

**Cultural Resource Survey
Casa Blanca Power Project.
City of Riverside, California.**

*Riverside West, CA. USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Township 3 South, Range 5 West, Section 4
+/-1-Acre Study Area*

APN #230-245-001, #230-245-002, #230-245-003

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Dates Fieldwork Conducted: April 6, 2010
Report Date: May 20, 2010

Keywords: Casa Blanca, Electrical substation, Southern Pacific Casa Blanca Station, P#33-18046, P#33-18047, P#33-18048

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1: Introduction	1
1.1 - Project Location.....	2
1.2 - Project Description.....	2
1.3 - Environmental Setting.....	8
1.3.1 - Topography, Geology, and Soils	8
1.4 - Assessment Team	8
Section 2: Cultural Setting.....	9
2.1 - Prehistoric Background.....	9
2.1.1 - Early Period (Before 6000 B.C.)	10
2.1.2 - Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)	10
2.1.3 - Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500	11
2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)	11
2.2 - Native American History	12
2.2.1 - Gabrielino.....	12
2.2.2 - The Cahuilla.....	14
2.3 - Historic Background.....	15
2.3.1 - Spanish Period (A.D. 1769 to 1821)	15
2.3.2 - The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)	16
2.3.3 - History of Southwest Riverside and the Casa Blanca Community	16
Section 3: Cultural Resource Compliance and Investigative Methods	19
3.1 - The Federal Level of Historic Analysis: Section 106.	19
3.2 - The State Level of Historic Analysis.....	20
3.2.1 - City Of Riverside Municipal Code Title 20	20
3.2.2 - Thresholds of Significance	21
Section 4: Research Design and Fieldwork Results	22
4.1 - Research Design	22
4.2 - Research Goals.....	23
4.3 - Sites and Isolates	23
4.4 - Information Center Search.....	23
4.5 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search	25
4.6 - Cultural Survey Results	25
4.7 - Evaluation of Older Structures in the Project Area	25
4.7.1 - P#33-18046 (7605 Evans Street)	25
4.7.2 - P#33-18047 (7625 Evans Street)	26
4.7.3 - P#33-18048 (7635 Evans Street)	27
4.8 - Paleontological Map Review.....	27
Section 5: Summary and Recommendations	29
5.1 - Cultural Resource Summary	29
5.1.1 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains.....	29
5.1.2 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources	29
5.2 - Paleontological Summary	30
Section 6: Certification	31
Section 7: References.....	32

LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix A: Cultural Resources Correspondence
- Appendix B: Personnel Qualifications
- Appendix C: Site Photographs
- Appendix D: DPR523 Form Sets

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources24

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map4

Exhibit 2: Local Vicinity USGS Map.....5

Exhibit 3: Local Vicinity Aerial Map (Google earth)6

Exhibit 4: Proposed Substation Plan7

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a cultural resource survey for a two-acre project site located in the City of Riverside, California. Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has performed this investigation for the proponent, the City of Riverside Utilities Department. The project site is located on Assessors Parcel Number (APN) #230-245-002 and includes APN#230-245-001 and 245-230-003, which may be purchased later for expansion purposes. The purpose of the study was to determine if significant cultural resources more than 45 years old were located within the project area and to assess whether or not there is potential that buried cultural resources will be uncovered during grading. This document has been written to fulfill State (CEQA) environmental compliance needs, as well as Title 20 of the City of Riverside Municipal Code.

The proposed use of the project site is to construct a new substation serving the electrical grid of the City. Utilities plans to demolish and replace the existing substation so as to upgrade the capacity of the station to serve the needs of local residential and business customers. This report will support an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) written for the project by MBA.

A cultural resource literature search of the project area and vicinity was conducted on April 14 2010 by MBA staff archaeologist Arabesque Said-Abdelwahed at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), which is located at the University of California, Riverside. The results of the record search indicated that many historic cultural resources are located within one mile of the project area but no known cultural resources are known within the property itself. The search showed that the properties located in the project area have never been surveyed by a professional archaeologist.

On April 6 2010, Ms. Said-Abdelwahed surveyed the project area, but no prehistoric cultural resources were observed on the ground surface. She found that exposed topsoil of the property was completely disturbed by older developments and partly covered in asphalt slabs and/or gravel. Three structures more than 45 years of age are located in the project area: one in each parcel. These were assessed for historic significance at the State and Local level of analysis and found to be not historically significant. The structures are therefore considered not historical following criteria established within California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5(a)(3). For this reason, mitigation for effect is not required and no additional research on the structures is recommended.

MBA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 31, 2010 and again on April 28, 2010 requesting a Sacred Lands File search for traditional cultural properties. The NAHC response, dated April 29 and received April 30, 2010 indicated that no sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are known within a one-half mile radius of the project area. To ensure that Native American concerns were addressed, the NAHC recommended that letters to each of the fifteen listed tribal contacts be sent. The letter was dated and sent to fifteen recipients on May 3, 2010. We waited at least seven days for responses to the letters prior to evaluating the effects of the letter consultation.

As of the date of this report, no responses to the Project parameters were received from any tribe in the area.

In our experience and with regard to projects in this area, certain tribes typically comment that they would like to see monitoring take place during any development-related excavations, but only after a proposed Project is in the public comment stage. Because we consider that the potential for impacts to such resources in this project area to be “low”, we do not recommend that a qualified archaeologist monitor the project area during earthmoving. However, should the Proponent and/or State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) recommend that cultural resource and tribal monitoring take place, this should occur as may be specified by the lead agency.

The project properties are located in an area of the County that are deemed “highly sensitive” for paleontological resources on the County RCLIS website. MBA reviewed a modern geological map associated with the project area and note that the entirety of this section of the City lies upon middle to late Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits (*Qof*) overlain by a veneer of Holocene sediments. The Holocene sediments are not sensitive for fossils, but the Pleistocene sediments are. Regardless, it is unlikely that the Pleistocene sediments will be impacted by construction of the substation because depths of 10 feet or more must be typically reached before a fossiliferous horizon is found, especially in areas where development has taken place previously. Therefore, further paleontological research and/or mitigation monitoring for this project is not recommended.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

At the request of David P. Hernandez of the City of Riverside Utilities Department (the Proponent), MBA has conducted a cultural resource assessment of about two (2) acres of land in the Casa Blanca area of the City of Riverside, California. The proposed use of the project site is to build a new electrical substation. The purpose of this report is to fulfill CEQA and City of Riverside guidelines by performing a cultural resource records search of the property, performing a field survey for the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources inside the project area, perform an historic evaluation of any older buildings located in the project area, and writing a compliant report with recommendations for avoidance or proactive mitigation measures if necessary.

Federal, State, and City of Riverside governments have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken on land under the jurisdiction of an Agency. These laws govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance. This report also allows the Proponent to fulfill Policy HP 1.2, HP 1.3, and HP 2.1 in the City of Riverside's Historic Preservation Element of the Riverside General Plan 2025, which was adopted in November of 2007. This report closely follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) reporting format for archaeological reports. This report is organized into sections and appendices, which are summarized as follows:

- Section 1 introduces the project, the location, and the cultural resources team.
- Section 2 summarizes cultural setting.
- Section 3 presents the research design and investigative methods.
- Section 4 provides cultural resource survey and records search results.
- Section 5 provides summary and management recommendations.
- Section 6 contains the project certification.
- Section 7 presents a reference list.
- Appendix A provides required cultural resource compliance documents, including Native American consultation results.
- Appendix B provides personnel qualifications.
- Appendix C provides recent photographs of the project area.
- Appendix D provides DPR523 form sets for each building in the project area.

1.1 - Project Location

Situated in the City of Riverside (Exhibit 1) at the vacant southwest corner of Harrison Street and County Farm Road (Exhibit 2), the boundaries of the project area can be found within the *Riverside West, California* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, in the southeast corner of Section 4 of Township 3 South, Range 5 West. Specifically, the project area is on APN# 230-245-001, -002 and -003 and each of the parcels have been built upon previously (see Exhibit 3).

1.2 - Project Description

The City of Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) proposes to build a new electrical substation on approximately 0.84 acres within three adjoining parcels consisting of an existing substation (APN 230-245-002) and two commercial buildings (APN 230-245-001, and 003). The Project is located between residential and commercial buildings on the south side of Evans Avenue and the Santa Fe railroad track right-of-way on the north side of the Project parcels. Exhibit 4 shows the proposed substation location, while the routes of each electrical line and subsurface conduit lines can be found in the project Initial Study. Access to the site is located on Evans Avenue. The existing electrical facility was built in the early 1950's and consists of a step-down transmission substation where voltage is brought in from subtransmission lines at a strength of 33,000 volts (33 kV) and processed so as to reduce the voltage to 4 kV. The resultant voltage is then transmitted onto outgoing power lines for distribution to residential and commercial users.

The project will result in an improvement of electrical service that will include extension of 69kV subtransmission lines into the new facility, new 12 kV distribution feeder lines, improvement of critical load relief, and add to the existing backup reliability. Parcels located southwest of the existing substation (APN 230-245-003) and northeast (APN 230-245-001) are planned to be acquired so as to allow for future improvements and increased capacity.

As shown in Exhibit 4 the new station will consist of the following build components. Construction will occur in phases as the station is reconfigured and rebuilt to planned capacity:

- Revision of existing property lines to a new configuration and construction of block walls, security fences, driveways, sidewalks and curb and gutter.
- 69kV pole bringing incoming power from corner poles on Evans Street.
- A new substation framework for incoming 69 kV power, including subtransmission line terminating structures with lightning arrestors, and line switches, low profile bus with support structures, and gas circuit breakers with air-break disconnect switches.
- New 69 kV to 12 kV oil-filled transformers with oil containment.

- New 12 kV switchgear enclosures for outgoing 12 kV power including indoor switchgear with air-break switches and vacuum circuit breakers.
- Capacitor banks in the southwest corner of the property.
- A new control building in the northeast corner of the property.

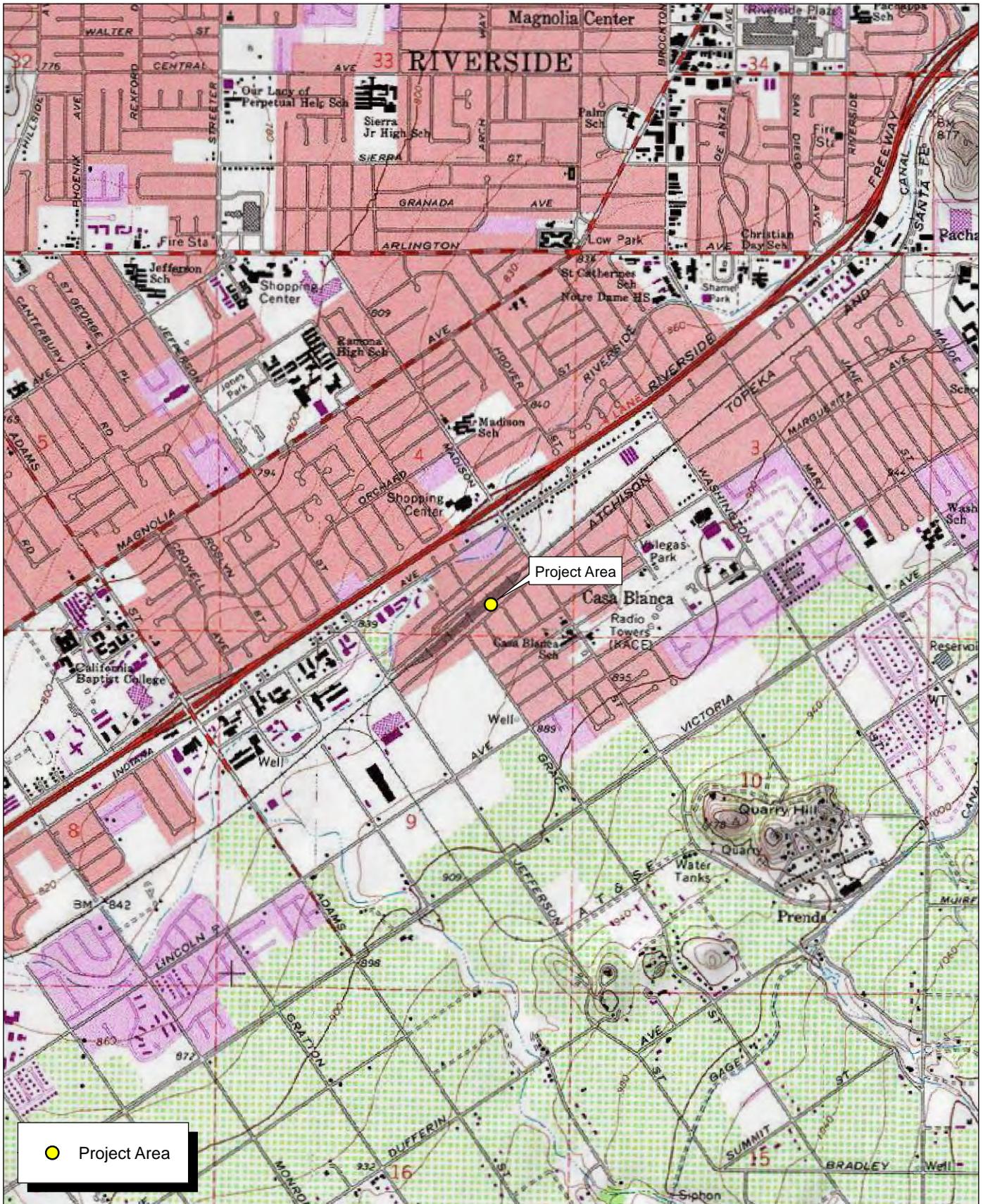
Build components of the project also include off-parcel elements, which are found on exhibits attached to the RFP (No. 1167) for the project including:

- New steel poles installed across Evans Avenue from the new substation. New overhead conductors will be strung from the new poles to the new substation.
- Installation of 5,500' of new overhead conductor on existing poles between the new substation and a junction near the corner of Washington Street and Victoria Avenue.
- Installation of 1,200 ' of new overhead conductor on existing poles between the new substation and a point along Evans Avenue just beyond Grace Street.
- Several thousand feet of (underground) conduit duct banks will be installed in previously disturbed existing street right of way extending from the new substation to various points in the neighborhood.
- 150' of trench for underground conduits will be excavated in the street right-of-way a few dozen feet southwest of the corner of Madison and Evans.

The new substation will accept 69kV power from incoming subtransmission lines, then the facility will step the voltage down to 12.47kV. Once stepped-down, the power will be sent onto outgoing distribution lines. The new substation will typically require construction of new framework for incoming lines and substation equipment. The voltage is then sent overhead to step-down power transformers and voltage regulators. The regulated voltage is then sent to a series of switchgears and onto an overhead distribution bus. From there, the voltage is sent to outgoing distribution lines.

Some undergrounding and/or vaults will be required during construction of the new station. These vaults shall be located outside the fenced area. We do not anticipate that excavations associated with the project will exceed 10 feet in depth in any area.

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Source: TOPO! USGS Riverside West (1980) 7.5' DRG.



Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base



Source: Google Earth Pro (November 16, 2009); MBA Field Survey (2010).



Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

1.3 - Environmental Setting

1.3.1 - Topography, Geology, and Soils

The project site is located, generally, in an area of far western City of Riverside that has slowly been converted during the last 50 years from farms and citrus orchards to a mix of commercial development and tract housing. The project area is located in the Casa Blanca community, which was first developed as a Hispanic enclave in the late 1800's, and is found along the north side of Evans Street southwest of Madison. The soil that will be built upon has been turned for pre-existing development; much of it is covered in concrete and gravel, and prior to about 1952 was on vacant land that may have belonged to the railroad. The older buildings structures in the project area were built between 1938 and 1948, while the houses located on the north side of Evans west of the project area were all built in 1995. Many of the parcels on the north side of Evans southwest of the project area were covered with a large packinghouse (the Victoria Citrus Association Packinghouse), which paralleled the railroad tracks and was probably demolished in the early 1980's. Lands northeast of the project area held tanks of either oil (for citrus use) or diesel to refuel trains. The old Casa Blanca Depot was observed on aerial photos gathered for this project and was located at the end of Depot Street near Railroad Avenue and was opposite the Victoria packinghouse. The Depot was demolished about 1966¹ but the footprint of the Depot remains to this day.

The project area is flat and prior to development was located on Holocene and Pleistocene alluvium. Subsurface soils are therefore rather fine, with few gravels and cobbles, until the Pleistocene deposits are reached. Review of historic aerial photographs at www.historicaerials.com show that the property

1.4 - Assessment Team

MBA Staff Archaeologist Arabesque Said-Abdelwahed conducted a records search at the EIC, University of California-Riverside on April 14, 2010. Ms. Said-Abdelwahed surveyed the project area for prehistoric cultural resources on April 6, 2010. MBA Senior Archaeologist and Historian Michael Dice, M.A. evaluated buildings located in the project area on March 31, 2010. Their professional qualifications can be found in Appendix B.

¹ http://coastdaylight.com/mq/depots_quaas.html

SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

The following is a brief overview of the prehistoric and historic background that provides a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general vicinity of the project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available but rather serves as a generalized overview. Descriptions that are more detailed can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984).

2.1 - Prehistoric Background

The development of a regional chronology in southern California is an understudied but important topic associated with regional archaeological research. Limited by the small quantity of stratified sites and a general lack of dateable samples and artifacts, current southern California chronologies are substandard and of little use for model building. In his recent book on California prehistory, Fagan (2003) does not use the archaeologists' traditional cultural sequences for this region, choosing instead to describe the stages in cultural evolution as generalized models related to recent environmental change. His socio-economic models of southern California prehistory reflect that the environment has been warming for the last 5,000 years. Regardless of this new point of view, regional archaeologists generally follow Wallace's southern California format (1955, 1978). The ultimate purpose of cultural sequencing should be to allow for meaningful comparisons of material culture attributes on an intrasite and intersite basis, and to provide the basis for culture-model building, but the loosely established timing for each period are regularly challenged as is the meaning of the individual frames of reference. Wallace's prehistoric format is as follows:

- Early Period (before 6000 B.C.);
- Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.);
- Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500); and
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769).

Wallace also argued (Wallace 1978) that the stages prior to 2000 B.C. in southern California could be assigned to a Modified Millingstone period (Period III: 3000 to 2000 B.C.), a standard Millingstone period (Period II: 6000 to 3000 B.C.) and a San Dieguito period (Period I: 9000 to 6000 B.C.).

Warren (1968) terms the early period the San Dieguito Tradition (before 5500 B.C.), the middle periods the Encinitas Tradition (5500 B.C. to A.D. 600) and the late period the Shoshonean Tradition (A.D. 600 to A.D. 1769). The Late Period has also been subdivided into the San Luis Rey I (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1500) and the San Luis Rey II (post 1500). The difference between the latter two is the introduction of locally made brownware pottery, the first indigenous pottery in southern California (Cameron 1999).

Wallace's cultural stages are associated with material culture patterning observed in the archaeological record, which is believed to have taken place in response to a gradual change from a primarily hunting-subsistence mode to a plant gathering and hunting mode. Archaeologists hypothesize (Fagan 2003) that specialization and selective exploitation of micro-environments seems to have taken place gradually beginning about 3000 B.C. Toolkits become more skillfully made and variations in tool types increase statewide. Regional and local specializations appear to become distinct statewide at or about this time. Although the early history of native Californians is poorly understood, ethnographic patterns derived from such analyses may in the future allow archaeologists to determine when particular sites were occupied in the absence of good radiometric or thermoluminescence dating.

A detailed description of the prehistory of southern California can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984). Fagan (2003), Moratto and Chartkoff and Chartkoff provide recent overviews of California archaeology in general and review the history of the coastal regions in southern California. The following provides a brief overview of the prehistory and history of the southwestern portion of the County of Riverside.

2.1.1 - Early Period (Before 6000 B.C.)

Beginning with the first human presence in California (dated to about 11,000 years ago), prehistoric artifacts and cultural activities appear to represent a big-game hunting tradition. Much has been made of the few sites that exist in contemporary studies (e.g. Wallace 1978). Unfortunately, very few sites from the Early Period exist, especially in inland areas. Of the Early Period sites that have been excavated and dated, most exhibit a refuse assemblage suggesting short-term occupations. Such sites have been detected in caves and around fluvial lakes fed by streams that existed near the end of the last glaciation. Chipped stone tools at these sites are clearly ancient, are not made later in the Prehistoric period and reflect a specialized tool kit used by hunters. Large-stemmed bifaces are common. Millingstones and dart point are not part of the Early Period toolkit.

2.1.2 - Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)

The onset of the Millingstone Period appears to correspond with an interval of warm and dry weather known as the Altithermal (Wallace 1978). Artifact assemblages begin to reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems because grinding tools are found at these sites. For inland locales, it has been assumed that exploitation of grass seeds formed a primary subsistence activity. Artifact assemblages include choppers and scraper planes, but there are a reduced number of large bifaces in the excavated assemblages. Sites are occupied for a much greater amount of time than Early Period sites.

