

Appendix 5
Cultural and Paleontological
Resources Assessment

VANTAGEPOINT CHURCH
Project No. PLN15-1174
INITIAL STUDY

Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment

Vantage Point Church

Eastvale, Riverside County, California

Prepared for:

Vantage Point Church
5171 Edison Ave
Chino, CA 91710

Prepared by:

Curt Duke, Matthew Stever, Nicholas Hearth and Benjamin Scherzer
Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC
20371 Lake Forest Drive, Suite A2
Lake Forest, California 92630
(949) 356-6660
curt@dukecrm.com
www.DukeCRM.com

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to Vantage Point Church (APPLICANT), to provide cultural and paleontological resources services for the Vantage Point Church Project, located in the City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California. The property is approximately 11 acres in size. The purpose of this study is to provide the necessary information and analysis to the City of Eastvale (CITY) as the lead agency to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse impacts to any historical, archaeological, or paleontological resources that may exist in or adjacent to the project area to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The cultural and paleontological resources assessment includes a records search for cultural resources at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), and a records search for paleontological resources by the Western Science Center (WSC), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) and at the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) online collections. In addition Native Americans were consulted and a field survey was conducted to identify any cultural and/or paleontological resources.

Cultural Resources

The results of the EIC records search indicate that there are three (3) previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mile of the project, one of which is located adjacent to the project boundary. This resource (33-01451) is a lithic scatter of stone and glass tools. The field survey identified one isolated artifact, a prehistoric aged Metavolcanic flake (designated P-33-026628) within the project boundary. The research conducted indicates a moderate sensitivity for cultural (prehistoric) resources and a low sensitivity for historic resources within the project boundaries. Therefore any disturbance of native soils has a moderate potential to directly impact unique cultural resources according to CEQA. DUKE CRM recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during ground disturbance associated with the project.

1. **Archaeological Monitoring-** An archaeological monitor shall be present to observe ground disturbing operations that may impact historic-in-age or older sediments. The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist (Secretary of Interior Professional Qualification Standards-M.A./M.S. in anthropology, or related discipline with an emphasis in archaeology and demonstrated experience and competence in archaeological research, fieldwork, reporting, and curation).
 - a. The qualified archaeologist shall be on-site at the pre-construction meeting to discuss monitoring protocols.
 - b. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during ground disturbance including, but not limited to grading, clearing, grubbing, trenching, utilities, and off-site easements. If, after excavation begins, the qualified archaeologist determines that the sediments are not likely to produce historical or prehistoric archaeological resources, monitoring efforts shall be reduced.
 - c. The archaeological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect grading efforts if archaeological resources are discovered.
 - d. In the event of an archaeological discovery the monitor shall flag the area and notify the construction crew immediately. No further disturbance in the flagged area shall occur until the qualified archaeologist has cleared the area.
 - e. In consultation with the qualified archaeologist the monitor shall quickly assess the nature and significance of the find. If the discovery is not significant it shall be quickly mapped, documented, removed, and the area cleared.
 - f. If the discovery is potentially significant the qualified archaeologist shall notify the APPLICANT and CITY immediately.
 - g. Local Native American groups that have expressed an interest in the project shall be consulted.

- h. In consultation with the APPLICANT, CITY, and interested Native American groups the qualified archaeologist shall develop a plan of mitigation which will likely include salvage excavation, laboratory analysis and processing, research, curation of the find into a qualified local museum or repository, and preparation of a report summarizing the find.

These steps will ensure that any impacts can be mitigated to a level of less than significant.

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

Paleontological Resources

The records searches by the WSC, LACM and the UCMP indicate that there are no known fossil specimens within the project boundaries, but did indicate multiple fossil localities from similar deposits in Riverside County. The project is predominantly situated on very old alluvial channel deposits (early Pleistocene Epoch, Qvoa), and may possibly encounter late Cenozoic sedimentary rocks in Norco area (early Pleistocene to late Pliocene Epochs, QTn). Due to their age (early Pleistocene to late Pliocene Epochs) and history of producing fossil material in Riverside County, the sediments underlying the project area are assigned a high paleontological sensitivity.

Ground disturbance in the project area, particularly below the previously disturbed plow zone of 12 to 18 inches of depth, has the potential to directly impact unique paleontological resources. This would result in a potentially significant impact to paleontological resources according to CEQA. Therefore, paleontological construction monitoring is recommended during ground disturbance. This will mitigate the potential impact to a level that is less than significant for the purposes of CEQA.

2. **Paleontological Monitoring-** A paleontological monitor shall be present during ground disturbing activities below 1 foot. The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a qualified paleontologist (B.S./B.A. in geology, or related discipline with an emphasis in paleontology and demonstrated competence in paleontological research, fieldwork, reporting, and curation).
 - a. The qualified paleontologist shall be on-site at the pre-construction meeting to discuss monitoring protocols.
 - b. The paleontological monitor shall be present half-time during ground disturbance 1 foot below the surface, including but not limited to grading, trenching, utilities, and off-site easements. If, after excavation begins, the qualified paleontologist determines that the sediments are not likely to produce fossil resources, monitoring efforts shall be reduced.
 - c. The monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect grading efforts if paleontological resources are discovered.
 - d. In the event of a paleontological discovery the monitor shall flag the area and notify the construction crew immediately. No further disturbance in the flagged area shall occur until the qualified paleontologist has cleared the area.
 - e. In consultation with the qualified paleontologist the monitor shall quickly assess the nature and significance of the find. If the specimen is not significant it shall be quickly mapped, documented, removed, and the area cleared.
 - f. If the discovery is significant the qualified paleontologist shall notify the APPLICANT and CITY immediately.

