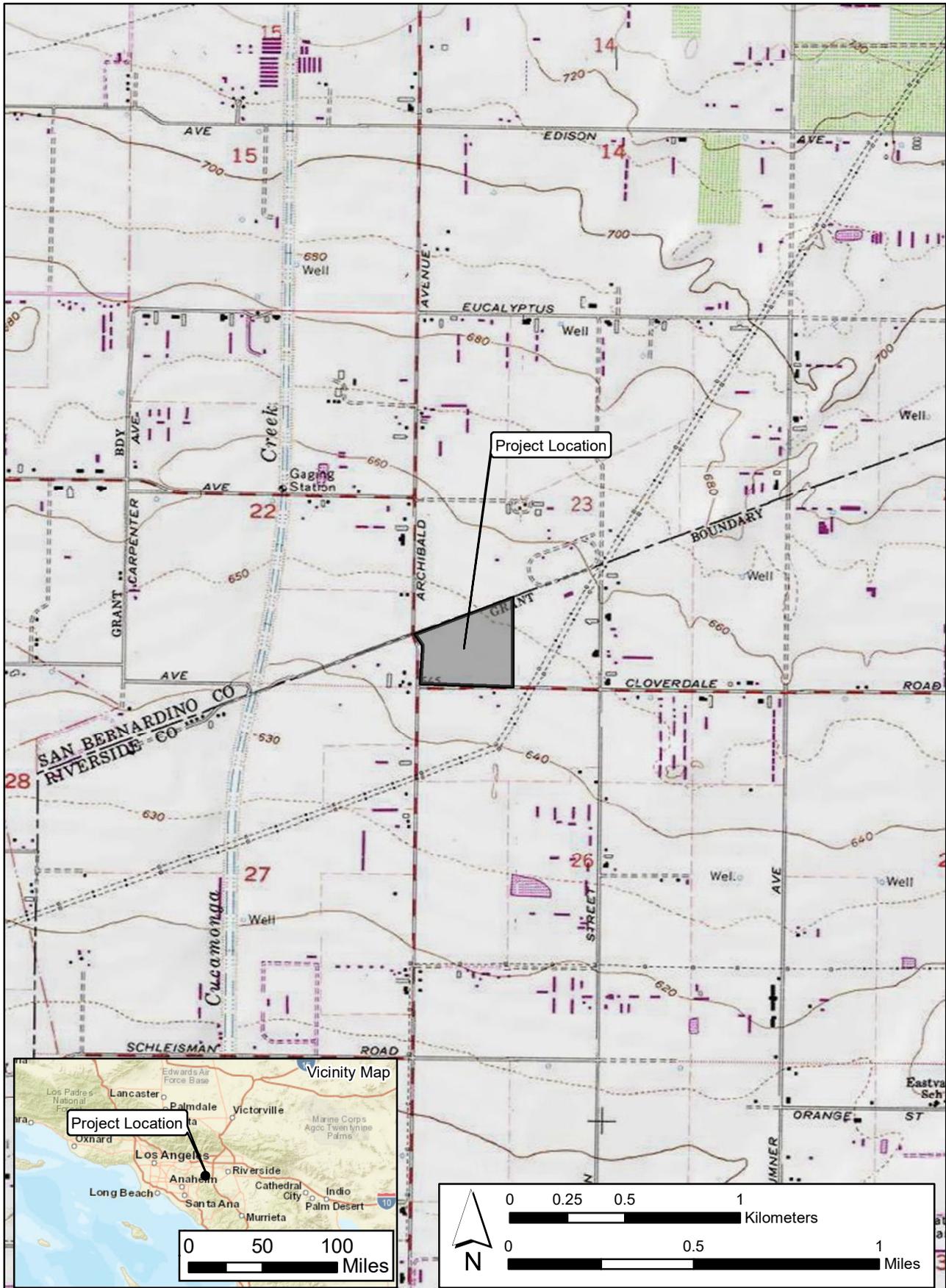
Biology

The native biology of the region is difficult to reconstruct due to recent and historical agricultural and residential impacts. However, the project site is situated in the Upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is locally present between approximately 500 and 5,000 feet AMSL. This zone typically comprises cismontane valleys and low mountain slopes dominated by mixed coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation communities (Williams 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. Wallace defined the first of these syntheses in 1955, comprising four successive cultural horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. In 1984 Warren devised a new synthesis containing five culturally-defined periods, which represented the region's first attempt at an ecologically based and comprehensive approach. These include the Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and



Protohistoric Periods. Environmental shifts defined their parameters, and Warren viewed changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus as cultural adaptations to these shifts. The most obvious indications of the changing environment are derived from paleo-ecological data which revealed the following trends: warming during the late Pleistocene, drying of desert lakes and subsequent (and brief) return to pluvial conditions during the Holocene and middle Holocene, and a general warming and drying trend (with occasional reversals) that continue into the modern era (Warren 1984).