The regional distribution of Millingstone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. Here, large groups for a portion of

the year would have occupied a base camp, with smaller bands occupying subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions would have provided a seasonally and spatially dispersed resource base, restricting sedentary occupation, compared to the coastal areas. Overall, the Millingstone toolkit in the Los Angeles basin is typified by large and heavy deep-basin metates, wedge-shaped manos and large choppers and scrapers. Projectile points are few and dart points do not yet exist. Flaked lithic tools are slightly larger and cruder than later periods. “Cogstones” first appear.

2.1.3 - Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)

Dating between roughly 3000 B.C. and A.D. 500, the Intermediate Period represents a slow technological transition likely related to the slowly drying and warming climate. Site artifact assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period. Technologically speaking, these sites are difficult to distinguish from earlier sites in the absence of radiometric dates. Additionally, these sites generally contain a reduced number of large-stemmed or notched projectile points but often an increased number of portable mortars and pestles. The lack of large points combined with the presence of mortars and pestles suggest that the aboriginal populations may have harvested, processed, and consumed acorns and other seeds over and above hunting.

Due to a general lack of data, the settlement and subsistence systems and the cultural evolution of this period is not well understood. It has been proposed by some researchers that group sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable high-yield plant food resources. The duration and intensity of occupation of base camps increased during this period, especially in the later part of the period. Overall, the Intermediate Period toolkit in the Los Angeles basin is vague, with elements of the Millingstone Horizon (heavy grinding implements) and the Late Prehistoric Period. A higher percentage of projectile points occur and smaller chipped stone tools are used. It has been assumed for decades that mortars and pestles became commonplace during this period and that most of the bedrock mortars found in southern California were ground out during this period. Currently, bedrock mortars cannot be dated by any reliable means.

2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Extending from about A.D. 500 to Spanish contact in A.D. 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. Village sites are common. Late assemblages characteristically contain small projectile or dart points, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. In addition, assemblages include steatite bowls, asphaltum artifacts, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. Use of bedrock milling stations is purported to have been widespread during this period, as it was in the previous one. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Pottery, previously traded into the area, is made locally during the latest stage of this Period and is of simple construction technology (Cameron 1999).

One of the key reasons for understanding how culture change is perceived archaeologically is from the standpoint of determining where the ancestors of living indigenous Native Americans came from. Nothing can illustrate this concept better than to examine the “Shoshonean wedge” concept as first proposed by Kroeber (1925). Because the root languages of the indigenous southern Californians are of two types (Hokan and Uto-Aztecan) and because southwest Uto-Aztecan presence (Nevada, Arizona, etc.) is dated prehistorically late, it is assumed that Uto-Aztecan speakers entered southern California hundreds of years before the Spanish explored the coast (A.D. 700 to 1400). Without an analysis of specific cultural markers derived from dated sites (Koerper 1981), it is not possible to distinguish between culture-material artifact assemblages of newly in-migrated groups and their antecedents.

2.2 - Native American History

2.2.1 - Gabrielino

According to Bean and Smith (1978), the project area lies in the far southeastern portion of an area utilized by the Gabrielino. Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) form the primary historical sources for this group. By about A.D. 1200, peoples known as the Kukamongan were clustered around a large hill (Red Hill) located west of Alta Loma. The arrival of Spanish explorers and the establishment of missions and outposts during the 18th century ended the prehistoric period in California and, due to the introduction of diseases such as smallpox and mass removal of local Indian groups to Mission San Gabriel and Mission San Juan Capistrano, Gabrielino society began to fragment.

The Project Area lies along the far eastern edge of an area generally thought to have been utilized by Native Americans that were once associated with the Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Vane 1979). Indigenous native culture was forever modified after the arrival of the Spanish soldiers. Bean and Smith (1978) characterize the area as the "Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills" zone of the Gabrielino culture. The arrival of Spanish explorers and the establishment of missions and outposts during the 18th century ended the prehistoric period in California.

The Gabrielino occupied the majority of the Los Angeles basin in Los Angeles and Orange counties. Their territory included the watersheds of the San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles rivers, and several of the smaller streams of the Santa Monica Mountains and Santa Ana Mountains. They also inhabited the offshore islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. Although the Gabrielino inhabited a large territory, in many ways, they are considered among the least known of all Native Californians. This is partially attributed to their location in the present day Los Angeles County where they were quickly assimilated into the nearby missions and European culture (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Gabrielino spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin.

The total Gabrielino population at about 1770 A.D. was roughly 5,000 people, based on an estimate of 100 small villages of 50 to 200 people. Their range is generally thought to have been on the Pacific coast from Malibu to San Pedro Bay and south to Aliso Creek, then east to Temescal Canyon, then north to the headwaters of the San Gabriel River. Also included were several islands, including Catalina. This large area encompasses the city of Los Angeles, much of Rancho Cucamonga, Corona, Glendale, and Long Beach. By 1800, most Gabrielinos either had been killed, or were affiliated with the Missions.

The first modern social analyses of Gabrielino culture took place in the early part of the 20th century (Kroeber 1925), but by that time acculturation and disease had taken its toll. Nonetheless, the early ethnographers viewed the Gabrielino as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers. Influenced by coastal and interior environmental settings, their material culture was quite elaborate and consisted of well-made wood, bone, stone, and shell items. Included among these was a hunting stick made to bring down numerous types of game. Located in an area of extreme environmental diversity, large villages may have been permanent, such as that found on or near Red Hill in western Rancho Cucamonga, with satellite villages utilized seasonally. Their living structures were large, domed, and circular thatched rooms that may have housed multiple families. The society exhibited ranked individuals, possibly chiefs, who possessed a much higher level of economic power than unranked persons.

Gabrielino population estimates are difficult to reconstruct, but are thought to have ranged into the thousands with as many as 50 to 100 villages occupied at one time. Spanish documents estimate village population size between 50 and 200 inhabitants. The material culture of the Gabrielino was quite elaborate and even everyday utensils were decorated with shell inlaid, carvings, rare materials, and paintings. The Gabrielino decorative and functional items made of steatite (soapstone) quarried from Santa Catalina Island. The Gabrielino were also known for producing high quality basketry made from local grasses and rush stems. Gabrielino houses were made by driving poles into the ground, then arching the poles in the center where they were tied and a thick layer of woven grasses was placed over the poles for a roof (Bean and Smith 1978). Some of these structures were huge and may have provided shelter for as many as 70 people. Every village also had a sweathouse, similar in form to the houses but partly subterranean with a roof entrance. A typical Gabrielino village consisted of several houses, a sweat lodge, storage huts, a ceremonial enclosure and a dedicated cemetery located at a distance from the living quarters. Labor was divided between the sexes with men conducting the hunting and fishing excursions and the women collecting and processing most of the plant materials and basket production. The elderly of both sexes taught children and cared for the young. Death rituals varied but typically included cremations on the mainland and burials on the islands. The deceased possessions either were buried with them or were kept for the annual mourning ceremony (Bean and Smith 1978).

2.2.2 - The Cahuilla

The Cahuilla belong to the Shoshonean linguistic family and have had definitive historical relationships with the Hopi of Arizona, the Gabrieliño, and Digueno of the southern Californian coast and the Luiseño of Riverside County as well as other desert tribes such as the Kamia, Chemehuevi, Paiute, and Serrano. The Cahuilla population prior to Spanish contact could have been as numerous as 6,000 persons, in an area encompassing more than 2,400 square miles (Bean 1978; Bean and Saubel 1979; Strong 1972). The project area is west of and peripheral to traditional Cahuilla tribal territory and may have been used by them during the prehistoric period. Lands located along the Santa Ana River, located roughly three miles to the north, were far more useful to local tribes because water flows in the River were permanent. Little permanent water was found in the Riverside area except along the River itself.

Cahuilla villages were determined according to their proximity to a defined water source and access to a food-gathering locale. Village sites were usually located near alluvial fans, streams or at the base of mountains for protection against the winds. The Cahuilla can be discussed according to their primary village locality: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Valley Cahuilla, while other Desert Cahuilla settlements were located around hand dug wells and watering holes. Typically, one clan or family occupied several food-gathering locations and guarded these areas against other Cahuilla clans (Bean 1972 and 1978; Oswalt 1988; Strong 1972).

The pottery associated with the Cahuilla has been stylistically and ornamentally compared to that of an ancient Pueblo style, as well as to the Colorado River Indians, the Digueno, Luiseño, and Mohave (Bean and Lawton 1975; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). It is constructed in coil form, and then shaped with a polishing stone and wooden paddle to be baked or fired in the sun. In many cases, their pottery was incised for decoration (Bean and Lawton 1975; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). Kroeber and Hooper (1978) suggest that the Cahuilla had four definitive pottery forms: an open bowl or dish, a cooking pot, a small-rimmed vessel and a wider opening rimmed vessel; while Bean and Lawton (1975) suggest that ladles, trays and pipes were also manufactured. Baskets were also an important item to a Cahuilla clan and were typically made in a variety of shapes and sizes, but always produced from a coil of mesquite branches, willow, or palm leaves. Grasses were used in the foundation and the only tool used to manufacture these baskets was a needle. These needles were either fashioned from the leg bone of a deer or made from a heavy cactus needle set into a wooden handle (Bean 1978).

Cahuilla homes were generally constructed with forked posts, which supported wood ceiling beams. These structures were then completely covered in thatch, which was slightly mixed with sand or soil. In some cases, the floor was slightly subterranean and each house was positioned so that a level of privacy was attained (Bean 1978; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). Wilke (1978) notes that the Cahuilla homes were generally hidden in mesquite groves, which effectively obscured them from plain view.

Ceremony and ritual was of great importance to the Cahuilla (Bean 1978). Deep ceremonial ties existed between the Serrano and the Cahuilla, and it is thought that the desert Cahuilla may have

adopted certain ceremonial practices from the Serrano (Strong 1972). Frequently practiced ceremonies include multiple rituals for the mourning of the dead, the eagle dance, summer and winter solstice celebrations and separate boys' and girls' initiation rites (Strong 1972). This cultural linkage between the Cahuilla and Serrano is then furthered by inferences from Mission baptismal records and Serrano oral tradition.

The first recorded contact between the native Cahuilla and European culture was in 1776. At this time, the Anza expedition was traveling through Los Coyotes Canyon. The next recorded contact does not occur until 1809 through the San Gabriel Mission, when the missionaries were baptizing the Cahuilla (Bean 1972; Wilke and Lawton 1975). Based on information from the 1823 and 1826 expeditions of Jose Romero, the Cahuilla could speak Spanish and were running cattle from Palm Springs through the San Gorgonio Pass (Bean 1972).

Mission Indians throughout most of southern California and Northern Baja California began demanding that the Missions be turned over to them permanently during 1834 to 1835. When this did not occur, local Indian groups began abandoning and attacking the missions. In 1851, the Cahuilla were extremely hostile towards the Europeans and planned an uprising in Hemet with further plans to attack and destroy Los Angeles; however, with the help of Cahuilla Chief Juan Antonio the uprising was thwarted (Bean and Lawton 1975).

Eventually a state of equilibrium developed in the region and Mexican officials and Rancho owners began utilizing local Indians as allies, soldiers, and guardians (Bean 1972; Forbes 1989). According to Forbes, in 1842 a band of Mountain Cahuilla served as an auxiliary force for the Lugo family in the Colton-San Bernardino area. A Desert Cahuilla leader named Cabezon also became a Mexican ally. These Indian forces helped in capturing and killing hostages as well as defending livestock. Cahuilla leaders such as Cabezon functioned as intermediaries between other Cahuilla bands, Europeans, and the Spanish-Mexican people (Bean 1972; Bean and Lawton 1975).

2.3 - Historic Background

2.3.1 - Spanish Period (A.D. 1769 to 1821)

Father Junipero Serra was sent to Alta California to create a chain of Missions and Mission outposts to bring Christianity to the indigenous population, and create a foundation for colonization of the region. Located between the previously established presidios in Monterey and San Diego, Serra had military assistance in his quest and the San Bernardino area came under the early control of Spanish soldier Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garces. According to Juan Caballeria (1902 in Lugo 1950), on May 20 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz founded and performed a ceremony to consecrate a new Mission San Gabriel supply station, including a chapel, at the *Guachama Ranchería*. This was an existing native village near the mouth of San Timoteo Canyon. According to Harley (1988 and 1989), it is likely that Dumetz never made this trip and that Caballeria, who was the keeper of Mission San Gabriel history at the time, had fabricated much of the story.

2.3.2 - The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

After years of internal fighting, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821 and Alta California became the northern frontier of the State of Mexico. The Mission padres were forced to swear allegiance to Mexico in 1822. Secularization of the missions took place over the next decade and the former mission lands were taken from the Franciscans to the politically attached Mexican families that had settled in the area. The Secularization Act went into legal effect in 1834. The rancho culture, first formed by the Spanish, perpetuated a cattle based economy that had been able to dominate the Native American cultures. A trail from Sonora to the San Gabriel area passed through San Timoteo Canyon and along the Santa Ana River. This brought new settlers to the region and the middle Santa Ana area was used as a trail route between San Bernardino, the Butterfield Stage route between Rincon and Chino, and the small communities in what is now Orange County.

2.3.3 - History of Southwest Riverside and the Casa Blanca Community

The project lies in what was known as a “no-mans-land” located southeast of the furthest southeast corner of the Rancho La Sierra (also called the La Sierra de Santa Ana or the Rancho La Sierra - Sepulveda) grant, which was a 17,774-acre Mexican land grant in part derived from land peripheral to the old Mission San Gabriel landholdings. The eastern portion of the Rancho was granted to Dona Vincenta Sepulveda in 1846, by Mexican Governor Pio Pico. Her brother-in-law, Bernardo Yorba, had filed a claim for the entire property a year earlier, so Pico split the property in half, giving the eastern half to Dona Vincenta and the western half to Yorba (Lech 2004). The Yorba section of the ranch lands were located primarily where the City of Corona is now, which the Sepulveda portion was more eastern and now includes the city of Norco, and the western half of the City of Riverside south of the south bank of the Santa Ana River. The old Mexican land claims took several decades to clear, but once the United States Lands Commission affirmed the claim to the La Sierra, Dona Vincenta was able to patent it and received title in 1877 (Gunther 1984).

In the 1860's the Santa Ana River and watershed underwent a massive flood (1863-1864), then a two-year drought ensued. This type of event, now known to be a typical aspect of Southern California weather patterns, had never been seen by locals before and, as a result, devastated the entire cattle ranching industry. According to Boyd (1922), the Dona Vincenta's Rancho was sold in 1881 to her cousin by marriage, Abel Stearns. Like most *Californio* landholders at the time, Stearns pegged his fortune on cattle and was eventually forced to sell out to American developers in order to settle flood and drought-related debts. By 1880, developers, who were intent on developing citrus agricultural and citrus-related infrastructure, had bought much of the available land in southwestern Riverside. Many of these developers took advantage of the weakness of the old system by establishing water rights first, then buying foreclosed properties from the old cattle ranchers.

Water and railroads were the key to development of viable agricultural economies in California. Water was brought into the area by two competing citrus colonies. The Upper canal (Riverside No. 1) was built in 1870-1874 by the Southern California Colony Association and the City of Riverside.

The Lower canal (Riverside No. 2) was built by the Arlington Association and the City of Riverside. Once finished the colonies' water delivery system was combined by the City of Riverside for regional water delivery. The headgates were located along the Santa Ana northwest of the original downtown. The Casa Blanca area was first built upon by the Lockwood Brothers, who bought a large available tract and formed the ranch in 1878 (Holmes 1912). Their ranch house was large and painted white. In 1887, the Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles Railroad began construction of a new segment between the town of Orange and High Grove (Robertson 1988), and was completed the following year by the California Central. Many of these small railroads were merged into the AT&SF in the early 1900's. According to Gudde and Wright (1969, 3rd Edition), when the railroad was put through, the CC built a station near the Lockwood place and proclaimed it "Casa Blanca" because the large white Lockwood ranch house could be seen from the stop. Casa Blanca was one of three stations built between downtown Riverside and Temescal Creek. Each station featured sidings so that local trains could hook onto boxcars filled with citrus products.

A small townsite was established, platted, and was christened the 'Village of Casa Blanca' (Lech 2004) in the late 1800's. The little town was centrally located inside the citrus zone so that local workers, who either rented or were fortunate enough to be able to buy property, could walk to the packinghouses and groves. Reviews of Riverside-Chicano history have focused upon segregated barrios that popped up in the Riverside area before World War II and the 'separate and unequal' southern California school districts (Mirande 1985). The reality of southern California was that it was a destination for working Mexican immigrants, and the white establishment forced the Mexican laborers to live in certain places and have their children attend certain schools (Etulain 2002). Casa Blanca was one such locale. As a result, the ethnic identity has never left it. Mexican families were preferred over single men because there was less turnover (Street 2004). This meant that small residential areas like Casa Blanca could be established and thrive within a segregated system. Many of the homes in the Casa Blanca community were built in the 1920's in the Spanish Classical revival style. This was a highly popular style for residences at the time and could be built using locally-manufactured materials such as stacked cinder block walls and poured concrete. The Casa Blanca School, located at the corner of Fern and Madison, was the focal point for segregation for many years. Riverside City schools were segregated until 1965. Latino school districts were begun in 1874 when white immigrants created the Trujillo School District to serve residents of La Placita. Mexican immigrants replaced the original Chinese and Japanese workers and were forced to live in various neighborhoods (Haas 1996).

Review of the 1938 aerial found in the Phase 1 ESA for this project shows that all three parcels were devoid of structures. The Victoria packinghouse was in existence, as was a warehouse and farm located at the corner of Madison and Evans. The Depot was located opposite the packinghouse. The land between the packinghouse and Madison/Evans was mostly vacant.

Review of the 1948 historic aerial photograph on the www.historicaerials.com website shows that the project area exhibited one small building on APN #230-245-001 and another on -003. The substation parcel, -002, was vacant. Lands to the northeast were being developed for railroad or citrus infrastructure use. The large tanks observed on the aerial could have held smudge oil or diesel. In 1948, the properties to the southwest exhibit the large Victoria packinghouse, while properties to the north exhibit diesel/oil tanks. The 1948 aerial also shows the warehouse structure at the corner of Evans and Madison on the south side of the railroad tracks, but the 1967 aerial shows this structure is gone. Marty Quaas' railroading website states that the Casa Grande Depot was torn down in 1966. The substation can again be clearly seen on the 1953 and 1967 aerials.

SECTION 3: CULTURAL RESOURCE COMPLIANCE AND INVESTIGATIVE METHODS

3.1 - The Federal Level of Historic Analysis: Section 106.

Required for the purposes of this analysis, a review of techniques associated with the Section 106 process can also assist in understanding of State and local evaluative processes.

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section (§)106 process. Federal agencies are responsible for initiating Section 106 review and completing the steps in the process that are outlined in the regulations. Furthermore, Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR). Under Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR) Part 800.8, all federal agencies are specifically required to coordinate compliance with Section 106 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. The implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NR is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d].

Properties less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the NR if they exhibit exemplary cultural characteristics. Listing on the NR requires integrity, and it is the integrity of the resource that must be addressed first in any one analysis.

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

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
- D. Yields, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

3.2 - The State Level of Historic Analysis

At the CEQA level of analysis, a site or structure may be considered an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California (PRC §5020.1(j)) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the NR or the California Register of Historical Resources (CR), following 14 CFR §4850. CEQA allows for local historic resource guidelines to serve as the CR criteria, if enacted by local legislation, to act as the equivalent of the State criteria.

If the resource has integrity and any one of the criteria noted below are met at the State level of analysis, the resource would be considered significant and a direct impact to the cultural resource would be considered a significant impact on the environment. Typically, researchers in California use a 45-year age threshold following SHPO recommendations. The time lag of five years between the State and federal criteria is explained by the fact that it takes about five years to plan for and redevelop any one property. Following CCR 15064.5(a)(3), the criteria for State eligibility is thus:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

3.2.1 - City Of Riverside Municipal Code Title 20

The purpose of Title 20 is to promote the public health, safety and general welfare by providing for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of improvements, buildings, structures, signs, objects, features, sites, places, areas, districts, neighborhoods, streets, works of art, natural features and significant permanent landscaping having special historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic value in the City. A “cultural resource” is defined as improvements, buildings, structures, signs, features, sites, scenic areas, views and vistas, places, areas, landscapes, trees, or other objects, which are of scientific, aesthetic, educational, cultural, architectural, social, political, military, historical or archaeological significance to the citizens of the City, the State of California, the Southern California region, or the Nation. This may be determined eligible for designation or designated and determined to be appropriate for preservation by the City Cultural Heritage Board, or by the City Council on appeal, pursuant to the provisions of this Title, or which may be eligible for listing or designation on any current or future State or Federal register.

Prior to the issuance of any applicable permits, the Cultural Heritage Board shall have discretionary authority to review and approve applications and actions to restore, rehabilitate, alter, develop and/or demolish cultural resources pursuant to the provisions of Title 20. The Board has assigned review of proposed projects that may impact listed or potentially listable cultural resources to qualified staff. Title 20 also provides City staff an opportunity to review potential City Landmark (Chapter 20.20) sites, Structures of Merit (Chapter 20.21) and Historic Districts (Chapter 20.25). Where applicable, a newly identified cultural resource should be evaluated against criteria established for City Landmark and Structure of Merit status by a qualified specialist with concurrence by the Cultural Heritage Board.