- g. In consultation with the APPLICANT and CITY the qualified paleontologist shall develop a plan of mitigation which will likely include full-time monitoring, salvage excavation, and removal of the find, removal of sediment from around the specimen (in the laboratory), research to identify and categorize the find, curation of the find in a local qualified repository, and preparation of a report summarizing the find.

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INTRODUCTION

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to Vantage Point Church., to provide cultural and paleontological resources services for the Vantage Point Church Project, located in Eastvale, Riverside County, California (Appendix A). The purpose of this report is to document efforts made to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Vantage Point Church (Applicant) proposes to construct a church campus consisting of four buildings, outdoor gathering areas, associated parking facilities and related infrastructure (herein known as the “Project” on approximately 11-acres, and located at 8500 Archibald Avenue, within the City of Eastvale, in Riverside County, California. The property consists of two legal parcels with Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 130-080-005 and 130-080-008 and is situated at the intersections of Sections 2, and 3, Township 3 South, Range 7 West of the USGS *Corona North* 7.5 minute Quadrangle Map (Appendix A).

SETTING

Geology and Paleontology

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each naturally defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project is located in the northwestern portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges province is distinguished by northwest trending mountain ranges and valleys following faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The Peninsular Ranges are bound to the east by the Colorado Desert and extend north to the San Bernardino – Riverside county line (Norris and Webb 1976), west into the submarine continental shelf, and south to the California state line.

Project elevation is approximately 730 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The geology of the project area has been mapped by Morton et al. (2001) at a scale of 1:24,000 (Appendix A). A review of this map indicated that the project area is predominantly underlain by very old alluvial channel deposits (early Pleistocene Epoch, Q_{voa}), and may possibly encounter late Cenozoic sedimentary rocks in Norco area (early Pleistocene to late Pliocene? Epochs, QTn) in the northwest portion of the project.

Cultural

Prehistory

Two primary regional schema are commonly cited in the archaeological literature for western Riverside County where the project is located. These schema or syntheses generalize the presence or absence of certain artifact types into explanatory frameworks of temporal chronologies and/or subsistence practices. Schema are necessary because many archaeological sites lack absolute datable material (ex. Carbon for radiometric C₁₄ dating) and so researchers need to cross-date sites by comparison to either coastal or desert chronologies with established chronological sequences backed by absolute dates. In western Riverside County, where the project is located, it is thought to be the meeting ground of both schema and consequently neither schema (coastal vs inland desert) exclusively explain prehistoric finds.

The first schema, advanced by Wallace (1955), defines four cultural horizons for the southern California coastal province, each with characteristic local variations:

- I. Early Man (~9000–8500 B.P.) is a hunting culture based on almost exclusive evidence of chipped-stone hunting materials: dart points, scrapers, choppers, and bifaces.
- II. Milling Stone (8500–4000 B.P.) reflects a change to a more sedentary, plant-collecting lifestyle as evidenced by the introduction and dominance of milling stone artifacts and a decrease in well-made projectile points.
- III. Intermediate (4000–1500 B.P.) is characterized by a larger dependency on hunting, introduction of the bow and arrow, and the shift from using the mano/metate to mortar/pestle. However, knowledge of this horizon suffers from lack of knowledge about what occurred during this time, not a lack of inhabitants along the southern California coast.

- IV. Late Prehistoric (1500~200 B.P.) contains a more nuanced artifact assemblage indicative of a more complex lifestyle and an increase of population. This horizon is characterized by an increase in bow and arrow use, steatite containers, pottery, circular fish hooks, perforated stones, asphaltum, diversified bone tools, ample shell ornaments, and elaborate mortuary customs.

Warren and Crabtree (1986) employ a more ecological approach to the deserts of southern California, defining five traditions in prehistory:

- I. Lake Mojave (12000–7000 B.P.)
- II. Pinto (7000–4000 B.P.)
- III. Gypsum (4000–1500 B.P.)
- IV. Saratoga Springs (1500–800 B.P.)
- V. Shoshonean (800~200 B.P.)

Warren and Crabtree (1986) viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts. The authors viewed changes in settlement pattern and subsistence as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continues to this day. The work by Warren and Crabtree (1986) is built upon, in part, by Warren (1980) in which he argued for a chronology based on projectile points as period markers backed by radiocarbon assays providing absolute dates.