Ethnography

The project site is located within the traditional boundaries of the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

History

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

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

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

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Local Sequence. Eastvale’s history is closely tied to the surrounding cities: Corona, Ontario, Chino, and Norco (DeGrandpre 2018). An agricultural center had been established during the rancho (or Mexican) period and, being located on an alluvial plain at the nexus of three meandering watercourses, the region exhibited as much as four feet of fertile topsoil (USGS 1981). As a result, the area became known for successful orchard and row crops, and eventually (and perhaps most enduringly) dairy. Chino, which shares Eastvale’s western border, remained agricultural throughout the depression and World War II, but by the 1950s semi-rural subdivisions and dairies began to define the economic landscape (Musselwhite 2005). Favorable zoning encouraged Dutch dairy-farmers to settle, resulting in the formation of the most productive milk-producing community in the United States. Encroaching suburban settlements and the resulting zone changes have since caused many dairies to relocate, resulting in a reconfiguration of many parcels from agricultural to a retail/bedroom community (ibid).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. He also compiled the technical report. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Nicholas Shepetuk contributed to the technical report and performed the cultural resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside. The field survey was completed by Mr. Brunzell and Mr. Shepetuk.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded and new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using systematic pedestrian field survey methods. The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within

the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Cultural resources records search to review any studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Additional research through various local and regional resources
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the project site
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA guidelines
- Completion of Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum
- Sacred Lands File search through the Native American Heritage Commission.

METHODS

Research

An archaeological records search was conducted at the EIC on February 28, 2018, prior to fieldwork. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects located within one mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on March 1, 2018. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart 100 percent of the project site. Soil exposures, including natural and artificial clearings were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Research

Data from the EIC revealed that 26 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of three cultural resources within one mile of the project site. Of the 26 previous studies, four have previously assessed portions of the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

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

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project Site	Studies Within One Mile of the Project Site
<i>Corona North</i> (1981)	P-19-24210: Historic-period dairy (1/2 mile SW) P-19-24211: Historic-period bldgs. (1/2 mile WSW) P-19-24212: Historic-period dairy (3/4 mile SW)	RI-1505, 1674, 3015, *3057, 3058, 3590, 4924, 4980, *5049, 5052, 5390, 5398, 5399, *5841, 6461, 6545, 7840, 8535, 8536, 8763, 8772, 8813, *9000, 9614, 9999, 34671

*Previously surveyed portion of project site.

Field Survey

The project site is covered in oats and visibility was approximately 10 percent. Due to low visibility, vegetation was periodically moved aside so that the surface could be inspected. Sediments included damp, sandy silts with very few rocks. During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified and recorded one historic-period “unidrive turbine” water pump and associated well equipment, designated EMT1801-H-1. This resource has been recorded on DPR 523 forms (Appendix A), and a complete description follows.

EMT1801-H-1. This resource consists of an electric “unidrive turbine” water pump and accompanying well apparatus that appear to remain operational. It is unclear whether the pump is still being utilized to water the oat field that dominates the project site. Historic aerial photography indicates that a well system was in the same place by 1938 (United States Department of Agriculture 1938). The pump is embossed “Pomona Electric Unidrive Turbine”. The vertical turbine pump head was patented in 1929 by Carl E Johnson. It was designed to bring fluid from beneath the ground to higher elevations. Such pumps feature above-ground motors and are often used to pump well water to the surface to irrigate crops. A rotating impeller at the end of the shaft of the pump directs the water into it, and is powered by an AC motor (Bowler 2018; Le 2008). The resource is accompanied by an electrical distribution line connected to a modern circuit breaker via a wooden t-shaped utility tower. The tower contains a “45” inspection tag, indicating a likely pre-1945 date of installation. Although some components may be original and are historic in age, a modern cap, piping, and electrical equipment confer a relatively modern appearance.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey, one historic-period resource was identified. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