3.2.2 - Thresholds of Significance

If a professional is asked to determine if a site is a “unique archaeological (historic) resource” under CEQA and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed prior to testing/evaluation. This is a procedure recommended to professionals by OHP/State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The threshold of significance is simply a point where the qualities of significance are defined during the analysis and the resource is believed to be a “unique archaeological (historic) resource” under CEQA. An adverse effect to a “unique resource” is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced such that it no longer meets the significance criteria. In lay terms, should an analysis show that the development will destroy the unique elements of a site, but leave non-unique elements intact, then the significance of the site will be lost and there must be mitigation for the loss of the unique elements.

If a prehistoric site is tested, it is traditionally held that buried features such as, hearths, burials, middens, etc., could hold analytical information that will pass the significance threshold and make the site eligible for listing on the CR under Criterion D. For historic archaeological sites, analysis of the condition and integrity of the architecture at the modern ground surface level may cause the site to pass the threshold under Criterion A, B and/or D. For historic buildings, the completeness and integrity of the structural architecture may cause the site to pass the threshold under Criterion A, B and/or C.

The threshold should be associated with the site context or theme. If sets of unusual artifacts, buried but unusual buildings, or human remains are detected during tests of cultural resources in Project Area, or if a historical review of the property finds that it was once associated with a person and/or event of historical significance at the State/National level, the sites will likely be considered potentially significant for CR/NRHP listing. In the event that the significance of the site will be reduced below the threshold because of development, a recommendation for data collection, a Phase III excavation, must be submitted to the Lead Agency.

SECTION 4: RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELDWORK RESULTS

The primary purpose of the cultural resource pedestrian survey is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within the project area, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by development. Because of its small size, the project area will be examined using a reconnaissance technique, where all lands accessible to observation were examined. There are no constraints to any procedure as the property was open and the existing vegetation and topography did not force deviations in project design. SHPO recommends that any sites detected during a survey must be recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and, if impacted by development, must be evaluated for significance during the environmental compliance and planning processes.

4.1 - Research Design

Previous research can provide a general basic understanding of cultural resources that might be found within the project area. While several archaeological survey projects have been done near the project margins, research on the history of the City and people of Casa Blanca area does exist.

General topic areas common to southern California prehistory include 1) prehistoric chronology, 2) subsistence strategies, 3) settlement patterning, 4) exchange, and 5) tool technology. Historic topic areas include 1) land use, 2) personal backgrounds and 3) construction timetables. These general topics are contexts of research are difficult to address at the inventory level of analysis, but do provide a background for making statements about what is seen during an inventory. These topics allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated within the framework of the local site area as well as in the broader context of the region.

For this reason, the goals of an archaeological survey study are to determine whether cultural resources are located within or near a defined project area, what type of resources are present or could be present, and to predict the chance for future discoveries of sites in the project area if construction-related impacts take place. Research assumptions were based upon the findings of the records search conducted at the EIC.

The research assumptions for the field survey consisted of the following:

1. The probability for detecting prehistoric archaeological sites appears to be moderate, based upon the fact that most of the region has been developed for citrus in the very early 20th Century and this type of development tends to destroy sites of significance. The property is located near a series of milling slick sites, but all are located in the hills to the west and southwest
2. The probability for detecting historic-age resources appears to be moderate because historic aerials show most of the Park area to be developed has been heavily tilled. Historic structure

complexes are located near the project area and it is possible that remnants of such resources will be detected during the survey.

4.2 - Research Goals

The goal of this study was to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project area, determine whether or not any existing cultural resources should be considered significant resources, and develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Thus, this study consisted of six distinct efforts:

1. Request of NAHC Sacred Lands File record search and contact with appropriate tribal groups and individuals.
2. Review of previous cultural resource sites and studies in the region.
3. Examination of archived aerial photographs, topographic maps, and road maps.
4. Evaluation of cultural resource sensitivity.
5. Conduct a transect survey of the project area.
6. Development of recommendations associated with mitigation monitoring and/or impacts to existing cultural resources following CEQA Guidelines.

4.3 - Sites and Isolates

Prehistoric and historic cultural resource sites can vary in form and function from area to area. Prehistoric and historic cultural resources are defined as three or more items, such as lithics, stone tools, glass, cans, etc., that are not from a single source or material found within a 10 square meter area. Historic sites that could qualify as significant in California are typically more than 45 years old or have the potential to be more than 45 years old at the time of construction. These definitions assume that items found in an area with a diversity of materials can represent more than a single activity at a location. Discrete components of a site, also known as loci, may be identified to represent repeated activity, such as milling stations, hearths, or isolated structures.

Recordation of each site and isolate will follow the most recent site recordation manual developed by SHPO (dated March 1995). Photographs of the features or individual artifact made during the recordation phase will be intended to show the basic qualities and location of the resource as a whole.

4.4 - Information Center Search

On April 14, 2010, MBA staff archaeologist Arabesque Said-Abdelwahed conducted a records search at the EIC. To identify any historic properties, she examined the current inventories of the NRHP, CR, CHL, and CPHI. In addition, the HRI and certain archival maps of the City region were copied to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources.

According to the EIC files, 15 block-transect surveys, spot surveys, and linear surveys have been conducted within the 1-mile search radius. Of these, none have occurred in the project area. EIC files indicated that there no known cultural resources located within the project area, and 17 resources are known within the 1-mile search radius. The NR-listed Bettner House is located at 8193 Magnolia Avenue and cannot be observed from the project area. The NR-listed Victoria Avenue is located about ¾ mile southeast of the project area and cannot be seen from the project area. None of the other older resources are listed on any registry nor can these be seen from the project area because the level of surrounding development is too dense. The records search also suggests that it is unlikely that buried cultural resources will be found on the modern ground surface.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Name	Location	Type	~1 mile radius	~0.5 mile radius	~0.25 mile radius	On Site?
CA-RIV-4495H	various	Riverside Canal No. 1 (Upper Canal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-RIV-4791H	various	Riverside Canal No. 2 (Lower Canal)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-5577	Section 10	Residence built more than 45 years ago.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-5820	Section 12	Historic orchard and irrigation works	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-9528	Section 4	NR-listed Bettner House	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-11361	various	NR-listed Victoria Avenue.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-11880	Section 9	School built more than 45 years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-13219	Section 3	Residence built more than 45 years ago.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-13220	Section 3	Residence built more than 45 years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-13293	Section 3	Residence built more than 45 years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-13294	Section 3	Residence built more than 45 years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-14380	Section 3	Residence built more than 45 years ago.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-14381	Section 3	Residence built more than 45 years ago.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P#33-17218	Section 10	Orchard irrigation works	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No

Table 1 (cont.): Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Name	Location	Type	~1 mile radius	~0.5 mile radius	~0.25 mile radius	On Site?
P#33-17250	Section 3	Residence built more than 45 years ago.	☒	☐	☐	No
P#33-17251	Section 3	Residence built more than 45 years ago.	☒	☐	☐	No
Legend: x = Present within radius blank = Not present within radius Source data location: EIC Appendix A provides proof of the Search						

4.5 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

MBA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 31 and again on April 29, 2010 requesting a Sacred Lands File search for traditional cultural properties. The NAHC response, dated April 29 and received April 30, 2010 indicated that no sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are known within a one-half mile radius of the project area. To ensure that Native American concerns are addressed, the NAHC recommended that letters to each of the fifteen listed tribal contacts be sent. This first version of this letter was dated and sent to all 15 recipients on May 3, 2010. As of the date of this report, no local tribe has responded to our request.

4.6 - Cultural Survey Results

The Ms. Said-Abdelwahed surveyed the project area on April 6 2010. The entirety of each parcel associated with the project site was examined using the reconnaissance technique. No prehistoric resources were detected, and much of the project site was covered with concrete, asphalt and other prepared surfaces. The topsoil in the existing substation site was prepared gravel/ground with a small amount of poured concrete. The other parcels exhibited concrete foundations and pads, small structures, with very little native ground exposed. The project area contained three structures that were 45 years old and older, so these were evaluated for significance following technical approaches processes associated with CCR 15064.5 and Title 20 of the City of Riverside Municipal Code.

4.7 - Evaluation of Older Structures in the Project Area

4.7.1 - P#33-18046 (7605 Evans Street)

7605 Evans Street is located on APN #230-245-001. The building consists of an elongated painted single story commercial brick structure located between the old ATSF yard and Evans Street within the Hispanic community of Casa Blanca. The structure can be seen on the 1948 www.historicaerials.com photo and it may represent a garage in that year. It cannot be seen on a aerial photo dated 1938. Today, it is a small neighborhood bar known as Los Aces. The rear of the structure could be accessed through the fence of the adjacent substation, and the GoogleEarth aerial

photo (see Exhibit 3 above) shows that a concrete pad was built there but no superstructure exists. The property may have been used before 1948 to house vehicles associated with the packinghouse since the Casa Blanca station was located on the north side of the railroad tracks and the packinghouse was several hundred feet to the southwest. The original garage openings have been bricked over interiorly leaving exposed columnar supports or “pilasters”.

The aerial photos suggest the building at 7605 Evans was probably built as part of the railroading infrastructure in that it may have served as a garage for railroad-related vehicles, but its isolation from the rest of the facilities serving the Casa Blanca Depot suggest that it was either packinghouse related or that it was part of a commercial or residential establishment on the south side of Evans that did not have access to the land necessary for a garage.

In the 1940’s, there were at least five parallel sidings plus the two main lines at Casa Blanca. The ATSF (Santa Fe) railroad controlled both lines between Riverside and Orange. This line was first built by the Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles Railway in 1886, incorporated as the California Central in 1887, and was probably bought up by the ATSF in the 1890’s. The 1948 aerial photo shows that properties north of Evans Street exhibited storage tanks (water or diesel), storage buildings, and small warehouses. The layout of Casa Blanca as a community was clearly separated from Riverside by orchards and fields, and the small lots with narrow houses, some of which exist in good condition today, faced the economic center of attention, the railroad. In 1948, it is probable that the streets in town were still dirt, although Evans Street was clearly paved. The building is about 20x50’ in size, roughly 12 feet tall and does not appear to have been added onto since was constructed. Thus, the integrity of the building appears to be good. The building is of brick and the eastern face of the structure exhibits pilasters suggesting that the building was attached to another in its early days or the garage openings were filled in after the basic shape was built. Because our research has exhausted the research potential of the structure and because the structure is not unique or architecturally interesting within the community of Casa Blanca, the structure is not considered a significant historic resource at the National, State or Local level of analysis.

4.7.2 - P#33-18047 (7625 Evans Street)

The resource consists of an electrical substation built in the early 1950’s. There are no accessible records associated with the Assessors Office but documents on-file with the City of Riverside Public Utilities Division show that plans for its construction were made in 1952 or 1953. The property was a vacant lot before construction (after 1938) according to a review of a historic aeriels provided to MBA during the Phase 1 ESA analysis. The aerial photos suggest the building at 7625 Evans was probably built as part of the residential infrastructure in that it provided power from certain high voltage transmission lines brought into the area in the late 1940’s and early 1950’s. This substation allows for 4kV transmission to local circuits and while the components of the station have been replaced and upgraded, basic structure of the station has remained the same. The substation could

also have sent power via underground to the Casa Blanca train station which was once located a few blocks to the northwest on the north side of the tracks.

The substation has a framework for incoming lines and the power runs through lightening arrestors, air-break switches and oil circuit breakers. The voltage is then sent overhead to step-down power transformers and voltage regulators. The regulated voltage is then sent to a series of switchgears and onto an overhead distribution bus. From there, the voltage is sent to outgoing distribution lines.

The substation at 7625 Evans Street appears to have been part of the infrastructure associated with commercial facilities along the railroad because it was during this period the City was beginning to add to its industrial development base with less dependency on citrus. However, packinghouses along the railroad had probably reached their peak production potential and the need for power in post-War California was growing. After review of the complete suite of facts, the substation is not considered a significant historic resource at the National, State or Local level of analysis.

4.7.3 - P#33-18048 (7635 Evans Street)

The site consists of a square painted single story structure located between the old ATSF yard and Evans Street within the Hispanic community of Casa Blanca. The structure can be seen on the 1948 www.historicaerials.com photo and it may represent a single-car garage in that year. The rear of the structure could be accessed through the fence of the adjacent substation, and the GoogleEarth aerial photo shows that a small attached superstructure exists there. The building is composed of cinder blocks. The property may have been used before 1948 to house vehicles associated with the Victoria packinghouse, which was located a few hundred feet to the northwest. The original single garage opening has been bricked over interiorly leaving exposed pilasters. The shed roof building in the rear does not exist in the aerial photo. There are no accessible records associated with the structure at the Riverside County Assessors Office but a Phase 1 ESA done for this project suggests it was built after 1938.

The aerial photos suggest the building at 7635 Evans served as a garage for railroad-related vehicles, but its isolation from the rest of the facilities serving the Casa Blanca Depot may suggest that it was part of a commercial or residential establishment on the south side of Evans that did not have access to the land necessary for a garage. The building is about 20x20' in size, roughly 12 feet tall and does not appear to have been added onto since constructed. It features a peaked roof and small room in the rear that is probably a bathroom. The structure is not considered a significant historic resource at the National, State or Local level of analysis.

4.8 - Paleontological Map Review

The project properties are located in an area of the County that are deemed “highly sensitive” for paleontological resources on the County RCLIS website. MBA reviewed a modern geological map (Morton and Cox 2000) that overlays the project area and note that the entirety of this section of the

City lies upon middle to late Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits (*Qof*) overlain by a veneer of Holocene sediments. The Holocene sediments are not sensitive for fossils, but the Pleistocene sediments can be depending on their lithology. Regardless, it is unlikely that the Pleistocene sediments will be impacted by construction of the project because depths of 10 feet or more must be typically reached before a fossiliferous horizon is found.

SECTION 5: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 - Cultural Resource Summary

In accordance with CEQA and the City of Riverside General Plan, MBA assessed the effects of future development in the proposed project area. The property does not exhibit any significant cultural resources on the modern ground surface and has been used for commercial purposes since at least the 1940's and early 1950's. Based on the types of resources noted in the records search, the fact that the property exhibits buildings that have been in place for decades, and because construction of a new substation will not result in deep excavations, we believe that it is highly unlikely that significant cultural deposits will be uncovered during project-related earthmoving or grading. Therefore, the potential for impacts to significant cultural resources during construction is considered "low" and additional mitigative efforts during the preplanning phase are not considered necessary.

5.1.1 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98.

5.1.2 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

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

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

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

In addition, reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the property will be taken and the SHPO and Native American tribes with concerns about the property, as well as the ACHP will be notified within 48 hours in compliance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3).

5.2 - Paleontological Summary

In conclusion, it is unlikely that the Pleistocene sediments will be impacted by construction of the substation because depths of 10 feet or more must be typically reached before a fossiliferous horizon is found, especially in areas where development has taken place previously. Therefore, further paleontological research and/or mitigation-monitoring for this project is not recommended.

SECTION 6: CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: May 20, 2010

Signed: _____



Michael H. Dice, M.A., RPA
Michael Brandman Associates
San Bernardino, CA.

SECTION 7: REFERENCES

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Appendix A: Cultural Resources Correspondence

FAXED
3-31-19

1/2

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project

County: Riverside County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Riverside West

Township: 3 South / Range: 5 West Section(s): 4

Company/Firm/Agency:
Michael Brandman Associates

Contact Person: Michael H. Dice M.A., RPA

Street Address: 621 E Carnegie Dr Suite 100 San Bernardino CA. 92408

Cell 714.742.0468 (preferred number)

Office Phone: 909.884.2255

Fax: 909.884.2113 (preferred delivery method)

Email: mdice@brandman.com

The project is associated with the reconstruction of an existing electrical substation built about 1952. The project may result in the expansion of the existing facility producing a roughly 1 acre project area. Buildings located on either side of the existing substation may be bought so as to double the size of the lot.

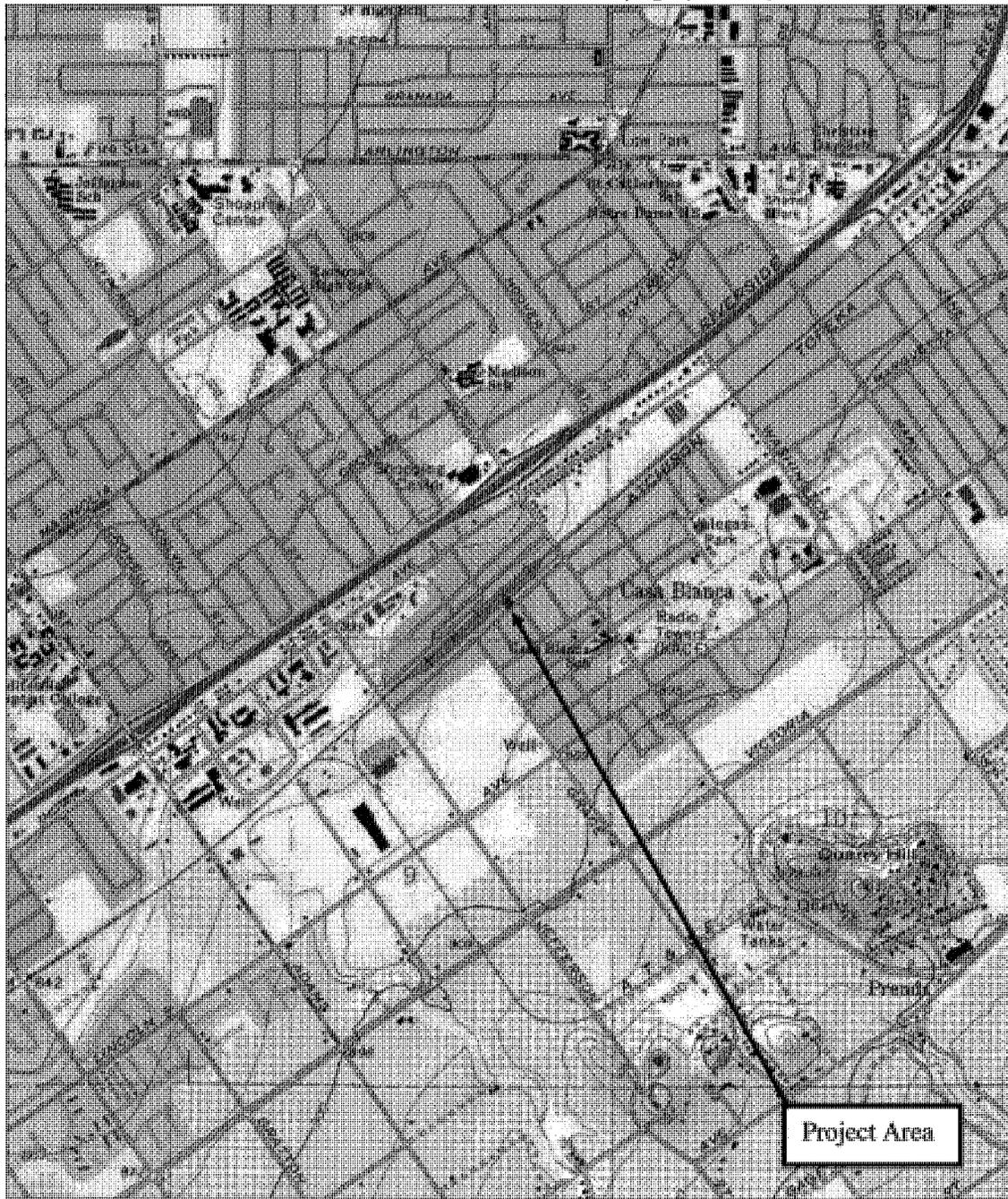
2nd Request. The first was faxed on March 31 and no response as yet.

Thanks!

— md

2/2

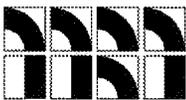
0398.0020.0 Riverside West, CA. topographic map



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MILE
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Source: Topo! @National Geographic Holdings.