The two schema contrast in important ways. The units employed by Warren are “traditions,” and in contrast to Wallace (1955), traditions may be spatially restricted but display temporal continuity. For Wallace, “horizons” or “periods,” are extensive through space but restricted in time. More recent schema have been attempted to reconcile these differences. More recently, Koerper and Drover (1983) synthesized chronologies for coastal southern California and employed Wallace’s (1955) horizon terminology but use radiometric data to sequence stylistic changes observed in the artifact assemblages, which they interpreted as material indication of cultural change through time. Regardless of the overall schema to best explain the prehistory of western Riverside County, the region can be understood within broad chronological frameworks and as the meeting ground of the coastal and desert subsistence patterns.

Early Holocene (11,600 – 7,600 BP)

Traditional models of the prehistory of California hypothesize that its first inhabitants were the big game hunting Paleoindians who lived at the close of the last ice-age (~11,000 years before present [BP]). As the environment warmed and dried, large Ice Age fauna died out, requiring adaption by groups to survive. The western Great Basin and deserts of southern California were characterized by large pluvial (rainfall-fed) lakes, streams, marshes, and grasslands. The human response to this environment is known as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) (Moratto 1984). The WPLT is generally identified by an advanced flaked-stone industry of foliate knives/points, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points, lanceolate bifaces, and long stemmed points. Other flaked-stone tools include crescents, scrapers, choppers, scraper-planes, hammer stones, cores, drills, and graters. People of this period hunted diverse populations of smaller animals and collected a wide number of plants from diverse eco-zones. Importantly, this period lacks widespread evidence of milling stones, and, therefore, hard seed processing was likely not widely practiced. Sites are generally found along the shores of former pluvial lakes, marshes, and streams (Moratto 1984). The desert manifestation of the WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, while along the coast the WPLT is seen in the San Dieguito Complex. Along the coast, rising sea levels created bays and estuaries. Following initial settlement along the coast, groups adopted marine subsistence including fish and shellfish. These shell middens contain flaked cobble tools, metates, manos, discoids, and flexed burials and allowed for a semi sedentary life style (Byrd and Raab 2007). Eventually, shellfish became the primary source of food, while plant gathering, hunting and fishing were less important.

The Paleocoastal Tradition (PCT) has many similarities to the WPLT but it reflects a coastal adaptation (Davis et al. 1969). PCT sites are located along bays and estuaries. Subsistence patterns indicate the eating of mollusks, sea mammals, sea birds, and fish in addition to land plants and animals. The argument for a PCT has gained momentum. This is based on a vast amount of recent research that has been conducted along the California coast and the Channel Islands (Byrd and Raab 2007). A recent study dates habitation on San Miguel Island back to ~11,300 BP (Daisy Cave), while a site on San Clemente (Eel Point) shows that a Paleocoastal Tradition was entrenched at Eel point in the early Holocene, with the hunting of seals, sea lions, and dolphins, as well as the gathering of shellfish.

Middle Holocene (7,600 – 3,650 BP)

The middle Holocene is a time of change and transition. As conditions continued to warm and dry, lakes and streams in the desert disappeared. This resulted in a shift in subsistence strategies, namely a shift to the gathering of plant seeds, grasses and shellfish along the coast as the primary dietary staple. Fishing and the hunting of smaller animals played a less important role in day to day activity. This shift in subsistence is what Wallace named the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1955) and this name has continued among archaeologists working on the coastal province of southern California. Large habitations are seen in the inland areas and considerable variability is seen along coastal occupation of southern California. Occupation revolved around seasonal and semi-sedentary movements in coastal Orange and San Diego counties. Trade networks are postulated by researchers that have dated Ollivella grooved rectangle shell beads as far north as central Oregon dating to 4900-3500 BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Characteristics of the middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish, flexed burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, discoidals, and crescentics.

Late Holocene (3,650 – 233 BP)

During the late Holocene there was a migration of Takic speakers from the Great Basin into southern California. This intrusion is known as the “Takic Wedge.” Characteristics of the late Holocene include the introduction of the bow and arrow, mortar and pestle, use of ceramics, and a change in mortuary behavior from inhumations to cremations in southern California. This was also a period of climatic fluctuation. Paleoenvironmental data show that periods of drought alternated with cooler and moister periods (Vellanoweth and Grenda 2002; Byrd and Raab 2007; Jones et al. 2004). This resulted in dynamic regional cultural patterns with considerable local variation. Byrd and Raab (2007) suggest that foragers in southern California over-exploited high-ranked food, such as shellfish, fish, marine and land mammals, and plant remains. This led to resource depression, causing people to forage more costly resources that were more abundant.

Ethnography

The project is located along the periphery of the traditional territory of four Native American groups, the Gabrielino, the Luiseno, the Cahuilla, and the Serrano (Kroeber 1925). The Native American languages of these Tribes are part of the Takic subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family. Similarly, these groups were organized into independent but interconnected village communities. These groups were hunters and gatherers who exploited both large and small game, as well as numerous plant resources.

The Gabrielino are one of the least ethnographically understood Native American groups in California. Generally, their territory included all of the Los Angeles Basin, parts of the Santa Ana and Santa Monica Mountains along the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Canyon in the north, and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The environmental conditions within this territory are very diverse, including the following zones: interior mountains/foothills, Prairie, exposed coast, and sheltered coast (Bean and Smith 1978a, Shipley 1978).