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

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

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

California Register Evaluations

EMT1801-H-1. BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding this historic-period well apparatus located on the project site. Although the site has been used for agriculture that has endured from the early 20th century until the present, the system's use of modern equipment confers poor integrity of association, materials, design, and workmanship. As a result, this resource is not eligible under California Register Criterion 1. The research has not associated the resource with any important persons (California Register Criterion 2). The system does not exhibit distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (California Register Criterion 3). BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding this property its data potential is considered exhausted. As such, the resource has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (California Register Criterion 4). Because of the failure to meet any of the above criteria combined with a lack of integrity BCR Consulting recommends that EMT1801-H-1 is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above results, BCR Consulting recommends a finding of no impacts to historical resources under CEQA for this project. BCR Consulting also recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed activities associated with the development of the project site. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section

5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A
DPR523 FORMS

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: EMT1801-H-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Corona North, CA Date: 1981

T2S; R7W; Section 23

c. Address: N/A City: Eastvale Zip: 92880

d. UTM's: Zone: 11S 445427mE/3759830mN (NAD83) Elevation: 650' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: This resource is located northeast of the northeast intersection of Archibald and Limonite Avenues.

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

This resource consists of an electric "unidrive turbine" water pump and accompanying well apparatus that appear to remain operational. It is unclear whether the pump is still being utilized to water the oat field that dominates the project site. Historic aerial photography indicates that a well system has been in the same place since 1938 (United States Department of Agriculture 1938). The pump is embossed "Pomona Electric Unidrive Turbine". The vertical turbine pump head was patented in 1929 by Carl E Johnson. It was designed to bring fluid from beneath the ground to higher elevations. Such pumps feature above-ground motors and are often used to pump well water to the surface to irrigate crops. A rotating impeller at the end of the shaft of the pump directs the water into it, and is powered by an AC motor. The resource is accompanied by an electrical distribution line connected to a modern circuit breaker via a wooden t-shaped utility tower. The tower contains a "45" inspection tag, indicating a likely pre-1945 date of installation. Although some components may be original and are historic in age, a modern cap, piping, and electrical equipment confer a relatively modern appearance (see P11 for references).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH5. Wells/Cisterns

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) Photo 1:
Vertical Turbine Pump (S view)

*P6. Date Constructed/ Age
and Sources: Historic ca.
1929-1938

*P7. Owner and Address:
ORBIS REAL ESTATE
PARTNERS
280 Newport Center Dr., Suite 240
Newport Beach, CA 92660

*P8. Recorded by:
D. Brunzell/N. Shepetuk
BCR Consulting
505 W. 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/1/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