Michael Brandman Associates

0398.0020 • 4/2010 | CR Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources

ACTIVITY REPORT

TIME : 04/27/2010 11:54
 NAME : MBA
 FAX : 9098845476
 TEL : 9098842255
 SER.# : BROCSJ234543

NO.	DATE	TIME	FAX NO./NAME	DURATION	PAGE(S)	RESULT	COMMENT
#030	03/27	18:44		28	01	OK	RX ECM
	03/29	09:55		27	01	OK	RX ECM
	03/29	10:22	8857127	21	01	OK	TX ECM
	03/29	12:16		19	01	OK	RX ECM
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#032	03/30	12:30	14693980423	08:05	18	OK	TX ECM
	03/30	23:05		34	01	OK	RX ECM
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	03/31	14:10		21	01	OK	RX ECM
#034	04/02	06:45	14693980423	01:16	05	OK	TX ECM
	04/05	08:51	9093070689	03:47	08	OK	RX ECM
	04/05	13:58		30	01	OK	RX ECM
#035	04/06	10:03	17145084110	34	03	OK	TX ECM
#036	04/06	10:14	17145084110	38	03	OK	TX ECM
	04/06	14:47		24	01	OK	RX ECM
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	04/07	13:18		30	01	OK	RX ECM
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	04/09	08:56		36	02	OK	RX ECM
	04/09	09:45		43	00	NG	RX
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#039	04/12	11:33	18002484585	34	01	OK	TX
	04/13	07:19		26	01	OK	RX ECM
	04/13	08:34	916 657 5390	01:25	04	OK	RX ECM
	04/13	09:05		23	01	OK	RX ECM
	04/13	12:54	916 657 5390	43	02	OK	RX ECM
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#043	04/14	12:29	15300984413	03:14	04	OK	TX ECM
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#045	04/15	09:08	14693980423	01:03	04	OK	TX ECM
#046	04/15	09:24	16572785542	23	01	OK	TX ECM
#047	04/16	14:35	19518456061	01:35	05	OK	TX ECM
	04/16	15:51		48	03	OK	RX ECM
#048	04/19	13:36	18888709747	02:05	06	OK	TX
	04/20	07:43		25	01	OK	RX ECM
	04/20	08:20		19	01	OK	RX ECM
	04/20	15:25	609 613 5917	23	01	OK	RX ECM
	04/20	17:17		54	01	OK	RX ECM
	04/21	11:12		43	01	OK	RX
	04/21	14:38	7145084110	01:31	06	OK	RX ECM
#049	04/22	11:28	19163233018	02:19	05	OK	TX ECM
	04/24	02:13		16	01	OK	RX ECM
#050	04/26	11:24	19166575390	56	03	OK	TX ECM
#052	04/26	11:43	14693980423	01:13	05	OK	TX ECM
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BUSY: BUSY/NO RESPONSE
 NG : POOR LINE CONDITION / OUT OF MEMORY
 CV : COVERPAGE
 POL : POLLING
 RET : RETRIEVAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



April 29, 2010

Mr. Michael Dice, M.A., RPA

MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES

621 E. Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sent by FAX to: 909-884-2113

No. Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List for the proposed "Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project"; located in the Riverside Area, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Dice:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources (c.f. CA Public Resources Code §21070; also c.f. *Environmental Protection Information Center v. Johnson* (1987) 170 Cal App. 3rd 604), was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE) requested. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; CA Public Resources Code Section 21000 – 21177) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c)(f) CEQA guidelines). Section 15382 of the 2007 CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance." The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the proposed project site (APE).

Also, this letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and interested Native American individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Culturally-affiliated tribes and individuals may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Office of Historic Preservation Coordinator's office (at (916) 653-7278, for referral to the nearest Information Center of which there are 10.

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 [f] *et seq.*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2), the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ; 42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.*) and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013), as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including *cultural landscapes*.

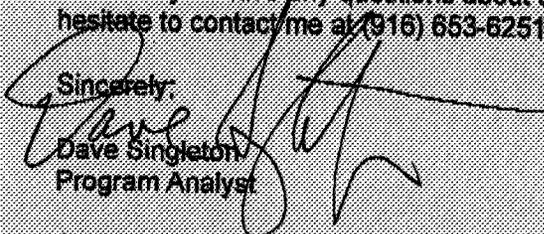
Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Although tribal consultation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; CA Public Resources Code Section 21000 -- 21177) is 'advisory' rather than mandated, the NAHC does request 'lead agencies' to work with tribes and interested Native American individuals as 'consulting parties.' However, the 2006 SB 1059 the state enabling legislation to the Federal Energy Policy Act of 2005, does mandate tribal consultation for the 'electric transmission corridors. This is codified in the California Public Resources Code, Chapter 4.3, and §25330 to Division 15, requires consultation with California Native American tribes, and identifies both federally recognized and non-federally recognized on a list maintained by the NAHC. Consultation on specific projects must be the result of an on-going relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. Regarding tribal consultation, a relationship built around regular meetings and informal involvement with local tribes will lead to more qualitative consultation tribal input on specific projects.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code §5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code §6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of 'historic properties of religious and cultural significance' may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior's discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C. 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibly threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,


Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contacts

Native American Contacts
April 30, 2010
Riverside County

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.
(951) 308-9295 Ext 8106
(951) 676-2768
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92530
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4106
(951) 763-4325 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
James Ramos, Chairperson
26669 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel, CA 91778
(626) 286-1262 -FAX
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
Hemet, CA 92546
srtribaloffice@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson
P.O. Box 80908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles, CA 90008
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351 - cell

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog.
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano
mcontreras@monongo-nsn.
(951) 755-5025
(951) 201-1866 - cell
(951) 922-0105 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, Policy/Cultural Resources Department
26669 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA 92346
abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.
(909) 864-8933 EXT-3250
(909) 849-1585 - cell
(909) 862-5152 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7090.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 9097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 9097.99 of the Public Resources Code. Also, Federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and Federal NAGPRA.

TSan Juan Capistrano Town Center (Number 1858); located in the City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California for Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project; located in the City of Riverside area; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
April 30, 2010
Riverside County

Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
30006 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box Luiseno
Pala, CA 92059
cupa@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3590
(760) 742-4543 - FAX

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Sr.
PO Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
915-763-5549

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92593
tbrown@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 676-2768
(951) 695-1778 Fax

Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183 Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92593
(951-770-8104
(951) 694-0446 - FAX
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov

Willie J. Pink
48310 Pechanga Road Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92592
wjpink@hotmail.com
(909) 936-1216
Prefers e-mail contact

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA 92581
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137
(951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-msn.gov

Serrano Nation of Indians
Goldie Walker
6568 Valeria Drive Serrano
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 862-9883

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7080.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.34 of the Public Resources Code and Section 3097.38 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and federal NAGPRA.

TSan Juan Capistrano Town Center (Number 1850); located in the City of San Juan Capistrano; Orange County, California for Case Blanca Substation Expansion Project; located in the City of Riverside area; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.



May 3, 2010

Mrs. Ann Brierty
an Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Dear Mrs. Brierty:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or are in need of additional information, or you may address and mail/email a response to my attention at the address below.

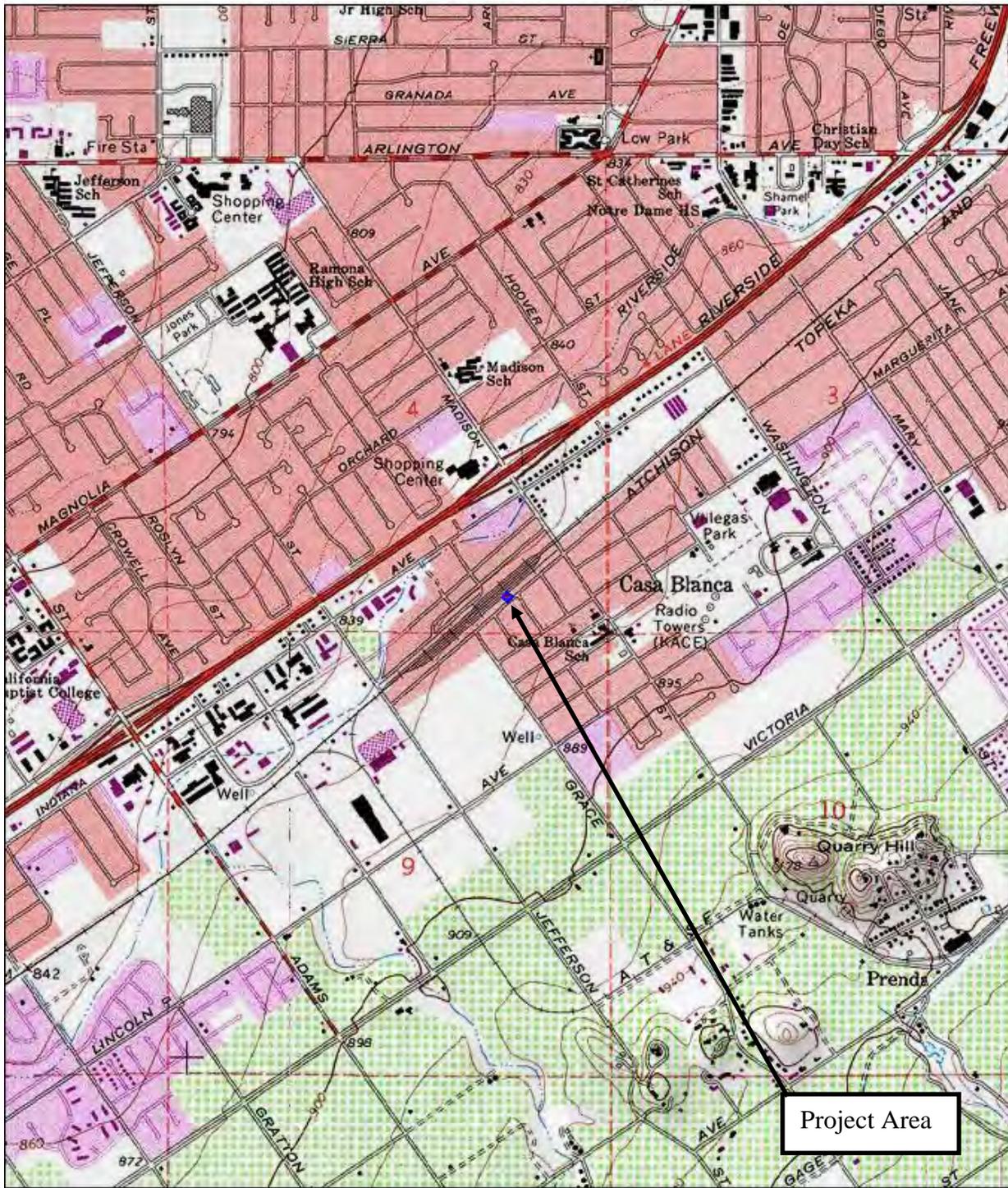
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Cultural Analyst Anna Hoover
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
PO Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Cultural Analyst Hoover:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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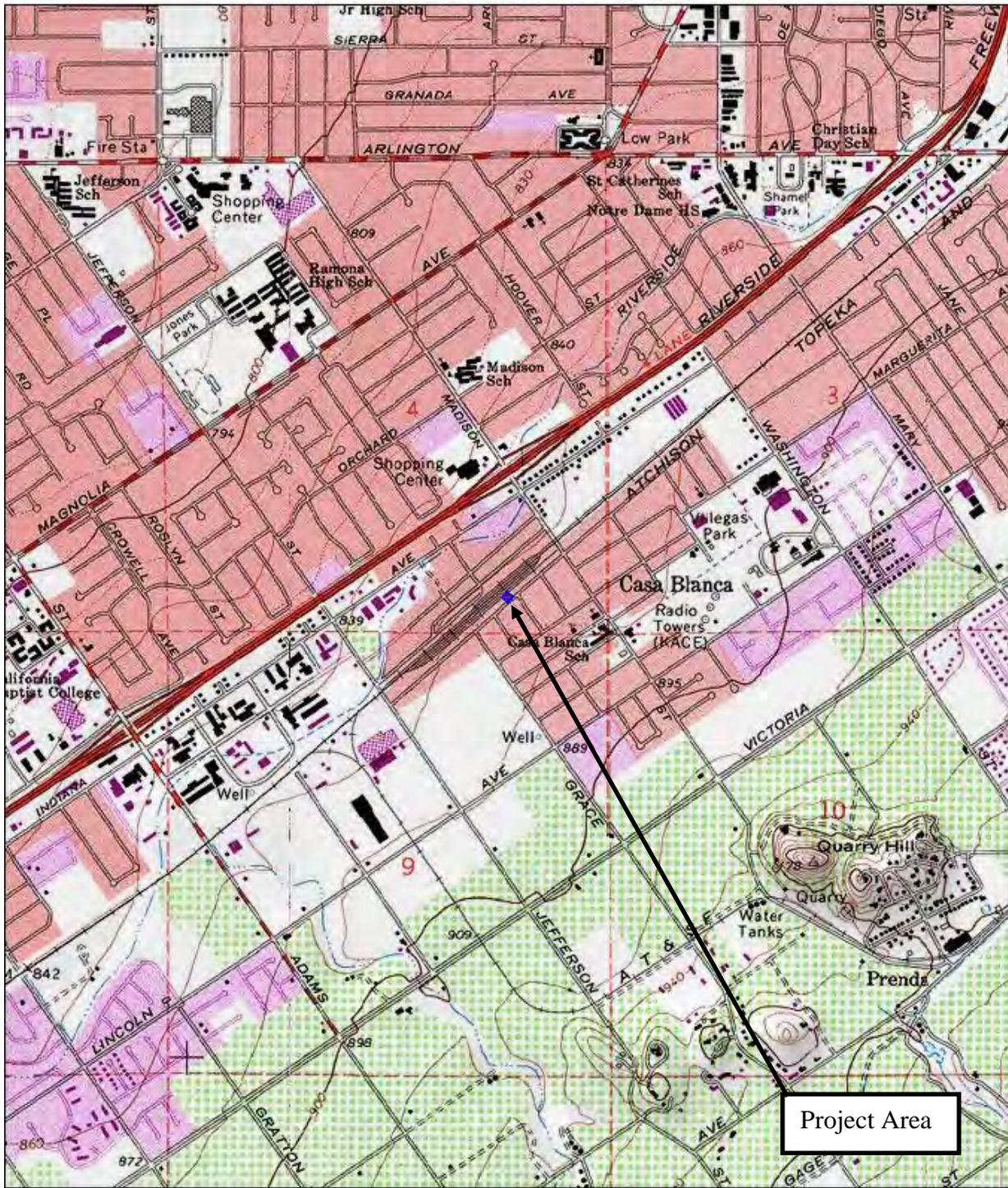
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Chairperson Anthony Morales
Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribal Council
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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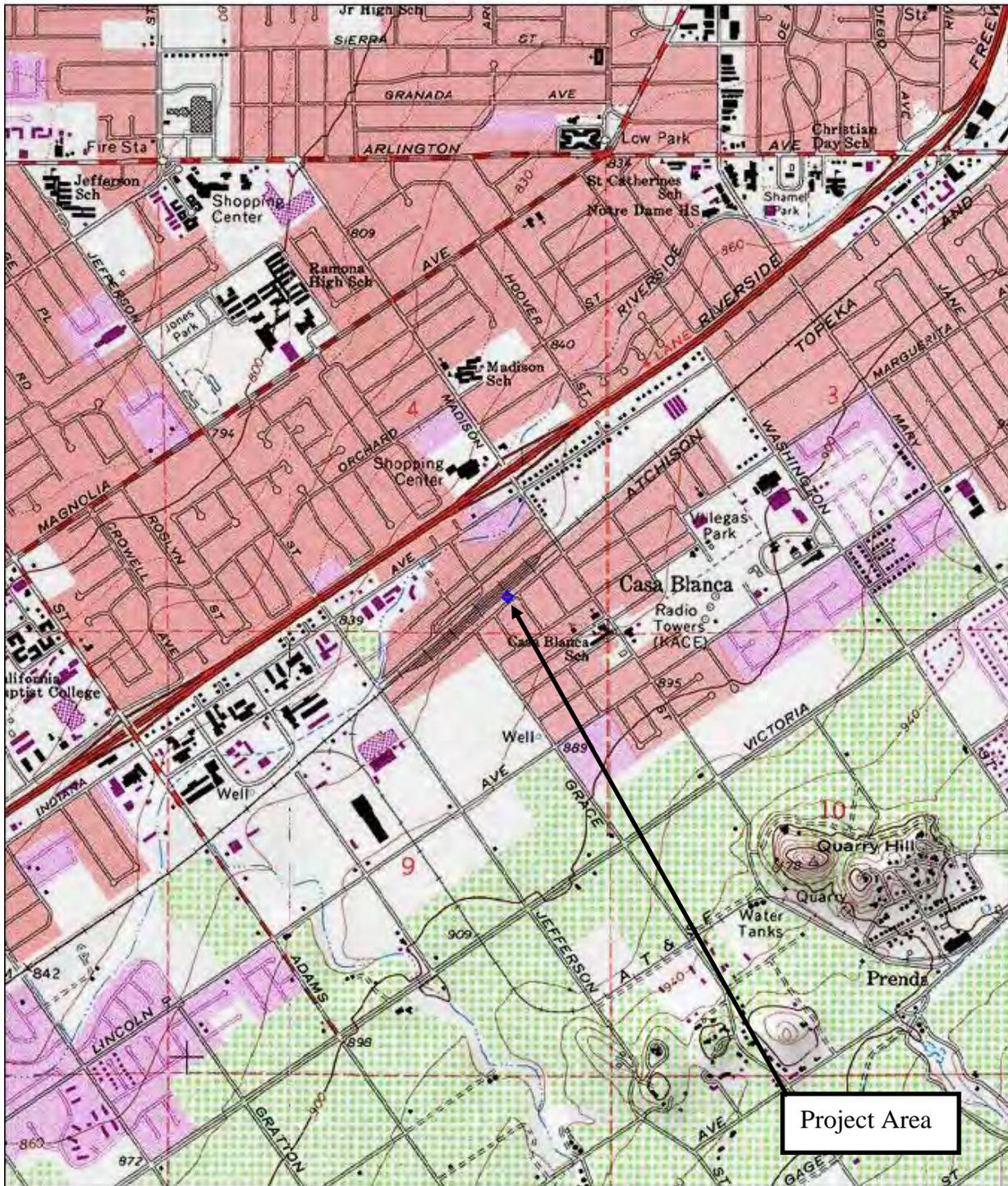
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Ms. Goldie Walker
Serrano Band of Indian
6588 Valeria Drive
Highland, CA 92346