The Gabrielino lived in villages year-round and utilized smaller camps from which they could hunt and gather, likely on a seasonal basis. Villages were almost always situated near water. Gabrielino families lived in domed, round structures with thatching made from local plants. Other structures included semi-circular, earth covered sweathouses, menstrual huts, and ceremonial structures. Villages were politically autonomous from

other villages, while each village was led by a chief who would, at times, reign over several villages (Bean and Smith 1978a). Acorns were the most important food for the Gabrielino; although the types and quantity of different foods varied by season and locale, common and important sources of food were acorn, piñon nuts, yucca, cacti, many varieties of seeds and grasses, deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, quail, doves, ducks and other fowl, fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Bean and Smith 1978a, Shipley 1978).

The Luiseño share many similar cultural traits to the Gabrielino. The Luiseño lived in sedentary and independent village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, food gathering, and fishing areas. Villages were usually located in valley basins, along creeks and streams adjacent to mountain ranges where water was available and where the villages would be protected from environmental conditions and potential enemies. Most inland populations had access to fishing and food gathering sites on the coast (Bean and Shippek 1978).

Luiseño economic and subsistence practices centered upon the seasonal gathering of acorns and seeds; the hunting of deer and small mammals such as rabbits, wood rats, ground squirrels, and birds. Coastal foods included sea mammals, fish and shellfish. Tool technologies were organized around food collection, storage, and preparation strategies, which was reflected in the type, size, and quantity of food items gathered. Stone (lithic) tools included two types: ground stone and flaked stone tools. Ground stone equipment included: mortars, pestles, manos and metate grinding slicks, made from granite, schist, and gneiss. Flaked tools included: bifaces, projectile points, scrapers, and graters, fabricated from siliceous rock such as chert and jasper, microcrystalline chalcedony, obsidian, fine grain igneous rocks such as basalt rhyolite, and andesite, and hard silica such as quartz and quartzite. Utilitarian tools were constructed from wood, animal bones, skins, and/or woven from flora materials depending on need (Lovin 1963). Hunting activities were conducted both on an individual basis and/or organized into group activities, depending on seasonal factors and the game hunted. Acorns encompassed as much 50 percent of the Luiseño diet (White 1963). Acorns provided a reliable and abundant food source that was high in calories and could be easily stored for future use. Acorn collection was a central tenant in the lives of the Luiseños and dominated their economic and social structure (Basgall 1987, Johnson and Earle 1987).

Villages were organized around an inherited chief who exerted sole control over the economy, religious rituals, and territorial matters within the village (Bean and Shippek 1978:555). The chief at times would consult with a council of elders and shamans on matters of religious practices and on environmental conditions effecting village life. Large villages may have had a complex behavioral and political structure due to their territorial size and economic control, while the smaller villages' political complexity was limited by their territorial size (Strong 1929; Bean and Shippek 1978:555).

The project is located near the western boundaries of Cahuilla Indians. The center of their territory included the Coachella Valley, the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges. Ethnographers have divided this population by habitation locale (Mountain, Pass, and Desert) whereas the Cahuilla divided themselves by patrilineal descent clans and one of two moieties (Wildcat and Coyote). Further distinctions were made within clans of politically important and independent subsidiary lineages. These lineages occupied their own villages as documented by Cahuilla ethnographic consultants in the early 20th century and from Franciscan Mission records (Earl 2004).

The three ethnographically documented zones of Cahuilla habitation (Pass, Mountain, and Desert) serve as general guidelines for understanding their subsistence practices. In general, Mountain and Pass Cahuilla diet emphasized acorn, salvia islay, yucca, agave and pinyon gathering in the mountain and foothill regions. In contrast Desert Cahuilla focused on the gathering of mesquite, cactus, and hard seeds such as screwbean, juniper and mesquite (Bean and Saubel 1972). These generalizations can only be broadly applied as the Cahuilla inhabiting different zones however were not mutually exclusive to each other. Desert Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley retained gathering areas in the Santa Rosa Mountains or other upland regions. Desert Cahuilla also utilized the resources in the foothills. The eastern foothills of the Coachella Valley produced

agave and hard seeds. Also, the foothills on the western side of the Coachella Valley produced cactus, agave and hard seeds and higher upslope, pinyon, for the Desert Cahuilla.

The Cahuilla were also observed to cultivate small quantities of corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, melons and wheat as early as 1824 by the Romero expedition. These crops and the cultivation of them potentially made their way from the Colorado River area to the Coachella Valley. The inhabitants of the Coachella did not practice flood recessional agriculture of the Colorado River groups (Bean and Lawton 1973). Based upon ethnographic interviews, Strong (1929:38) noted that he had been told by *Francisco Nombre* that his grandfather told him that the cultivation of corn and other crops by the Cahuilla was a recent practice and that the Cahuilla used to obtain corn from the “Yumas”. Corn would likely have been available to the Cahuilla via exchange systems between foraging groups who have access to resources outside of the Colorado River and horticulturalists along the river. Regardless of the timing of cultivation of these crops, by the 1850s oasis gardens and to a lesser extent, canyon gardens were important sources of foodstuffs (Bean et al. 1995).