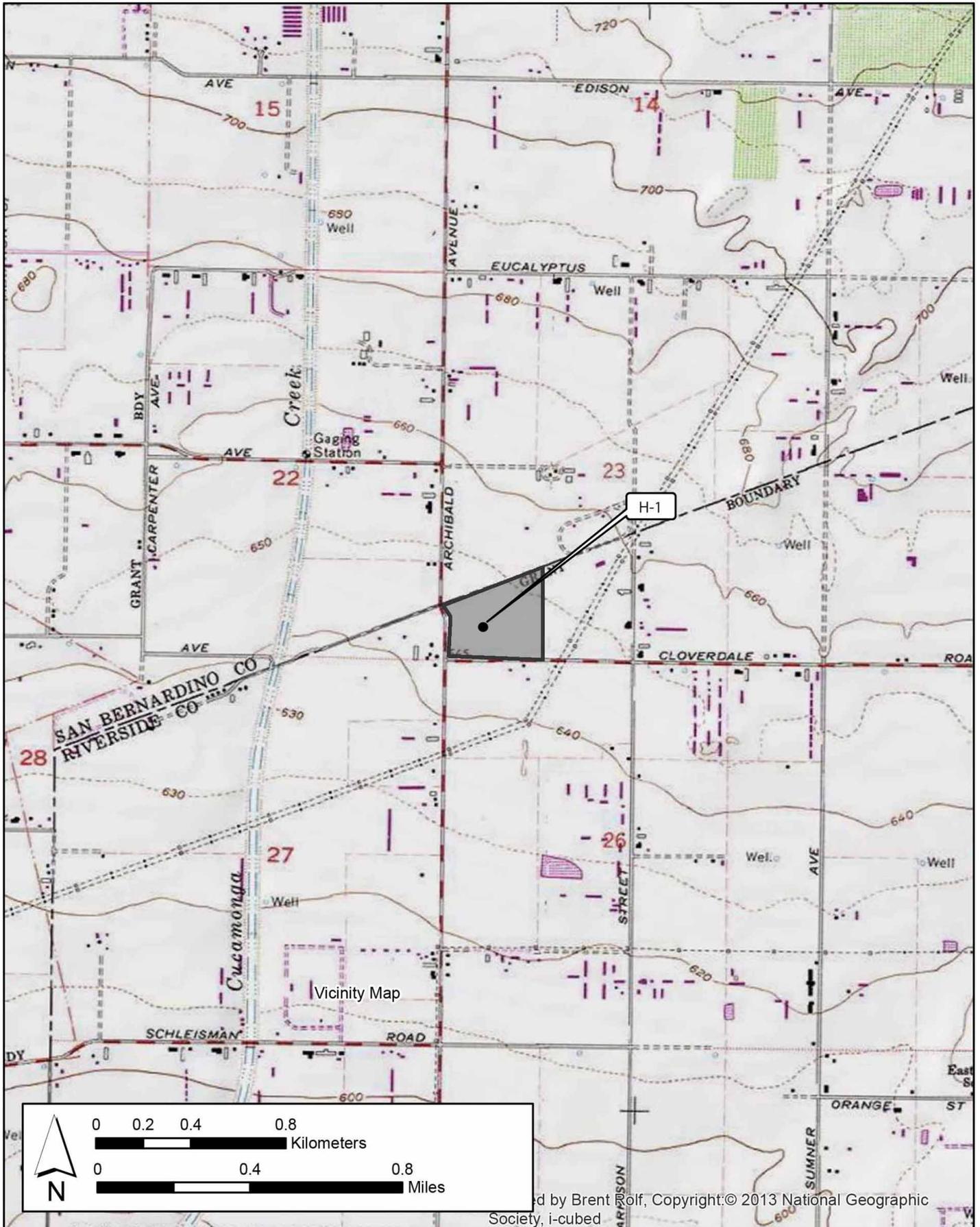
*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural
Resources Assessment NEC
Archibald and Limonite Project,
Eastvale, Riverside County,
California*

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

*Required information

*Map Name: Corona North, California

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1981



APPENDIX B
PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

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

12 March 2018

BCR Consulting
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Attn: David Brunzell, Principal Investigator / Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the Vertebrate Paleontology Records Search for the proposed NEC Archibald and Limonite Project, in the City of Eastvale, Riverside County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed NEC Archibald and Limonite Project, in the City of Eastvale, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Corona North USGS topographic quadrangle map that Nicholas Shepetuk sent to me via e-mail on 27 February 2018. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that probably occur subsurface in the proposed project area.

Approximately the eastern one-third of the proposed project area has surface deposits of younger Quaternary dune sands. Most of the proposed project area though has surface deposits that consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived broadly as alluvial fan deposits from the San Bernardino Mountains to the north. Both of these deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but at relatively shallow depth there may be older Quaternary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7811, due east of the northern-most part of the proposed project area along Sumner Road north of Cloverdale Road, that produced a fossil specimen of whipsnake, *Masticophis*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet

below the surface. Further to the south-southeast of the proposed project area, on the northwestern side of Corona west of Cota Street between Railroad Street and Harrington Street, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 1207 produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary deposits exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations there that extend down into the older Quaternary sediments, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains while not impeding development. Sediment samples should also be collected from the finer-grained deposits in the proposed project area and processed to determine their small fossil potential. Any fossils collected should be placed in an accredited 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".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX C
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Well Site Overview (View SE)



Photo 2: Project Site Overview (W)

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



February 28, 2018

Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting, LLC

Sent by E-mail: nickshepetuk@gmail.com

RE: Proposed NEC Archibald and Limonite Project, City of Eastvale; Corona North USGS
Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Shepetuk:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC 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 individuals or groups, 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 via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.

Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
2/28/2018**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Campo Band of Mission Indians

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

Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office

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

Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126

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

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

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

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Kumeyaay
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
2/28/2018**

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422

**Pechanga Band of Mission
Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
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Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

**Pechanga Band of Mission
Indians**

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Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
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Valley Center, CA, 92082
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Fax: (760) 749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

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bomazzetti@aol.com

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
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Newhall, CA, 91322 Serrano
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tsen2u@hotmail.com

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
2/28/2018**

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
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Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

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Kumeyaay

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
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Fax: (951) 654-4198

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
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Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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San Jacinto, CA, 92583
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carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
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Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Julie Hagen,
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Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

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Kumeyaay

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