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Ms. Walker:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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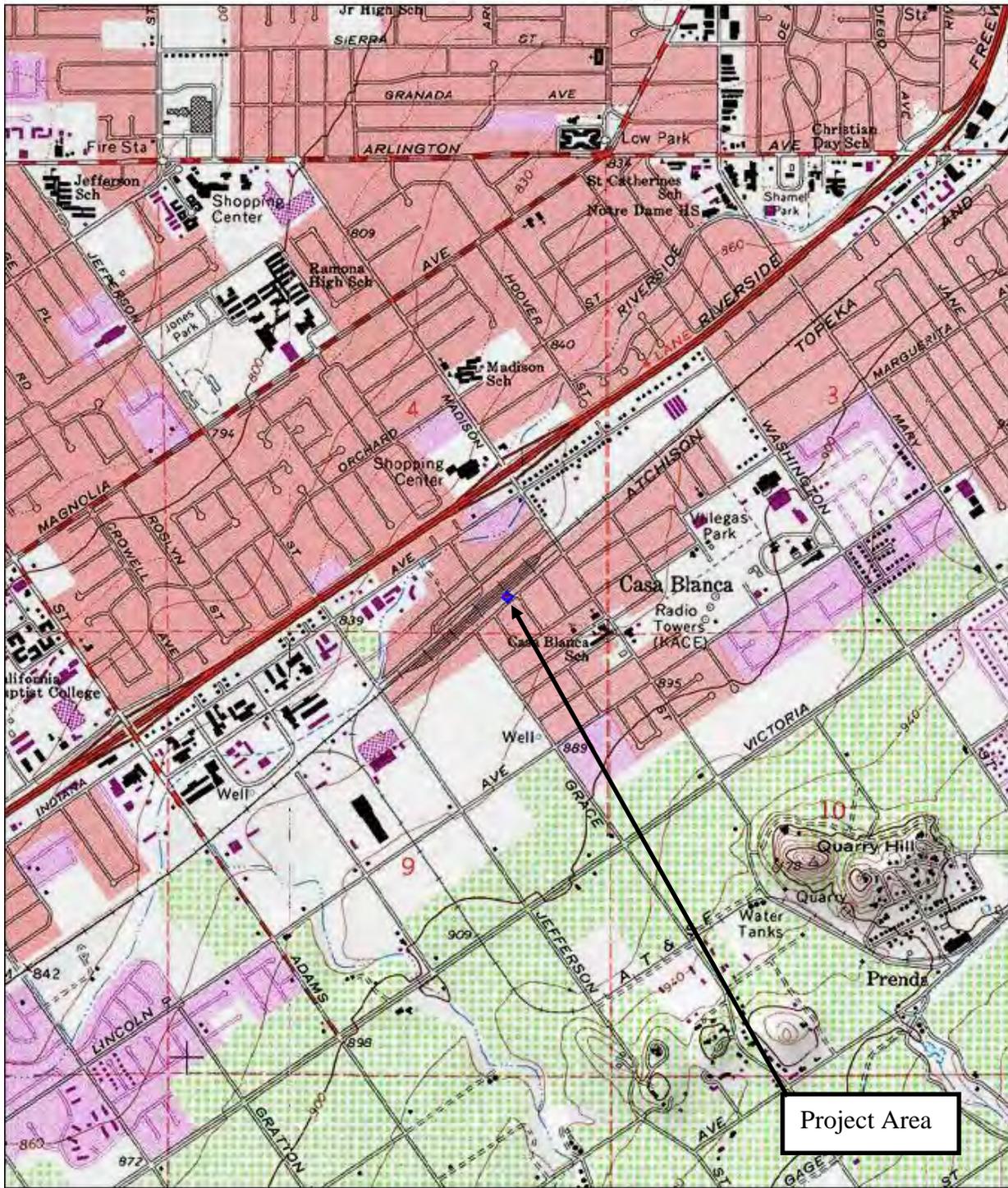
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Chairperson James Ramos
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Chairperson Ramos:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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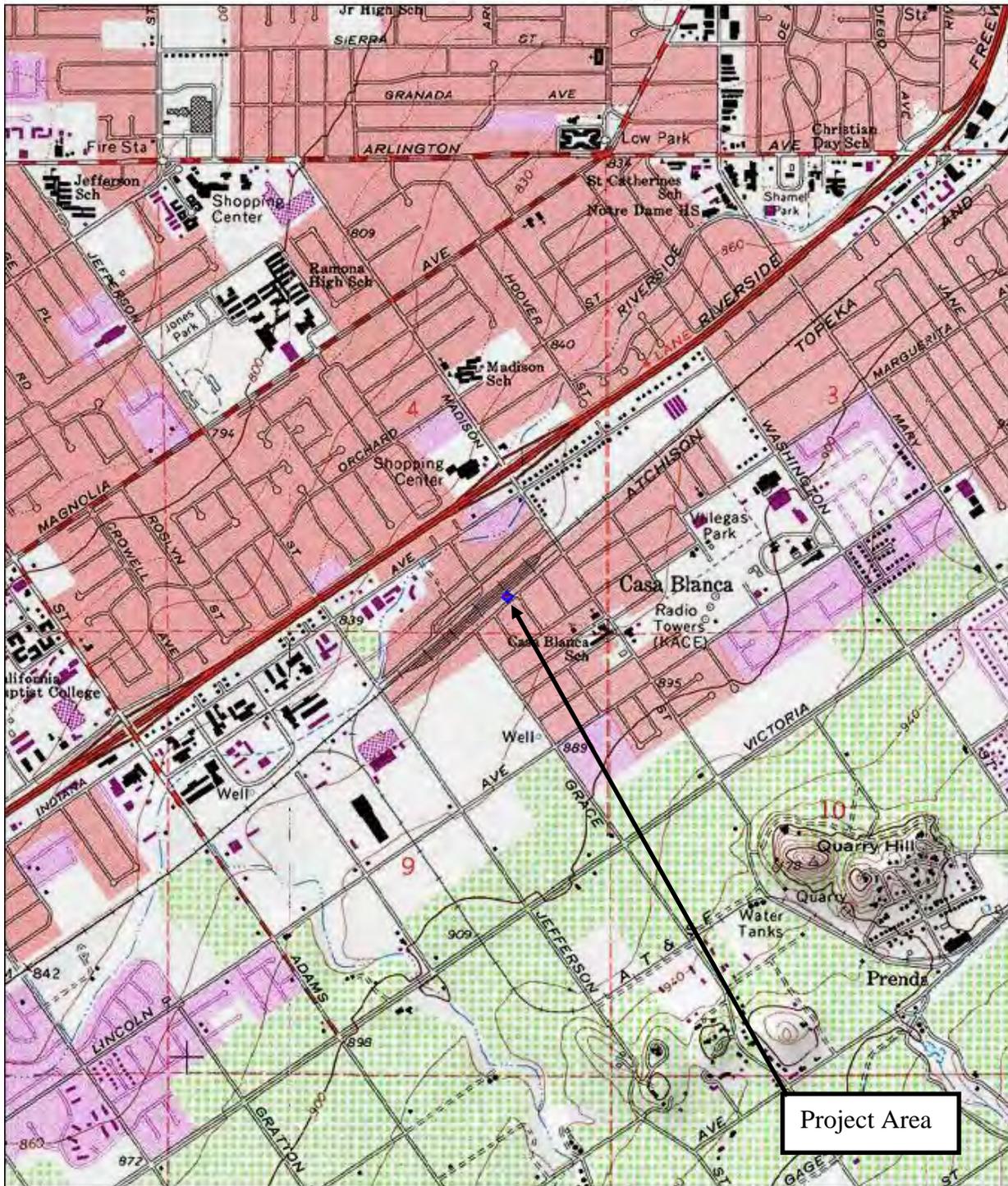
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Chairman John Marcus
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 609
Hemet, CA 92546

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Chairman Marcus:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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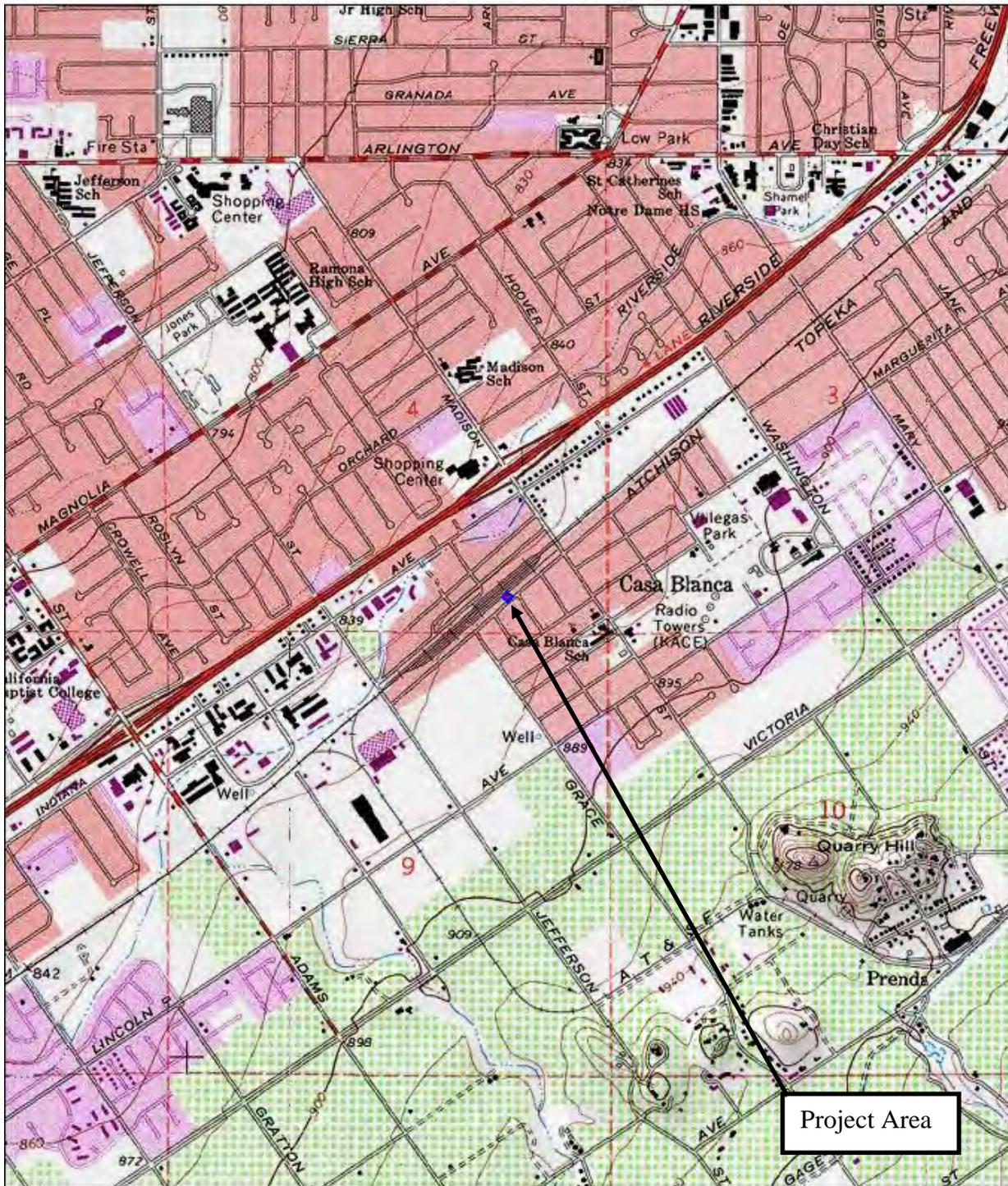
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Chairman Joseph Hamilton
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Chairman Hamilton:

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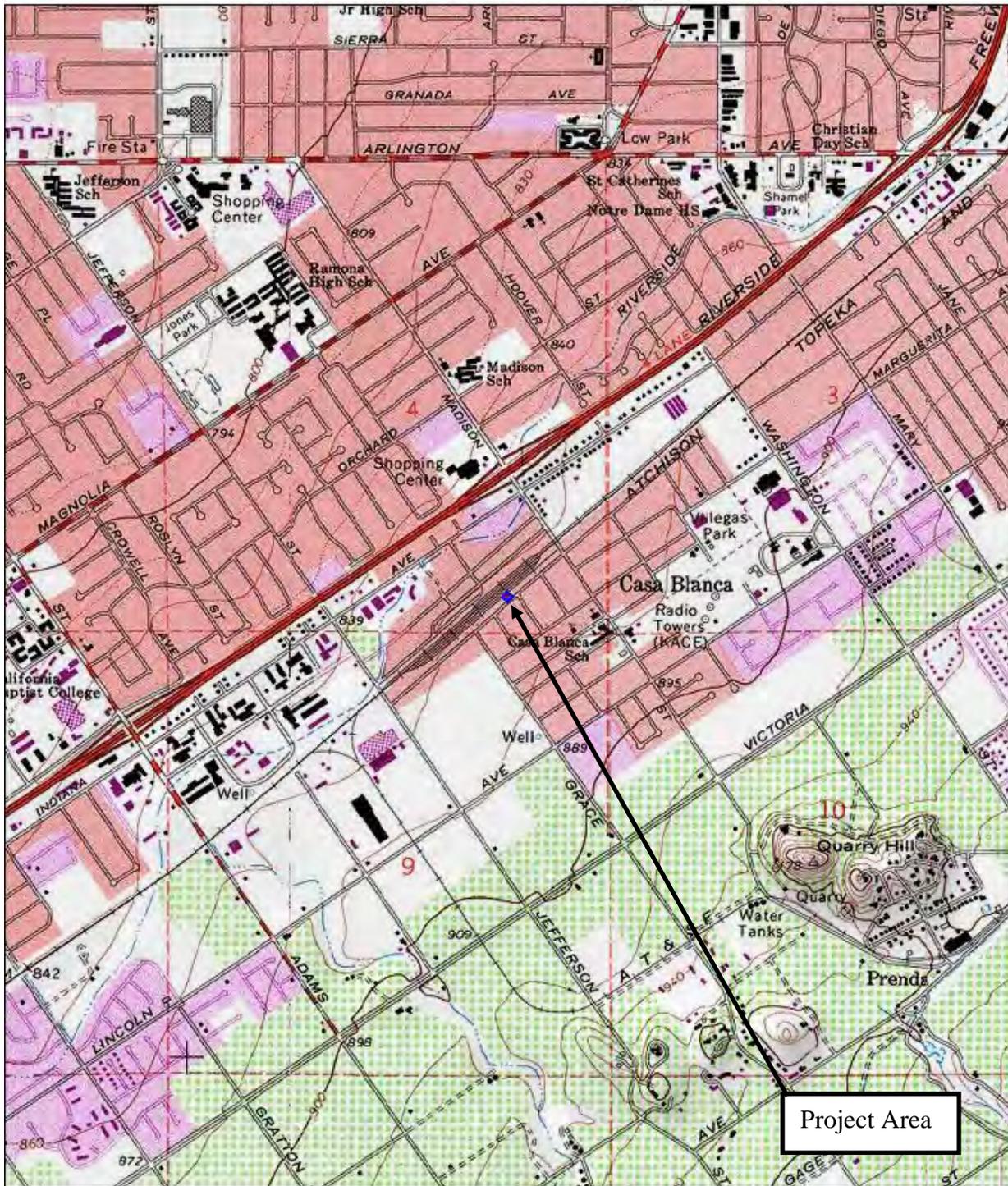
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
PO Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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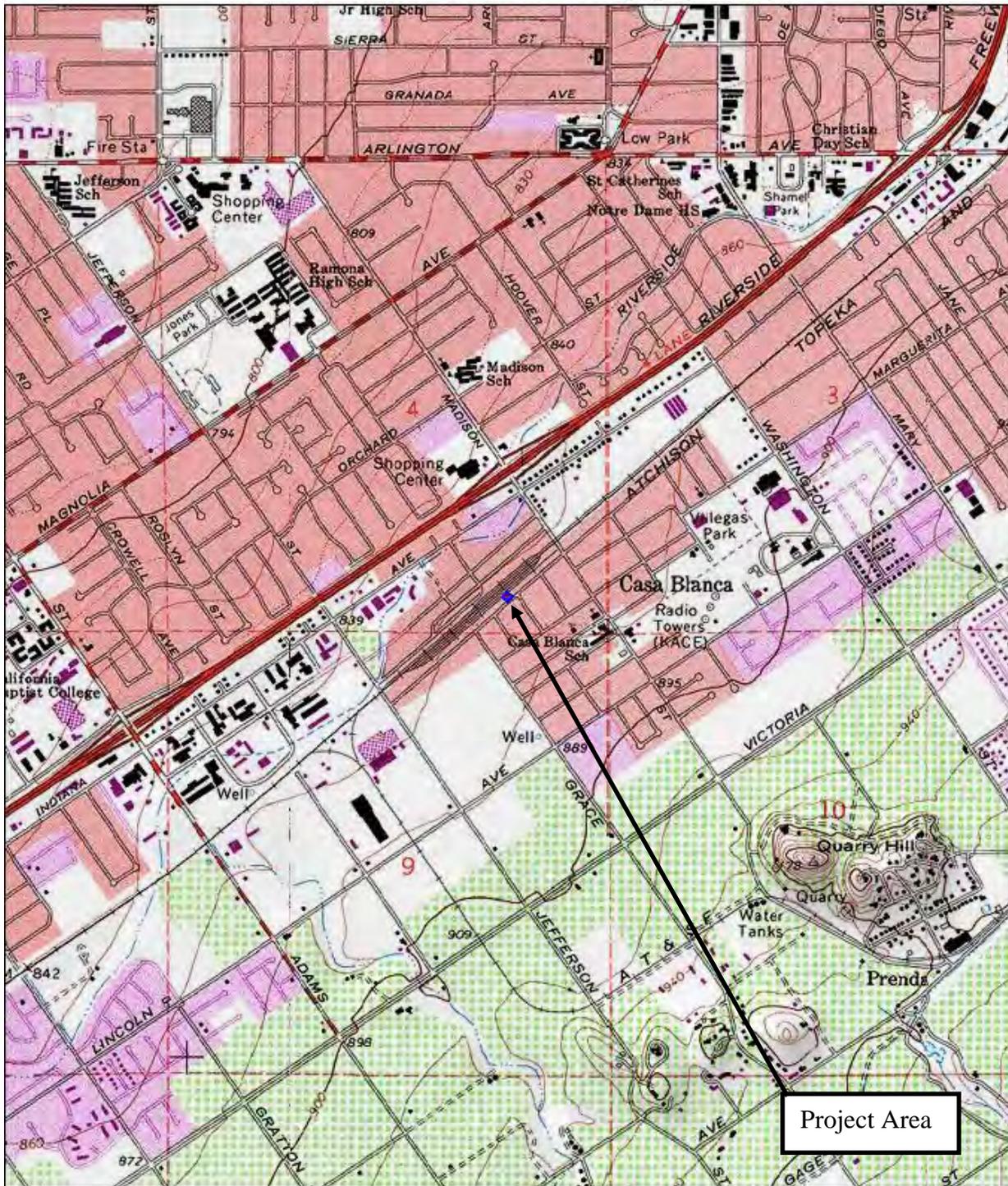
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Mr. Luther Salgado
Cahuilla Band of Indians
PO BOX 391760
Anza, CA 92539

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Mr. Salgado:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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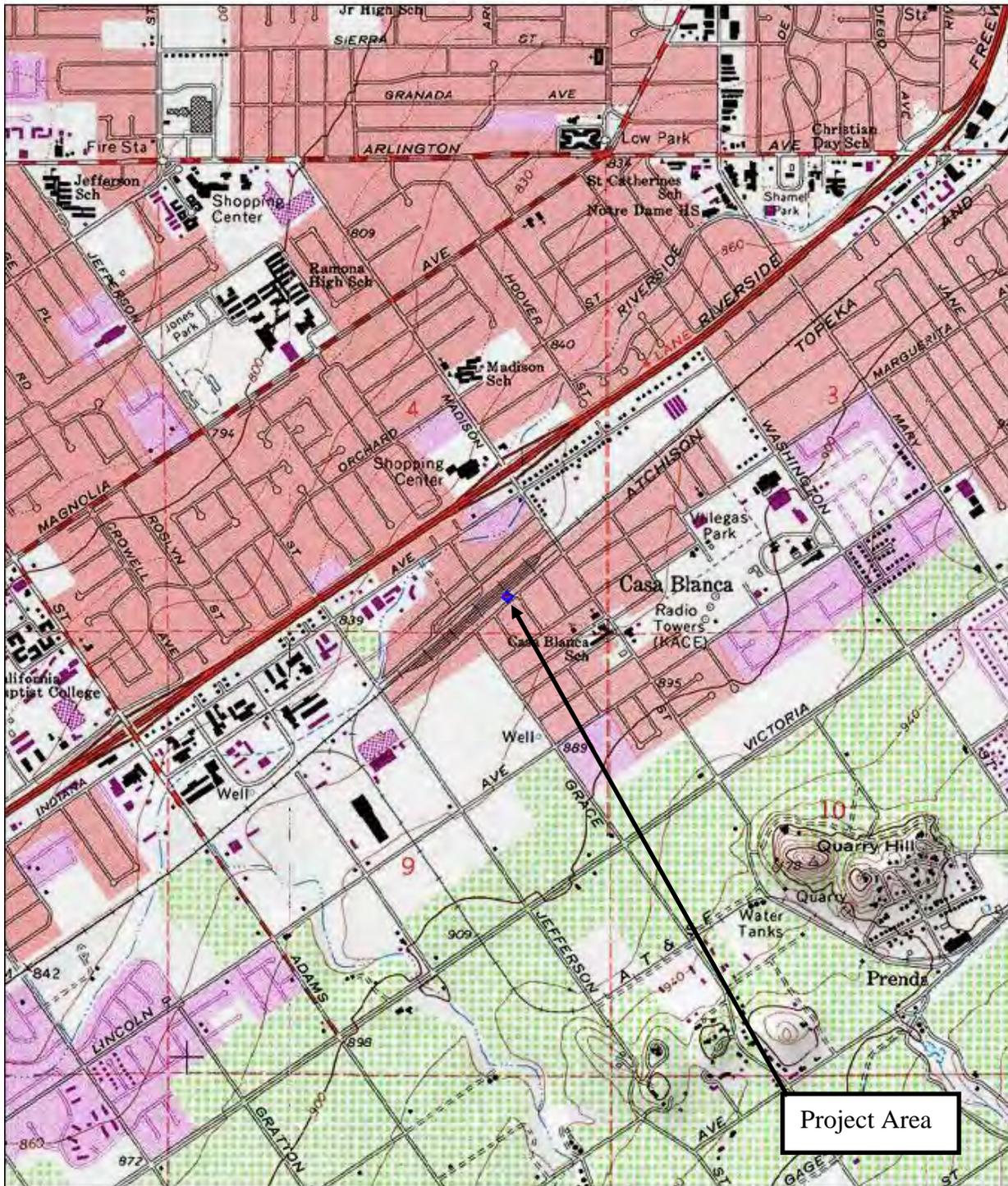
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Chairperson Mark Macarro
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Chairperson Macarro:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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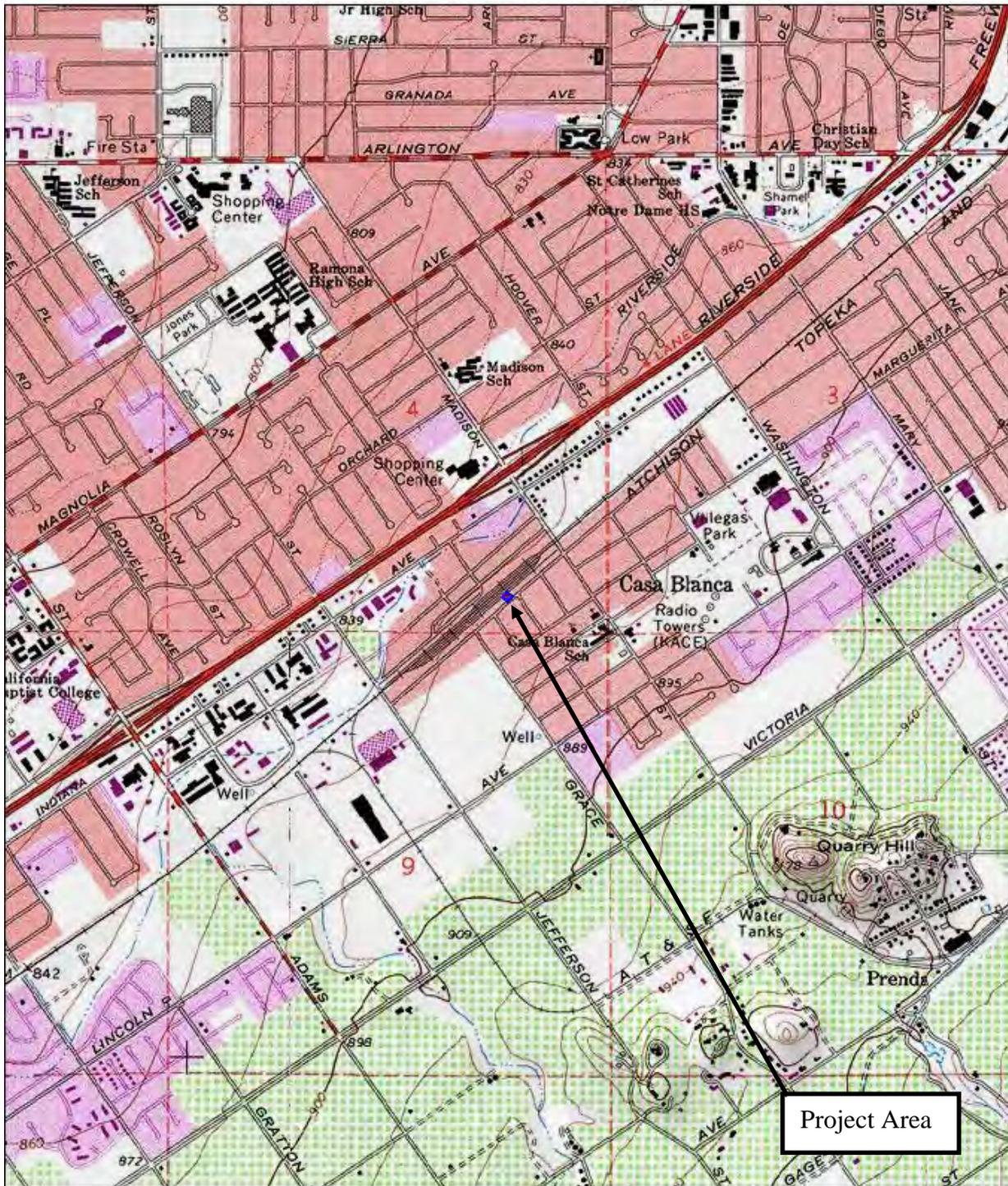
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Mr. Michael Contreras
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Mr. Contreras:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC. The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or are in need of additional information, or you may address and mail/email a response to my attention at the address below.