The project is located within the southwester area of the Serrano Indians, though Bean and Smith (1978b:570) note difficulty of determining traditional Serrano use-areas due to the lack of data and the nature of Serrano sociopolitical structure in that, as Strong (1929) organized themselves into autonomous localized lineages that favored a home base from which generalized land usage was practiced, no a pan-tribal land holding. Serrano territory extends across the San Bernardino Mountains east of the Cajon Pass south to and in the Yucaipa Valley and north to at least to the area of Victorville and as far east as Twentynine Palms.

Water availability was a large determining factor of Serrano habitation though they lived in diverse ecozones such as the high desert basins of the Lower Sonoran, the Upper Sonoran, and the Transition zone as well as a range of elevations from as low as 1,500 feet to over 11,000 feet in the mountains. Like their neighboring groups, the Serranos were hunter-gathers but with their diverse topographical access to different ecozones, food varied by elevation. They hunted mountain sheep, deer, rabbits, antelope, and small rodents; and gathered acorns, piñon nuts, berries, mesquite, yucca, and various bulbs, seed-grasses, tubers, roots and shoots. Also like other Native groups in Southern California, the Serrano situated their most dense populations around water sources. Their houses were round, with a domed of willow frames and thule thatching protecting the inhabitants during sleep. Additional structures consisted of a ramada where most of the day's activities occurred and each family had a central fire pit. Each village had a large ceremonial structure ore the leader of the lineage of the village lived. Other structures included sweat lodges, and granaries. Serrano material culture closely resembled the Cahuilla (Bean and Smith 1978b).

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The first Europeans in the Jurupa Valley/Eastvale area came through the area in the 1770's. But no known settlements occurred in the area until in 1838 when *Rancho Jurupa* was granted to Juan Bandini. Within a few years Bandini divided *Rancho Jurupa* into two properties. He sold Able Stearns, his son-in-law, approximately 25,000 acres which continued to operate as *Rancho Jurupa*. About 1889 a six square mile portion of the Rancho was purchased by the Fuller family who established the Pioneer Ranch. The following history is largely taken from Meissner's book, "Fuller Ranch at Eastvale" which is a comprehensive history of the area. The Fuller family owned the bulk of the ranch until 1954 and during the early 20th century the ranch had a reputation as one of the best cattle and racehorse ranches in California. Also according to Meissner, the name of the ranch was changed to the Fuller Rancho and became a guest ranch in the 1930's, hosting some of the biggest names in entertainment at the time. The main Hacienda of the ranch was approximately a half mile northeast of the project property. In 1954 the ranch was sold to dairyman Walter Koenig who, according to Meissner, almost immediately sold off parcels of the ranch to individual buyers. Historic aerial photographs show that the project property was being used for agriculture in 1938 and that purpose continued until the first home appeared on the property sometime after 1994 (HistoricAerials.com).

METHODS

Records Search

On May 31, 2016 Matthew Stever of DUKE C R M conducted a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). The EIC is part of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and is located at the University of California, Riverside. The records search included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a 1 mile radius of the project, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, Mr. Stever examined the California State Historic Property Data File (HPD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). The internal archives at DUKE CRM along with a review of historic aerial photographs and historical USGS topographical maps were also inspected for relevant background information.

DUKE C R M requested a paleontological records search from the Western Science Center (WSC), and of Vertebrate Paleontology Section of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). The WSC responded on June 3, 2016, and LACM responded on June 16, 2016. On May 31, 2016, DUKE C R M Paleontologist Benjamin Scherzer conducted locality searches on the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) online collections.

Field Survey

On July 15, 2016 a pedestrian survey of the property was conducted by Nicolas Hearth, M.A., R.P.A. The goal of the pedestrian survey was to identify all historic built environment resources, prehistoric/ historic period archaeological resources and paleontological resources within the project boundaries. Transects were spaced approximately 15 meters apart. A Garmin Etrex GPS, an iPhone 6S with Google Earth and Theodolite Applications, and field map was used to locate the project boundary and to record the location of identified cultural resources. Archaeological sites, isolates, and built-environment resources were documented on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms. Any paleontological resources were to be recorded on a paleontological locality form. Photographs were taken on a Fuji FinePix XP70 16.0 MP digital camera, an iPhone 6S with 8.0 MP camera and Theodolite App.

Native American Consultation

A Sacred Lands File Search request was sent to the NAHC (Native American Heritage Commission) on June 1, 2016. A response was received on June 2, 2016 from the NAHC along with the contact information for 45 groups/individuals who may have an interest in the project area. These 45 groups or individuals were contacted via certified US Mail regarding involvement in the project on September 9, 2016, see Appendix B for a sample letter.

Personnel

This report was prepared by Matthew Stever, B.A. and Benjamin Scherzer, M.S., under the direct supervision of Curt Duke, MA, RPA and Nicholas Hearth, MA, RPA. Mr. Stever holds a B.A. in Anthropology with an emphasis on the Archaeology of California and the Southwest from California State University San Bernardino. He currently is a Master of Arts student at the California State University San Bernardino. His research interests are lithic technology and economy, use-wear analysis and the prehistory of California and the Great Basin. Mr. Stever has worked in all phases of archaeology in southern California (archival research, field survey, testing and data recovery excavation, laboratory analysis and construction monitoring) since 2014.