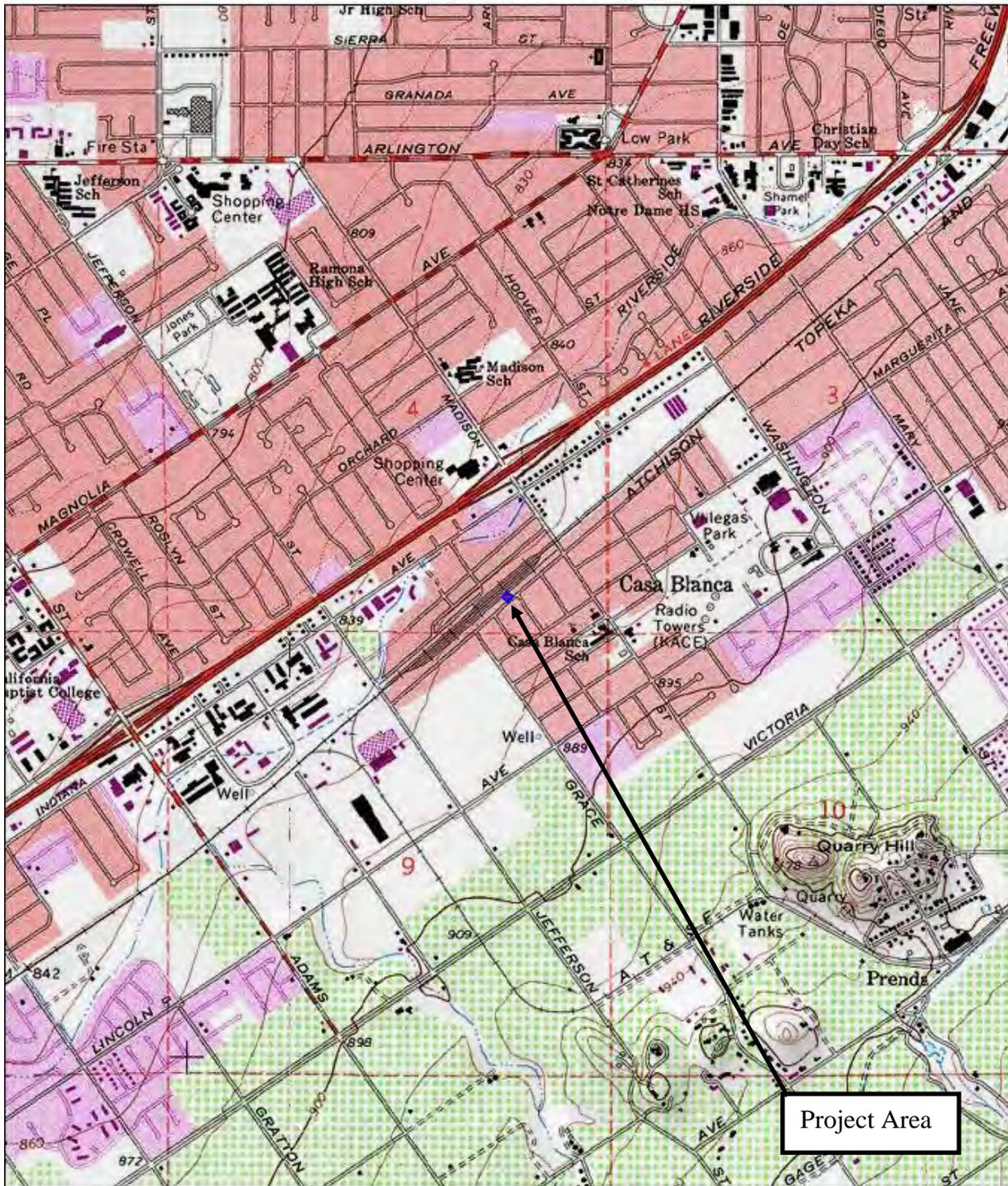
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

H:\Client (PN-JN)\0398\03980020\NA Correspondence\NA Tribal Letter\03980020_NA Tribal Letter.doc

0398.0020.0 Riverside West, CA. topographic map



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0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Source: Topo! @ National Geographic Holdings.



Michael Brandman Associates

0398.0020 • 4/2010 | CR Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Paul Macarro
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Mr. Macarro:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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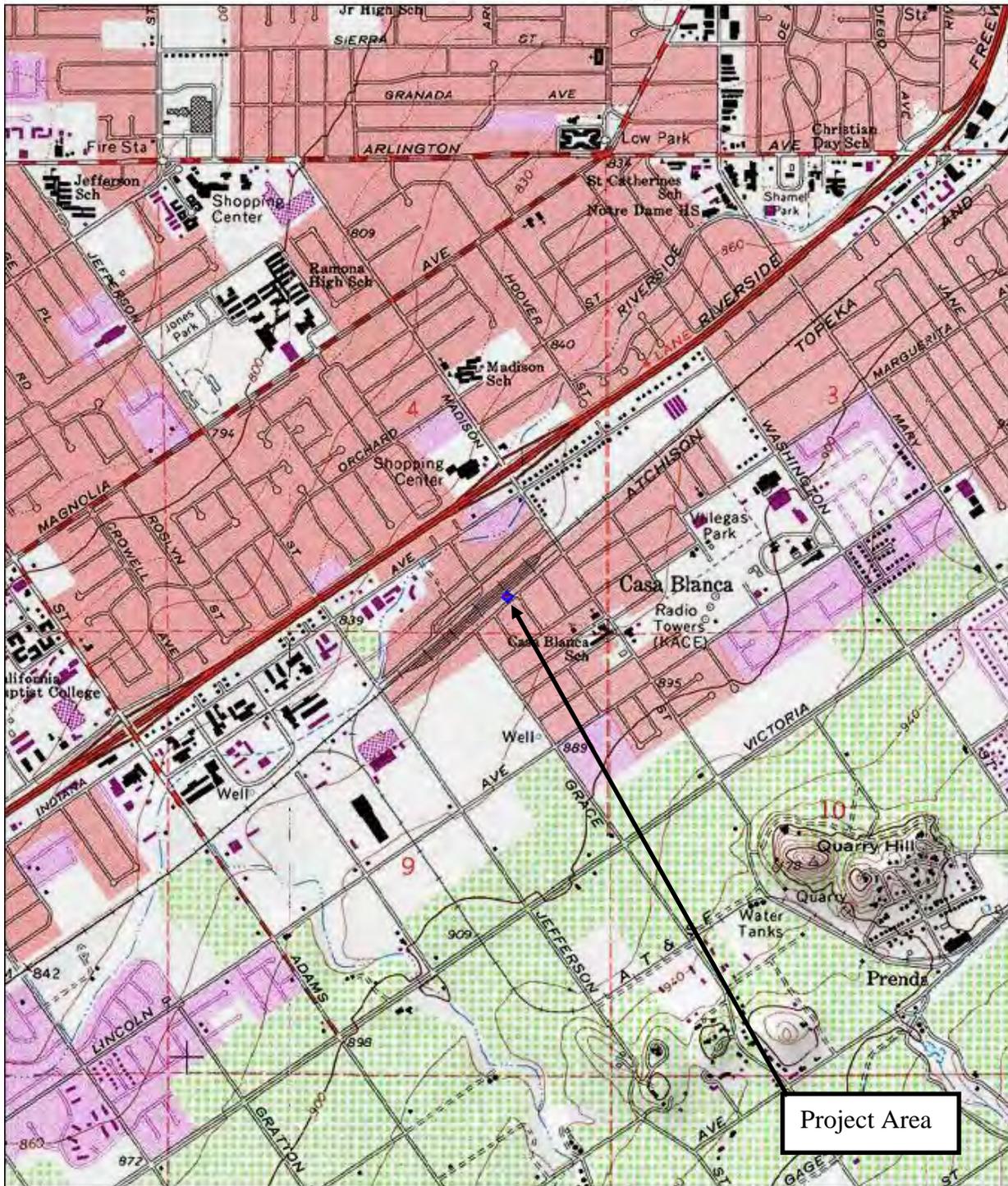
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Tribal Secretary Sam Dunlap
Gabrieleno/Tongva Council/Gabrielino Tongva Nation
PO Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Tribal Secretary Dunlap:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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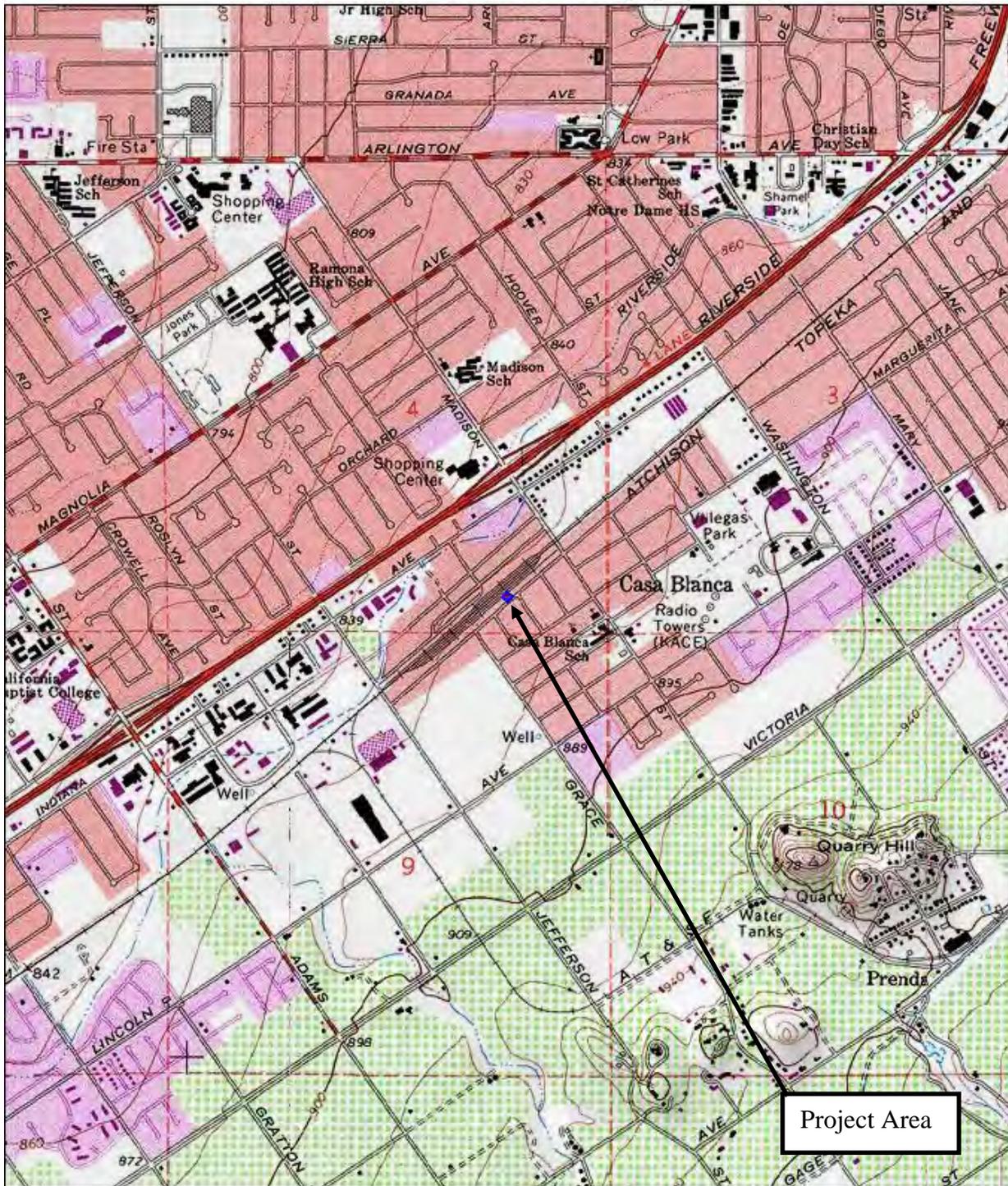
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

H:\Client (PN-JN)\0398\03980020\NA Correspondence\NA Tribal Letter\03980020_NA Tribal Letter.doc

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Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Assistant Director Shasta Gaughen
Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box 445
Pala, CA 92056

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Dear Assistant Director Gaughen:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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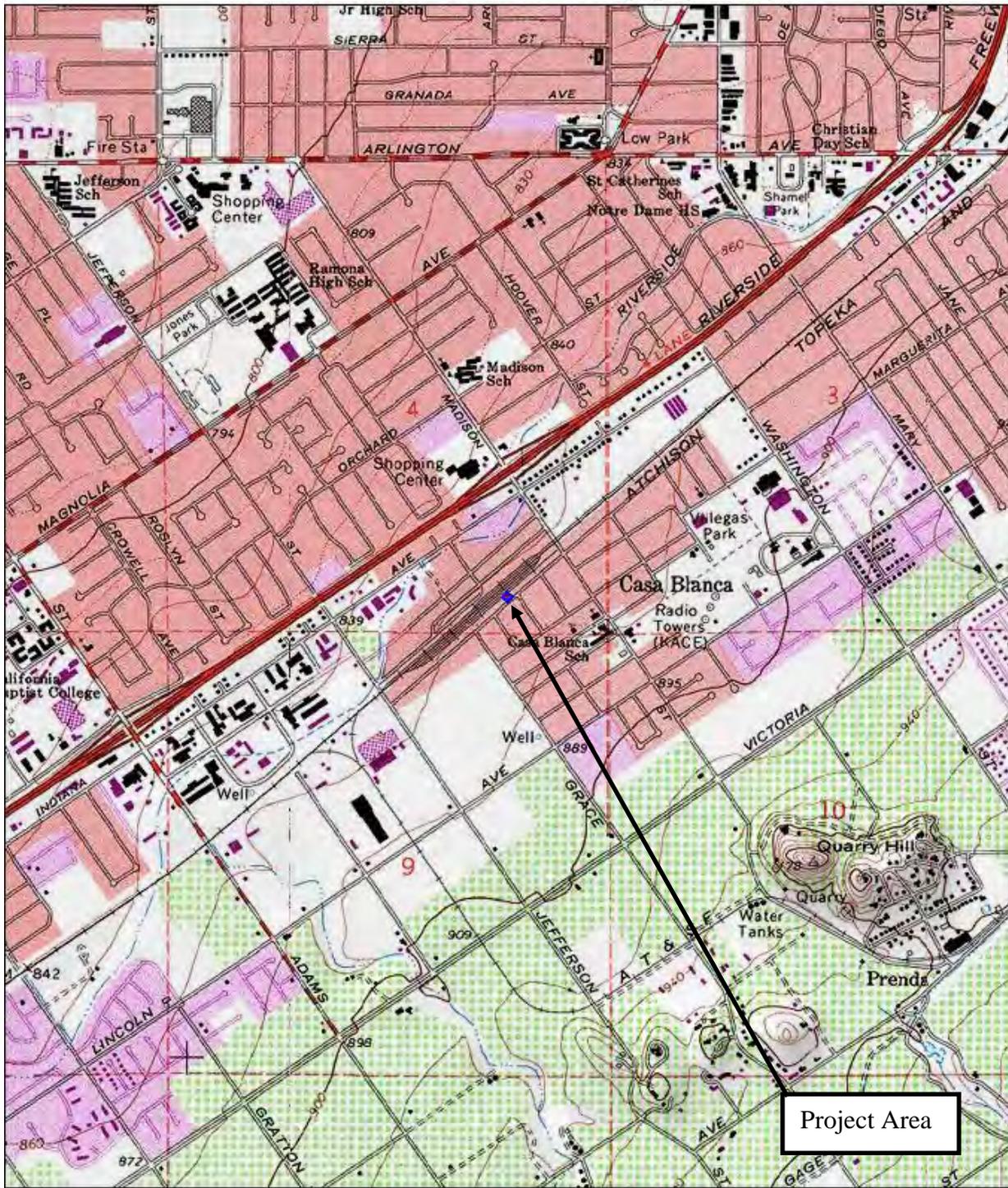
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

0398.0020 • 4/2010 | CR Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources



May 3, 2010

Mr. Willie Pink
48310 Pechanga Road
Temecula, CA 92592

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The Casa Blanca Substation Expansion Project located in the City of Riverside, California. (USGS Riverside West, CA. quad)**

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Dear Mr. Pink:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed an archaeological survey for a project on a little under one (1) acre in the City of Riverside. The proposed project is associated with planning for a new electrical substation. This information request letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. As seen in the attached topographic map, the project area is located in Section 4 of Township 3 South and Range 5 West as shown on the USGS Riverside West, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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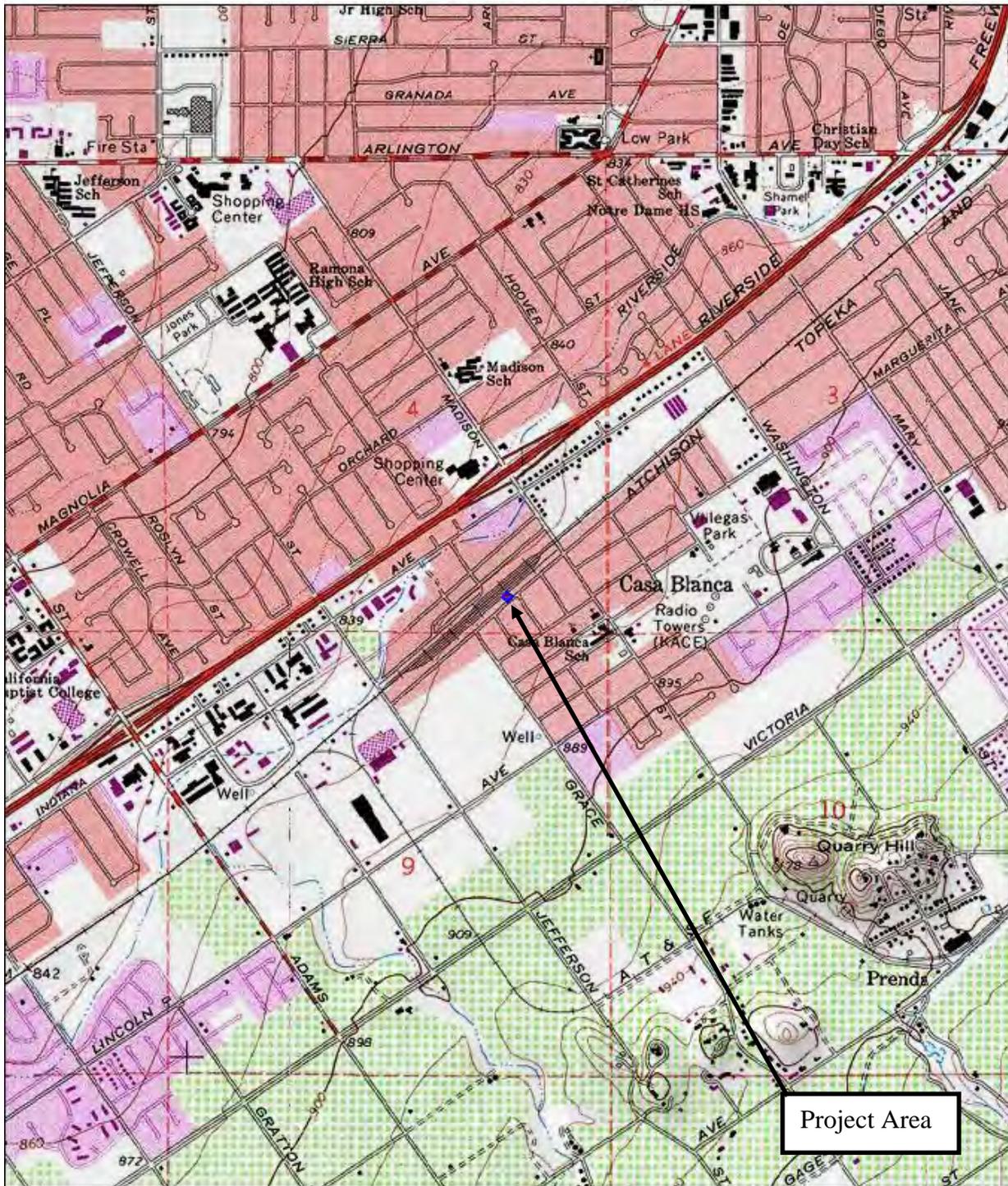
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Riverside West, CA* Topo Map

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Michael Brandman Associates

0398.0020 • 4/2010 | CR Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1
Topographic Map

Casa Blanca Substation Survey • Cultural Resources

Appendix B: Personnel Qualifications



Michael H. Dice, MA, RPA

Senior Cultural Resource Specialist/Project Manager

Overview

- 30+ years experience
- Master's degree, Anthropology – Arizona State University, Tempe. 1993
- Bachelor's degree, Anthropology – Washington State University, Pullman. 1986
- Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA 2000)
- Registered Archaeologist in Orange County and Riverside County

Michael H. Dice, MA, Senior Cultural Resource Specialist and Project Manager, has more than 30 years experience performing record searches, archaeological surveys, archaeological site testing projects, and data collection projects on private and public lands in the Southwestern United States. He has authored or co-authored more than 150 Cultural Resources Inventory Reports required for CEQA and/or NEPA level documents including several manuscripts for the National Park Service. Michael has extensive experience with California Native American Tribes, having provided direct consultation and coordination with the Agua Caliente Band, Gabrielino Band, Juaneno Band, Morongo Band, and Pechanga Band.

Related Experience

Water Projects

Victor Valley Recycled Water Project. Project Manager to perform a program-level Section 106/CEQA analysis for the Victor Valley Recycled Water Project through Bauer Environmental. Our project consisted of the analysis of a series of alternative recycled water facility locations and main-line pipeline routes in the County of San Bernardino, the City of Victorville, the City of Hesperia, and the City of Apple Valley. The VVRW project will eventually exhibit four recycled water treatment plants, several pumping stations, numerous main-line recycled water pipelines and numerous secondary pipelines. Four project footprints were evaluated for potential impacts to cultural resources. The results showed that the majority of the project area held "low" sensitivity for cultural resources, there was a minor amount of "medium" sensitivity, while those areas near the Mojave River held "high" sensitivity. We recommended that cultural resource testing take place along the Mojave River if those alternatives are chosen. Specific mitigation-monitoring recommendations will be recommended once the project reaches the "project-level" of analysis.

Mining Projects

Final Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Palm Desert Rock Project, Riverside County. Project manager for the cultural survey report for the planned mining development in the County of Riverside.

Utilities

Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Sensitivity Evaluation for the Palm Springs and Desert Hot Springs Master Drainage Plan Project. Archeologist for the cultural evaluation report for the planned utility construction in the Coachella Valley.

Navajo Sewer Pipeline Project ,Town of Apple Valley. Project manger for the Phase 1 Survey Report for the Cultural survey report and Phase 2 testing for new sewer line in the Town of Apple Valley.

Victor Valley Subregional Facilities Project, Victor Valley, County of San Bernardino. Project manager for a NEPA-Level Cultural Assessment and Paleontological records check associated with the cultural survey report for new recycled water project.

Residential Development Projects

Mission Lakes Project, Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County. Project manager for the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment with a Paleontological Resources Review Cultural survey report for a planned development in the County of Riverside.

Hillinger Project, City of Palm Springs. Project manager for the Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey and Phase 2 Archaeological Testing Evaluation of Resources Located within Section 25 and 32 of T.3S R.4E.,

Eagle Point Project City of Desert Hot Springs. Project manager for the Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey. The survey contained negative results for the planned development.

Retail Projects

Yucca Valley Home Depot Retail Center Project, Town of Yucca Valley. Project manager directing the cultural survey for the planned development at APN#0601-201-31, -32 and -37.

Professional Affiliations

- Member, California Historical Society
- Member, National Trust for Historic Preservation



Arabesque Said
Staff Archaeologist

Overview

- 5 Years Experience
- Bachelor's degree, Anthropology – University of California, Riverside, California

Arabesque Said, has been working in the archaeological field since 2004. She has conducted numerous pre-field assessments, archival research, pedestrian field surveys, site evaluation and testing, and data recovery and analysis. As an Archaeological crew member for the URS Corporation she has gained expertise in both prehistoric and historical site testing. Her projects have included testing on both private and public land throughout the Southwest and have allowed her to build relationships with various federal and state level entities.

Related Experience

Historical, Archaeological and Paleontological Resources

Solar 1, Mojave Desert, County of Riverside. Archaeological crew member for a 6,500 acre pedestrian survey for prehistoric and historic sites. This Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted on BLM land for a solar energy field that will include approximately 20,000 solar dishes by SES (Stirling Energy Systems).

Solar 2, Yuha Desert, County of Riverside. Archaeological crew member for a 7,500 acre pedestrian survey for prehistoric and historic sites. This Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted on BLM land for a solar energy field that will include approximately 20,000 solar dishes by SES (Stirling Energy Systems).

Chuckwalla Valley Project, Chuckwalla Valley, County of Riverside. Archaeological crew member for a 5,200 acre pedestrian survey for prehistoric and historic sites. Located previously recorded sites, taking and recording photographs of site and artifacts, and creating site map.

Redland Crossing Walmart EIR, Redlands, County of Riverside. Archaeological Field assistant for testing of numerous historical sites through out Redlands as part of the EIR process. Conducted excavation of trenches, artifact collection, screening and sidewall profile drawing with costs of \$28,000.

EIR/EA- 800MHz Radio Tower Sites Project, Riverside County, CA. Currently assisting with the cultural resources assessment and technical reports for the Radio Tower project through out Southern California and Arizona. The Environmental Impact Report, Environmental Assessment and all related studies are for developing 75 800MHz radio tower sites throughout the County of Riverside. An opportunity and constraints analysis was conducted on each site using a specific set of criteria to determine which sites could be eliminated immediately due to a particular constraint (i.e., proximity to a known fault, habitat for a threatened or endangered species, proximity to a known site of significant cultural resource, land use constraints, etc.) and which sites could realistically be developed. The analysis included a summary of potential permitting requirements at the state, federal, and local levels.

Phase I Archaeological Survey 11-acres, City of Wildomar, CA. Currently assisting with the cultural resources assessment and phase 1 report for the development of an 11-acre site in Wildomar.

Appendix C: Site Photographs



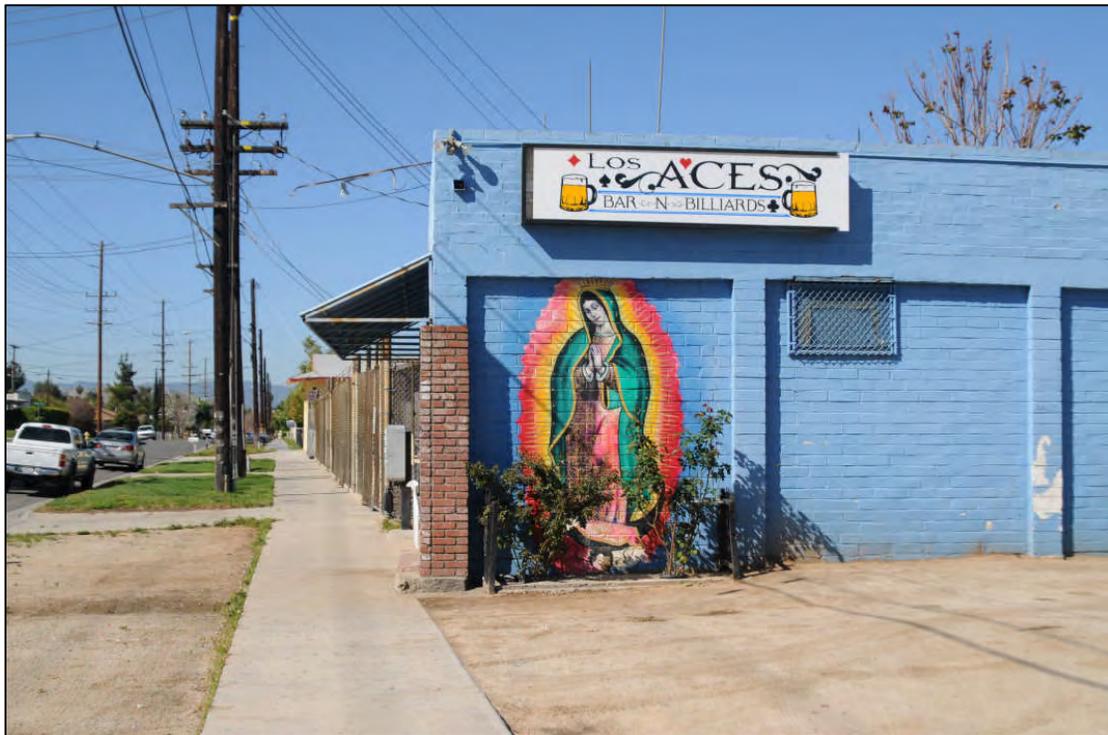
View of the substation



View of the substation



View of the substation building



West facing view of APN 230-245-001



North view of APN 230-245-001



North view of APN 230-245-003

**Appendix D:
DPR523 Form Sets**

PRIMARY RECORD

NRHP Status Code: 7

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

P1. Other Identifier: APN#230-245-001

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. **County:** Riverside

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** Riverside West, CA. **Date:** 1979 **T 3S ;R 5W; SE¼ of Section 4; S.B.B.M.**

c. **Address:** 7605 Evans Street **City:** Riverside, CA. **Zip:** 92504

d. **UTM: Zone 10** center of the structure roof is 462593mE/3754669mN. (located using GoogleEarth UTM spotter)

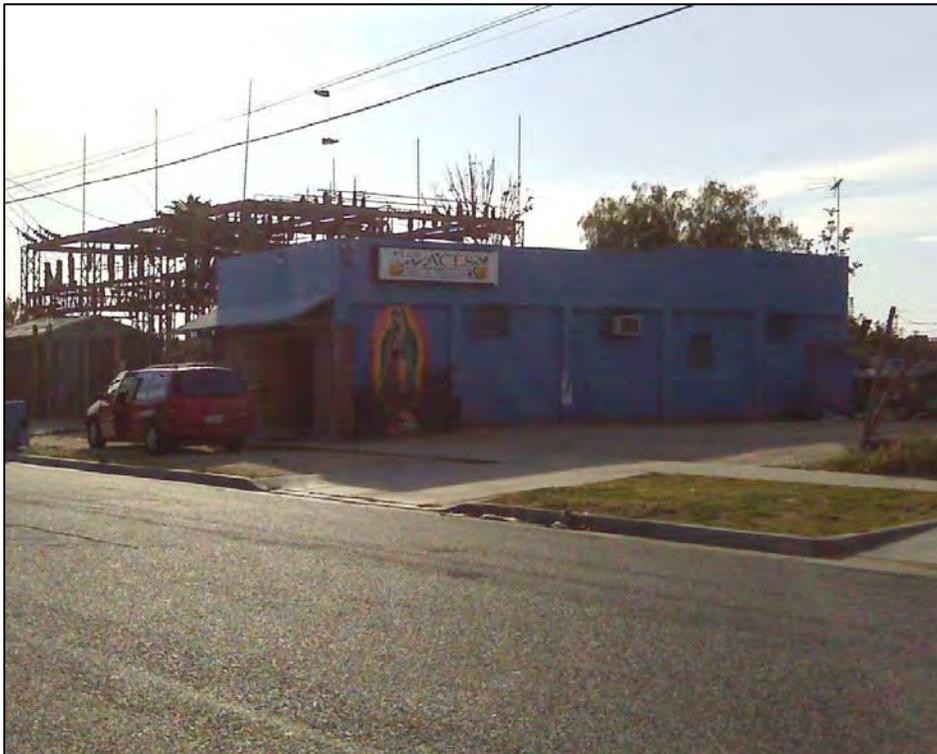
e. **Other Locational Data:** none. **Elevation:** 865 feet asl

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

The site consists of an elongated painted single story commercial brick structure located between the old ATSF yard and Evans Street within the hispanic community of Casa Blanca. The structure can be seen on the 1948 www.historicaerials.com photo and it may represent a garage in that year. The structure is not observed on a 1938 aerial provided for the associated project's Phase 1 ESA report. Today, it is a small neighborhood bar known as Los Aces. The rear of the structure could be accessed through the fence of the adjacent substation, and the googleearth aerial photo shows that a concrete pad was built there but no superstructure exists. The property may have been used before 1948 to house vehicles associated with the Victoria Citrus Association packinghouse on the south side of the tracks to the southwest of this structure. The Casa Blanca Depot was located at the end of Depot Street on the north side of the tracks. The original garage openings have been bricked over interiorly leaving exposed columnar supports. There are no accessible records associated with the structure at the Riverside County Assessors Office but the totality of evidence shows it was built between 1938 and 1948.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP4

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View of the east side of the structure from Evans.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

Historic Prehistoric
 Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Jorge Lara
1211 Donald Ave
Riverside, CA. 92503

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Michael H. Dice M.A.
Michael Brandman Associates
621 Carnegie Drive, Suite #100
San Bernardino, CA. 92408

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 31, 2010.

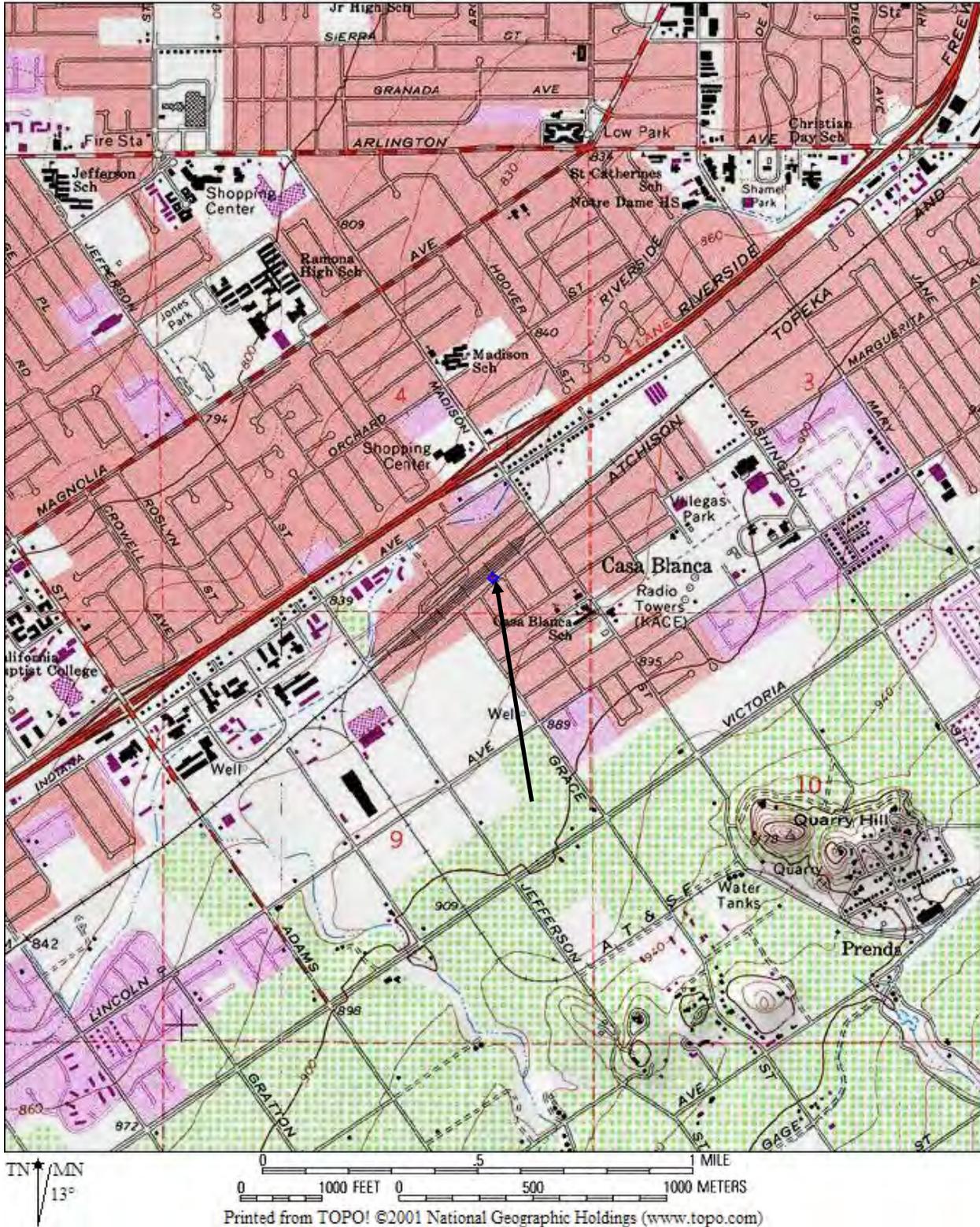
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) CEQA-level reconnaissance survey (no Section 106).

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dice, M.H. and A. Said-

Abdelwahed 2010. Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Review: The Casa Blanca Project (APN#230-245-001, -002 and -003). City of Riverside, California. Draft On-file, Michael Brandman Associates. Draft dated, April 1, 2010.

***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):

0398.0020.0 Riverside West, CA. topographic map



Structure is located at arrow tip shown on map.

Camera format: Digital only
 Film type and speed: _____

Lens size: _____
 Negative on file at: _____

Photographs and photograph list.

Mo.	Day, Year	Time	Exposure	Subject/Description	View To	Accession #
-	2008	---	---	GoogleAerial view of structure	-	
4	6, 2010	11am	---	View of east façade of structure	W	
4	6, 2010	11am	---	View of northeast façade of structure	NW	



View of the structure overhead using a modern GoogleEarth aerial photograph



View of the structure showing the painted exterior. The bar is a small, simple, neighborhood establishment with pool tables in the back.



Northeastern corner of 7605 Evans showing fence and gate. The northern half of this lot exhibits an unused concrete pad and trees.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 5 of 5

*NRHP Status Code: 7

*Resource Name or #: 7605 Evans Street

B1. Historic Name: none

B2. Common Name: none

B3. Original Use: Garage (probable)

B4. Present Use: Bar

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

According to 1938 and 1948 historic aerials examined for the associated study, the structure was built between those years. The earliest land investor in the area was Benjamin Hartshorn of San Francisco who in 1870 was able to obtain about 8600 acres of unclaimed "government land" south of Arlington Avenue (Holmes 1912). Known as the Hartshorn Tract, S.C. Evans and Captain W.T. Sayward were able to buy the property in 1874 and began building the Lower Canal to supply the property with irrigation water. Evans had organized the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, absorbed lands owned by the Southern California Colony Association and began laying out blocks that were to become the western section of the City of Riverside. In the Casa Blanca area, lands located upon and on either side of the railroad tracks west of Madison, north of Evans and south of Railroad Avenue were bought by various railroad companies in the 1870's-1880's just as the initial citrus developments took hold, then sold off once the railroading infrastructure were built out and the parcels officially obtained. These railroads were not part of the initial national developments (they were private spur railroads at first) and so the lands were not absconded by the big Eastern corporations through various post-Civil War Acts.

The aerial photos suggest the building at 7605 Evans was probably built as part of the railroading infrastructure in that it may have served as a garage for railroad-related vehicles or the nearby Victoria packinghouse, but its general isolation from the railroad facilities may instead suggest that it was part of a commercial or residential establishment located on the south side of Evans that did not have access to the land necessary for garaging vehicles or storage.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown

Date:

Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:** None from the historic era.