Mr. Scherzer has worked in all phases of paleontology (archival research, field survey, excavation, laboratory analysis, construction monitoring) since 2006. Mr. Scherzer is a certified paleontologist for Orange and Riverside Counties. Mr. Scherzer holds a Master of Science degree in Earth Sciences with an emphasis in vertebrate paleontology from Montana State University, Bozeman, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in

Geosciences and Math from Earlham College, Indiana. Mr. Scherzer has worked throughout southern California, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

Mr. Duke is the Principal Archaeologist of DUKE C R M . Mr. Duke meets the professional qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior for prehistoric and historical archaeology; he is also a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) who has worked in all phases of archaeology (archival research, field survey, testing and data recovery excavation, laboratory analysis, construction monitoring) since 1994. He is also listed on the County of Riverside’s list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Duke holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology from California State University, Fullerton and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Santa Cruz. Mr. Duke has worked throughout southern and Northern California and parts of Arizona and Nevada. Please see Appendix B for Mr. Duke’s resume.

Mr. Hearth is the Field Director of DUKE C R M . Mr. Hearth meets the professional qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior for prehistoric and historical archaeology; he is also a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA#989903) who has worked in all phases of archaeology (archival research, field survey, testing and data recovery excavation, laboratory analysis, construction monitoring) since 2002. He currently is a PhD Candidate and holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology from the University of California, Riverside and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Mr. Hearth has worked throughout southern California, New England, the Upper Midwest as well as and parts of Arizona, Utah, Nevada and New Mexico.

RESULTS

Records search

Cultural Resources

The map data from the EIC records search indicates that there are three (3) previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project area. These resources are summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project

Site No.	Age	Description	Distance
P-33-001436	Prehistoric	Sparse scatter of groundstone tools and lithic flakes	1 mi S
P-33-001451	Prehistoric/Historic	A bifacial mano and a retouched historic glass fragment	200 yds. NE
P33-013408	Prehistoric	One isolated bifacial granite mano	¾ mi SW

Site P-33-001436 was recorded by S. Hammond in 1977 and is described as a sparse scatter of groundstone tools and lithic flakes. It contained a metate fragment, a mano fragment, one complete mano, and one basalt flake. The site measures 75m x 100m and depth is unknown.

Site P-33-001451 was originally recorded in 1977 by S. Hammond. The site is described as having two artifacts; a bifacial mano and a retouched fragment of historic glass. The site measures 50m x 50m and depth is unknown.

Site P-33-013408 was recorded in 1975 and is recorded as an isolate consisting of one bifacially ground granite mano.

Reports

Eighteen (18) reports within one mile of the project area are on file at the EIC. Of these, nine are within ½ miles or immediately adjacent to the project property. The relevant reports are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Reports within 1-Mile of the Project

Report No.	Year	Report Title	Authors	Comments
RI-05049	2003	Archaeological Survey Report: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Eastvale Water and Sewer Master Plan, Riverside County, California	McKenna et al.	Large area survey includes project
RI-05775	2002	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report; Tentative Tract Map No. 30913, Near the City of Norco, Riverside County, California	Tang, Bai; Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet and Daniel Ballester	Adjacent to project
RI-05905	2002	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 30825, Near the City of Norco, Riverside County, California	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan and Mariam Dahdul	Adjacent to project
RI-05951	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Number 130-030-017, Near the City of Norco, Riverside County, California	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet and Daniel Ballester	Adjacent to project
RI-05958	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Number 130-030-012 and -013, Near the City of Norco, Riverside County, California	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet and Daniel Ballester	Within ½ mi of project
RI05964	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No.31406, Near the City of Norco, Riverside County, California	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood and Daniel Ballester	Within ½ mi of project
RI-00061	1985	Phase II Archaeological Studies Prado Basin and the Lower Santa Ana River	Paul Langenwalter and James Brock	Adjacent to project
RI-04926	2003	A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report on TR 30735, APNS 130-060-001 and -015 to -017, County of Riverside, California	Leslie Irish, Kristie Blevins, Anna Hoover and Hugh Wagner	200 yds N of project
RI-07730	2008	An Archaeological Mitigation-Monitoring Report for Tract 31961, The Riverwood Project, Eastvale Area of the County of Riverside, California	Scott Crull and Anna Hoover	Within ½ mi of project

Paleontological Resources

The records search by the WSC did not reveal any recorded fossil localities within the project area, nor any fossil localities in a 1-mile radius (Radford 2016). However, the records search did indicate that deposits similar to those underlying the project area have produced numerous fossils elsewhere in Riverside County, with the Diamond Valley Lake Project (Springer et al. 2010) and El Casco Project (LSA 2012) producing over 250,000 Pleistocene fossil specimens. The records search by the LACM revealed that no recorded fossil localities exist within the project area, but did indicate two nearby fossil localities in similar deposits to those underlying the project area: a specimen of a *Masticophis* (whipsnake) and *Odocoileus* (deer) (McLeod 2016). A review of the UCMP online collections revealed over 800 fossil specimens recovered from sediments of Pleistocene and Pliocene age in Riverside County, with multiple mammal, reptile, and plant taxa represented. A review of the Riverside County Land Information System indicated that the land in the project area is assigned a high paleontological sensitivity (H_s, or high sensitivity at the surface) (RCTLMA 2013) (Appendix A). Due to their age (early Pleistocene to late Pliocene Epochs) and history of producing fossil material in Riverside County, the sediments underlying the project area are assigned a high paleontological sensitivity.

Field Survey

An intensive pedestrian field survey was conducted by Nicholas Hearth, M.A., R.P.A. on July 15, 2016. Ground visibility was very good with 50% visibility in the NW corner of the property and 90-100% in the recently chisel-plowed areas of open field, see Figures 1 and 2 below. A road cut leading to Prado Basin Park Road revealed stratigraphy that included an agricultural plow-zone which measured approximately 12 to 18 inches on top of strata of what likely are Pleistocene-age alluvial soils, see Figure 3 below. Pleistocene age alluvial soils were also observed in the plow zone atop the terrace. The plow zone had reached deep enough to bring this older soil to the surface, especially in the southern portion of the project and along the edge of the terrace. The land within the project has been disturbed by activities such as plowing, and modern building and road development, see Figure 4.



Figure 1: Exposure along river bank and plowed field.



Figure 2: Buildings on project property.



Figure 3: View of stratigraphy in road cut in the project site.



Figure 4: View of NW corner showing vegetation coverage.

The survey located one prehistoric artifact, a gray metavolcanic lithic flake measuring approximately 5cm x 4cm x 2cm, see Figures 5 and 6 below. The artifact was found in the southwest portion of the project area (See Artifact Map, Appendix A). This type of artifact is evidence of prehistoric stone knapping as would be required to make stone tools. The artifact is a secondary basalt flake. Basalt would be locally available in terrace formations within the immediate vicinity. The isolate was discovered near the edge of the terrace overlooking the Santa Ana River. The artifact has been designated P-33-026628 and has been formally recorded on a DPR 523 Primary Record. The DPR record of the isolate is on file at the EIC.



Figure 5: Ventral View of P-33-026628



Figure 6: Dorsal View of P-33-026628

Native American Consultation

A response was received from the NAHC on June 2, 2016 indicating no results within the Sacred Lands File Search. The NAHC provided contact information for 45 Native American groups or individuals who may have an interest in the project area. The 45 groups/individuals were contacted via Email and the US Mail on September 9, 2016. Follow up phone calls were initiated on September 26, 2016. The summary of responses is as follows:

- Ms. Shasta Gaughen, on behalf of the Pala Band of Mission Indians responded October 5, 2016 via email stating that Pala has no objection to the project scope, has determined the project is outside their traditional use area, and defers consultation to tribes that are geographically closer to the project.
- John Gomez, Tribal Project Manager, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians responded instead of Tribal Chairman Joseph Hamilton and Mr. Gomez requested an electronic copy of the AB52 notice along with the location map for the project on September 26, 2016. DUKE CRM sent this information via email the same day with consultation request letter and project location map to jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov. No additional response to date.
- Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director on behalf of Soboba Band of Mission Indians and Ms. Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager, replied via email on October 11, 2016 stating that (1) the project is in the traditional use area of Soboba; (2) Soboba wishes to be an active participant in the consultation process; (3) they have information concerning cultural resources that they will provide during consultation; and (4) they recommend Native American monitoring of any ground disturbing activity.
- Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians and DUKE CRM spoke on the telephone regarding the project. He stated that his group had worked on a water main project in the area so he was familiar with the project area. He stated the area is sensitive for cultural resources and recommends Native American and archaeological monitoring of the project. He also stated that he would like his group to be in formal consultation with the City of Eastvale regarding the project. DUKE CRM suggested he contact the City directly within the next month if he doesn't receive any notice from them as Duke CRM is doing informal consultation.

- Mr. Vincent Whipple, Cultural Resources Director responded via email for Mr. Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians on September 14, 2016, and stated that the project is within Luiseno traditional territory but outside the historical territory of the Rincon Band and defers to Pechanga or Soboba for consultation.
- Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation responded September 14, 2016, indicating that the project is in Gabrielino/Kizh traditional territory and he requests consultation as well as Native American and Archaeological monitoring of any and all ground disturbing project activity.
- Mr. Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director of the Gabrielino/ Tongva Nation responded on October 12, 2016, stating that the project is within Gabrielino/Tongva Nation traditional use area and would like to be included in consultation efforts. He also recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of ground disturbing activities on the project property due to the cultural sensitivity of the area.
- Victoria Harvey, MA, RPA, Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email for Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson and Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, on September 26, 2017, stating that the project is outside of Agua Caliente's traditional use area and that they defer to other tribes who are in the area of the project.
- James Trujillo of the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians requested project information on behalf of Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson. Mr. Trujillo stated he would look for the letter and respond ASAP. No additional response to date.