***B10. Significance: Theme:** World War II-era Railroading

Area: Casa Blanca (Riverside)

Period of Significance: 1920-1950

Property Type: Garage

Applicable Criteria: California Register (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

In the 1940's, there were at least five parallel sidings plus the two main lines at Casa Blanca. The ATSF (Santa Fe) railroad controlled both lines between Riverside and Orange. The original line was first built by the Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles Railway in 1886, incorporated as the California Central in 1887, and was probably bought up by the ATSF in the 1890's. The 1948 aerial photo shows that properties north of Evans Street and south of the tracks exhibited storage tanks (water or diesel), storage buildings, and small warehouses. It is likely that the original Depot was located at the end of Depot Street north of the tracks (this building was in existence up to about 1966), while the Victoria packinghouse located near the corner of Grace and Evans opposite the Depot. The building at 7605 appears to have been part of the infrastructure associated with facilities along the railroad, along with the small building located at 7635 Evans which is discussed elsewhere (Dice and Said-Abdelwahed 2010). The layout of Casa Blanca as a community was clearly separated from Riverside by orchards and fields, and the small lots with narrow houses, some of which exist in good condition today, faced the economic center of attention: the railroad. In 1948, it is probable that the streets in town were still dirt, although Evans Street was clearly paved. The subject building is about 20x50' in size, roughly 12 feet tall and does not appear to have been added onto since construction. The building is of brick and the eastern face of the structure exhibits piers of brick with brick "inserts" suggesting that the building was attached to another in its early days or the garage openings were filled in after the basic shape was built. Overall, research has exhausted the potential informational qualities and the structure is not considered a significant historic resource at the National, State or Local level of analysis.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
None.

***B12. References:** Holmes, E.W. 1912. History of Riverside County, California: with Biographical Sketches...Historic Record Company, Los Angeles.

B13. Remarks: None.

***B14. Evaluator:** Michael Dice, M.A.

***Date of Evaluation:** April 20, 2010

PRIMARY RECORD

NRHP Status Code: 7

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or #: 7625 Evans Street

P1. Other Identifier: APN#230-245-002

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. **County:** Riverside

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** Riverside West, CA. **Date:** 1979 **T 3S ;R 5W; SE¼ of Section 4; S.B.B.M.**

c. **Address:** none **City:** Riverside, CA. **Zip:** 92504

d. **UTM: Zone 10** the center of the substation is 462577mE/3754660mN, located using GoogleEarth UTM spotter.

e. **Other Locational Data:** none. **Elevation:** 865 feet asl

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

The resource consists of an electrical substation built in the early 1950's. There are no accessible records associated with the Assessors Office but documents on-file with the City of Riverside Public Utilities Division show that plans for its construction were made in the early 1950's. The property was a vacant lot before construction according to a review of a 1948 historic aerial at www.historicaerials.com, but is noted on a 1953 aerial photograph associated with the project's Phase 1 ESA. The aerial photos suggest the complex at 7615 Evans was probably built as part of the residential infrastructure in that it provided power from certain high voltage transmission lines brought into the area in the early 1950's. This substation allows for 4kV transmission to local circuits and while all the components of the station may have been replaced and upgraded since the early 1950's, basic structure of the station has remained the same. The substation would also have sent power to the Casa Blanca train station which was once located a few blocks from the northeast. The substation accepts 33kV of power from incoming subtransmission lines, and steps the voltage down to 4kV. Once stepped-down, the power is sent onto the distribution side of the circuit. The substation has a framework for incoming lines and the power runs through lightening arrestors, air-break switches and oil circuit breakers. The voltage is then sent overhead to step-down power transformers and voltage regulators. The regulated voltage is then sent to a series of switchgears and onto an overhead distribution bus. From there, the voltage is sent to outgoing distribution lines. The components of the station are replaced every few decades and it is uncertain which of the existing components are from the historic era. It is likely that the framework itself is historic.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP9

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District
Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) none on this page. See photo list.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

Historic Prehistoric
 Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Riverside Public Utilities
3460 Orange Street
Riverside, CA. 92501

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael H. Dice M.A.
Michael Brandman Associates
621 Carnegie Drive, Suite #100
San Bernardino, CA. 92408

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 31, 2010.

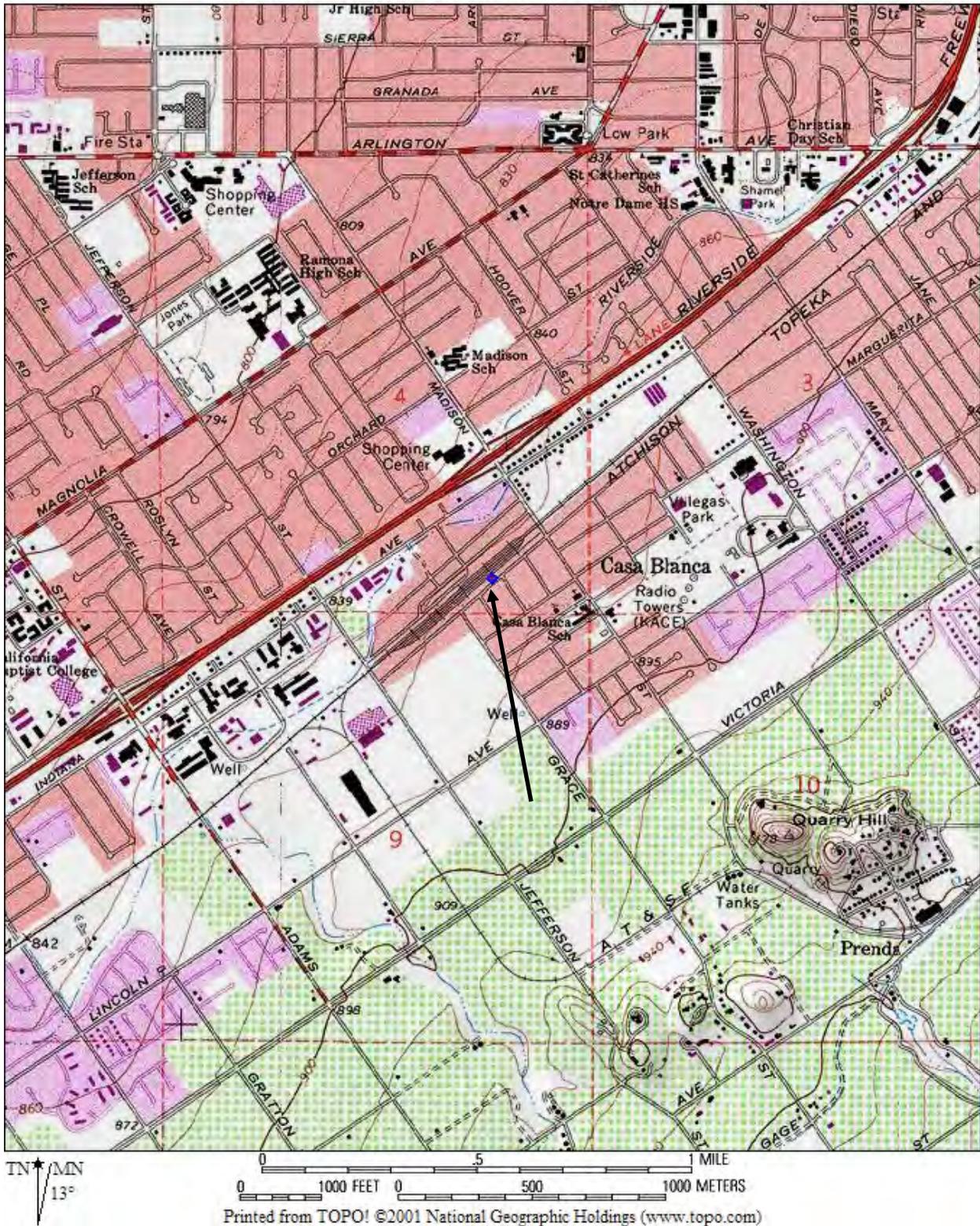
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) CEQA-level reconnaissance survey (no Section 106).

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or

enter "none.") Dice, M.H. and A. Said-Abdelwahed 2010. Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Review: The Casa Blanca Project (APN#230-245-001, -002 and -003). City of Riverside, California. Draft On-file, Michael Brandman Associates. Draft dated 4-1-2010.

***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):

0398.0020.0 Riverside West, CA. topographic map



Structure is located at arrow tip shown on map.

Camera format: Digital only
 Film type and speed: _____

Lens size: _____
 Negative on file at: _____

Photographs and photograph list.

Mo.	Day, Year	Time	Exposure	Subject/Description	View To	Accession #
-	2008	---	---	GoogleEarth aerial view of substation complex	-	
4	6, 2010	11am	---	View of substation complex	E	
12	12-23-09	---	---	Only photo known of Casa Blanca Depot. The old Depot footprint is located at the Star found on the GoogleEarth photo below.	E	
4	6,2010	11am		Components of the substation	x	
4	6,2010	11am		Components of the substation	x	



View of the substation complex via modern GoogleEarth aerial photograph.



View of the structure showing showing the current entrance to the bar interior from Evans Street. The bar is a small, simple, neighborhood establishment with a cooking area in the back.



Original Casa Blanca Depot building in 1965 (courtesy Marty Quas train website). This structure was demolished soon after this picture was taken. Aerial photographs revealed that the original station was located on the north side of the tracks opposite the Victoria Citrus Association packinghouse. This view was taken likely toward the northeast from the Victoria side.



View of the oil-filled transformer units with breakers and insulators above.



View of a Westinghouse three-phase transformer resting on a concrete pad near the north fence. This appears to have been used and moved after being replaced.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 6 of 6

*NRHP Status Code: 7

*Resource Name or #: 7625 Evans Street

B1. Historic Name: none

B2. Common Name: none

B3. Original Use: Electrical substation

B4. Present Use: Electrical substation

***B5. Architectural Style:** none

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

According to records housed at the Proponent's offices, the substation was built in the early 1950's. There are no records available that document how the substation has been modified over time. It is presumed that the bus (framework) for the station is likely original and that most of the components have been replaced as the station has been upgraded and maintained over time.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown

Date:

Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:** None from the historic era.

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Regional infrastructure development **Area:** Casa Blanca (Riverside)

Period of Significance: 1950-1960

Property Type: Electrical substation

Applicable Criteria: California Register (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

In the 1940's, there were at least five parallel sidings plus the two main lines at Casa Blanca. The ATSF (Santa Fe) railroad controlled both lines between Riverside and Orange. This line was first built by the Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles Railway in 1886, incorporated as the California Central in 1887, and was probably bought up by the ATSF in the 1890's. The 1948 aerial photo shows that properties north of Evans Street exhibited storage tanks (water or diesel), storage buildings, and small warehouses. It is likely that the original Depot was located north of the corner of Samuel Street and Evans adjacent to the tracks (this building was in existence up to about 1968), while the Victoria packinghouse was located near the corner of Grace and Evans. The substation at 7615 appears to have been part of the infrastructure associated with commercial facilities along the railroad because just after the War the region was beginning to add to its industrial development base and increase with less dependency on citrus. However, packinghouses along the railroad had probably reached their peak production potential and the need for power in post-War California was growing.

The substation accepts 33kV of power from incoming subtransmission lines, and steps the voltage down to 4kV. Once stepped-down, the power is sent onto the distribution side of the circuit. The substation has a framework for incoming lines and the power runs through lightning arrestors, air-break switches and oil circuit breakers. The voltage is then sent overhead to step-down power transformers and voltage regulators. The regulated voltage is then sent to a series of switchgears and onto an overhead distribution bus. From there, the voltage is sent to outgoing distribution lines. The components of the station are replaced every few decades and it is uncertain which of the existing components are from the historic era. It is likely that the framework itself is historic. Our analysis shows that the substation is not considered a significant historic resource at the National, State or Local level of analysis.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: None.

***B14. Evaluator:** Michael Dice, M.A.

***Date of Evaluation:** April 20, 2010

PRIMARY RECORD

NRHP Status Code: 7

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: 7635 Evans Street

P1. Other Identifier: APN#230-245-003

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside West, CA. Date: 1979 T 3S ;R 5W; SE¼ of Section 4; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 7635 Evans Street City: Riverside, CA. Zip: 92504

d. UTM: Zone 10 center of the structure roof is 462554mE/3754630mN. (located using GoogleEarth UTM spotter)

e. Other Locational Data: none. Elevation: 865 feet asl

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

The site consists of a square painted single story structure located between the old ATSF yard and Evans Street within the hispanic community of Casa Blanca. The structure can be seen on the 1948 www.historicaerials.com photo and it may represent a single-car garage in that year. The structure is clearly not observed on a 1938 aerial photo. The rear of the structure could be accessed through the fence of the adjacent substation, and the googleearth aerial photo shows that a small attached superstructure exists there. The building is composed of cinder blocks. The property may have been used before 1948 to house vehicles associated with the railroad since the Casa Blanca station was located near the corner of Madison and Adams. The original single garage opening has been bricked over interiorly leaving an exposed columnar support. The shed roof building in the rear does not exist in the aerial photo. There are no accessible records associated with the structure at the Riverside County Assessors Office but research done for this project suggests it was built between 1938 and 1948.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP4

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View of the east side of the structure.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

Historic Prehistoric
 Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Uncertain
555 N State College Suite 205
Anaheim, CA. 92806

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Michael H. Dice M.A.
Michael Brandman Associates
621 Carnegie Drive, Suite #100
San Bernardino, CA. 92408

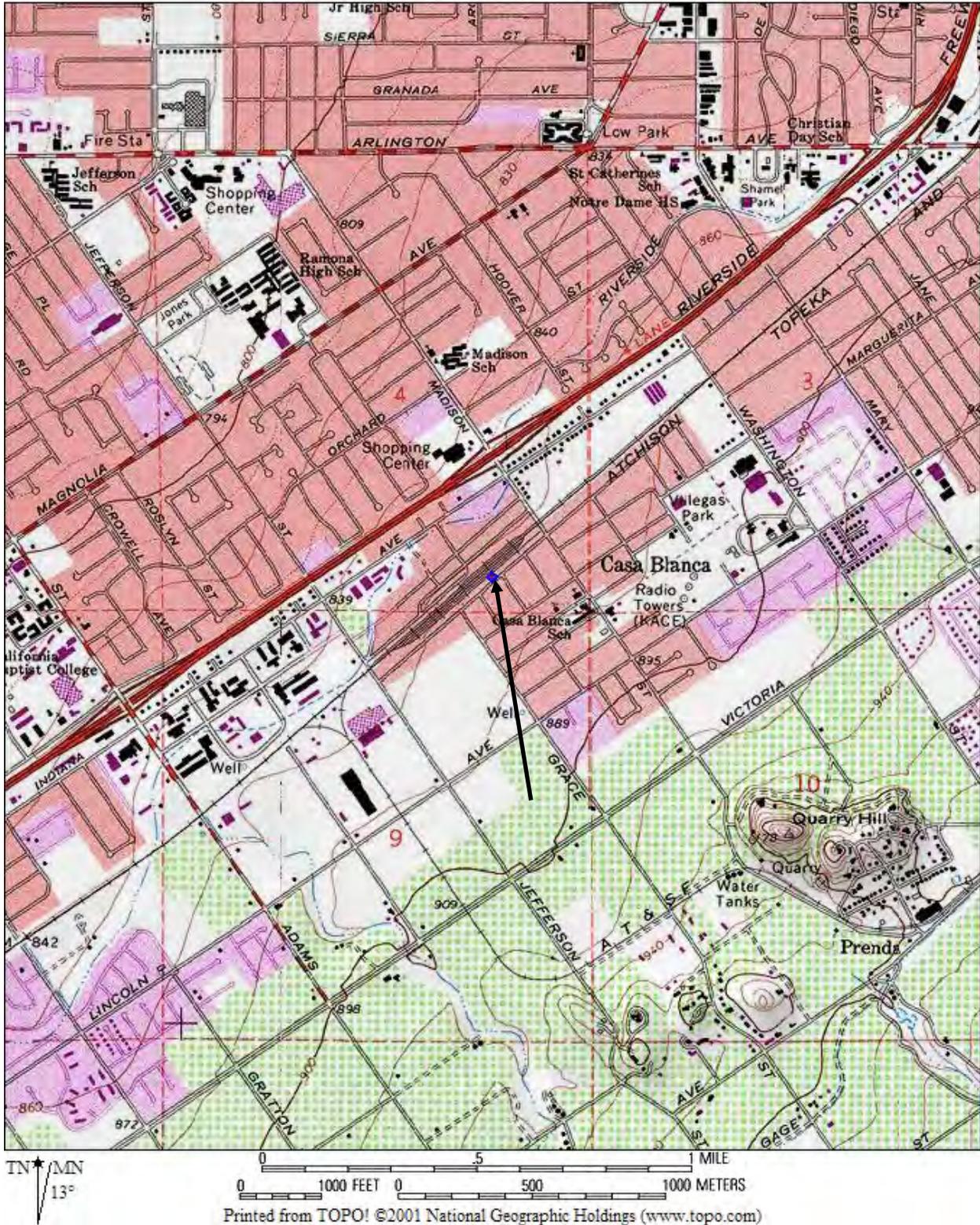
***P9. Date Recorded:** March 31, 2010.

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) CEQA-level reconnaissance survey (no Section 106).

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dice, M.H. and A. Said-Abdelwahed 2010. Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Review: The Casa Blanca Project (APN#230-245-001, -002 and -003). City of Riverside, California. Draft On-file, Michael Brandman Associates. Draft dated, April 1, 2010.

***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):

0398.0020.0 Riverside West, CA. topographic map



Structure is located at arrow tip shown on map.

Camera format: Digital only
 Film type and speed: _____

Lens size: _____
 Negative on file at: _____

Photographs and photograph list.

Mo.	Day, Year	Time	Exposure	Subject/Description	View To	Accession #
-	2008	---	---	GoogleAerial view of structure	-	
4	6, 2010	11am	---	View of south façade of structure	NW	
4	6, 2010	11am	---	View of north end of parcel lot	NW	



View of the structure overhead using a modern GoogleEarth aerial photograph



View of the structure showing the painted exterior. The garage opening allows access to the interior and the structure has a single bricked-in opening facing east.



North end of 7635 Evans parcel showing fence and shed roofed work area.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 5 of 5

*NRHP Status Code: 7

*Resource Name or #: 7635 Evans Street

B1. Historic Name: none

B2. Common Name: none

B3. Original Use: Garage (probable)

B4. Present Use: Garage/commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

According to historic aerial photographs, the structure was built before 1948 and after 1938. The earliest land investor in the area was Benjamin Hartshorn of San Francisco who in 1870 was able to obtain about 8600 acres of unclaimed "government land" south of Arlington Avenue (Holmes 1912). Known as the Hartshorn Tract, S.C. Evans and Captain W.T. Sayward were able to buy the property in 1874 and began building the Lower Canal to supply the property with irrigation water. Evans had organized the Riverside Land and Irigating Company, absorbed lands owned by the Southern California Colony Association and began laying out blocks that were to become the western section of the City of Riverside. In the Casa Blanca area, lands located upon and on either side of the railroad tracks west of Madison, north of Evans and south of Railroad Avenue were bought by various railroad companies in the 1870's-1880's just as the initial citrus developments took hold, then sold off once the railroading infrastructure were built out and the parcels officially obtained. These railroads were not part of the initial national developments (they were private spur railroads at first) and so the lands were not absconded by the big Eastern corporations through various post-Civil War Acts.

The aerial photos suggest the building at 7635 Evans was probably built as part of the railroading infrastructure in that it may have served as a garage for railroad-related vehicles, but its isolation from the rest of the facilities serving the Casa Blanca Depot, which was located about 200 feet west at the end of Depot Street on the north side of the tracks opposite the Victoria Citrus Association packinghouse. The location may suggest that it was part of a commercial or residential establishment on the south side of Evans that did not have access to the land necessary for a garage. It is also possible that the building was part of the Victoria packinghouse located several hundred feet to the west-northwest.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown

Date: **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:** None from the historic era.

***B10. Significance: Theme:** World War II-era Railroading **Area:** Casa Blanca (Riverside)

Period of Significance: 1920-1950

Property Type: Garage

Applicable Criteria: California Register (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

In the 1940's, there were at least five parallel sidings plus the two main lines at Casa Blanca. The ATSF (Santa Fe) railroad controlled both lines between Riverside and Orange. This line was first built by the Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles Railway in 1886, incorporated as the California Central in 1887, and was probably bought up by the ATSF in the 1890's. The 1948 aerial photo shows that properties north of Evans Street and south of the tracks exhibited storage tanks (water or diesel), storage buildings, and small warehouses. The layout of Casa Blanca as a community was clearly separated from Riverside by orchards and fields, and the small lots with narrow houses, some of which exist in good condition today, faced the economic center of attention, the railroad. In 1948, it is probable that the streets in town were still dirt, although Evans Street was clearly paved. The building is about 20x20' in size, roughly 10 feet tall with a peaked roof and does not appear to have been added onto since constructed. The building is stuccoed and has a small room attached to the rear (north) that may be a bathroom. A tall metal-roofed shed is located north of the building. This is newer and appears to have protected equipment from the elements. The majority of the lot is paved. Overall, the data has been exhausted as a result of this research and the structure is not considered a significant historic resource at the National, State or Local level of analysis.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
None.

***B12. References:** Holmes, E.W. 1912. History of Riverside County, California: with Biographical Sketches...Historic Record Company, Los Angeles.

B13. Remarks: None.

***B14. Evaluator:** Michael Dice, M.A.

***Date of Evaluation:** April 20, 2010