The following groups or their representatives have not responded to date: Cabazon Band of Mission Indians; Juaneno Band of Mission Indians; Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians; Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Pechanga Band of Mission Indians; Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians; Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians; Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians- Pauma & Yuima; Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians; Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians; Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation; Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians; San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians; and Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band).

IMPACTS ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DUKE CRM evaluated the proposed project for impacts to cultural and paleontological resources according to CEQA. The records search and field survey identified three previously recorded cultural resources, sites 33-1436, 33-1451, and 33-13408 within one mile of the project property. The artifact found on the project property (P-33-026628) is an isolate and therefore not eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR. Isolates can, however, be indicative of buried archaeological deposits. The existence of this isolate and the three archaeological sites in the area indicate a moderate sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources and a low sensitivity for historic cultural resources. If after archaeological monitoring reveals that the isolate does not represent a buried site, impacts to the isolate do not need to be considered because they are not historic properties under CEQA.

Based on the moderate sensitivity for cultural resources DUKE CRM recommends an archaeological monitor be present during any ground disturbing activity.

1. **Archaeological Monitoring-** An archaeological monitor shall be present to observe ground disturbing operations that may impact historic-in-age or older sediments. The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist (Secretary of Interior Professional Qualification Standards-M.A./M.S. in anthropology, or related discipline with an emphasis in archaeology and demonstrated experience and competence in archaeological research, fieldwork, reporting, and curation).
 - a. The qualified archaeologist shall be on-site at the pre-construction meeting to discuss monitoring protocols.
 - b. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during ground disturbance including, but not limited to grading, clearing, grubbing, trenching, utilities, and off-site easements. If, after excavation begins, the qualified archaeologist determines that the sediments are not

likely to produce historical or prehistoric archaeological resources, monitoring efforts shall be reduced.

- c. The archaeological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect grading efforts if archaeological resources are discovered.
- d. In the event of an archaeological discovery the monitor shall flag the area and notify the construction crew immediately. No further disturbance in the flagged area shall occur until the qualified archaeologist has cleared the area.
- e. In consultation with the qualified archaeologist the monitor shall quickly assess the nature and significance of the find. If the discovery is not significant it shall be quickly mapped, documented, removed, and the area cleared.
- f. If the discovery is potentially significant the qualified archaeologist shall notify the APPLICANT and CITY immediately.
- g. Local Native American groups that have expressed an interest in the project shall be consulted.
- h. In consultation with the APPLICANT, CITY, and interested Native American groups the qualified archaeologist shall develop a plan of mitigation which will likely include salvage excavation, laboratory analysis and processing, research, curation of the find into a qualified local museum or repository, and preparation of a report summarizing the find.

These steps will ensure that any impacts can be mitigated to a level of less than significant.

No paleontological resources were identified within the project boundaries, but multiple fossil localities in similar deposits in Riverside County are documented. There is a high sensitivity for paleontological resources within the sediments in the project area, particularly with increasing depth. Ground disturbance in the project area, particularly below the surficial sediments, has the potential to directly impact unique paleontological resources. This would result in a potentially significant impact to paleontological resources according to CEQA. Therefore, paleontological construction monitoring is recommended during ground disturbance. This will mitigate the potential impact to a level that is less than significant for the purposes of CEQA.

2. **Paleontological Monitoring-** A paleontological monitor shall be present during ground disturbing activities below 1 foot. The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a qualified paleontologist (B.S./B.A. in geology, or related discipline with an emphasis in paleontology and demonstrated competence in paleontological research, fieldwork, reporting, and curation).
 - a. The qualified paleontologist shall be on-site at the pre-construction meeting to discuss monitoring protocols.
 - b. The paleontological monitor shall be present half-time during ground disturbance 1 foot below the surface, including but not limited to grading, trenching, utilities, and off-site easements. If, after excavation begins, the qualified paleontologist determines that the sediments are not likely to produce fossil resources, monitoring efforts shall be reduced.
 - c. The monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect grading efforts if paleontological resources are discovered.
 - d. In the event of a paleontological discovery the monitor shall flag the area and notify the construction crew immediately. No further disturbance in the flagged area shall occur until the qualified paleontologist has cleared the area.
 - e. In consultation with the qualified paleontologist the monitor shall quickly assess the nature and significance of the find. If the specimen is not significant it shall be quickly mapped, documented, removed, and the area cleared.
 - f. If the discovery is significant the qualified paleontologist shall notify the APPLICANT and CITY immediately.
 - g. In consultation with the APPLICANT and CITY the qualified paleontologist shall develop a plan of mitigation which will likely include full-time monitoring, salvage excavation, and removal of the find, removal of sediment from around the specimen (in the laboratory), research to identify and categorize the find, curation of the find in a local qualified repository, and preparation of a report summarizing the find.

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

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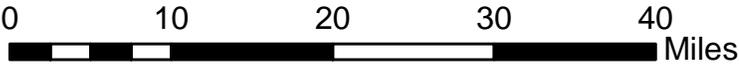
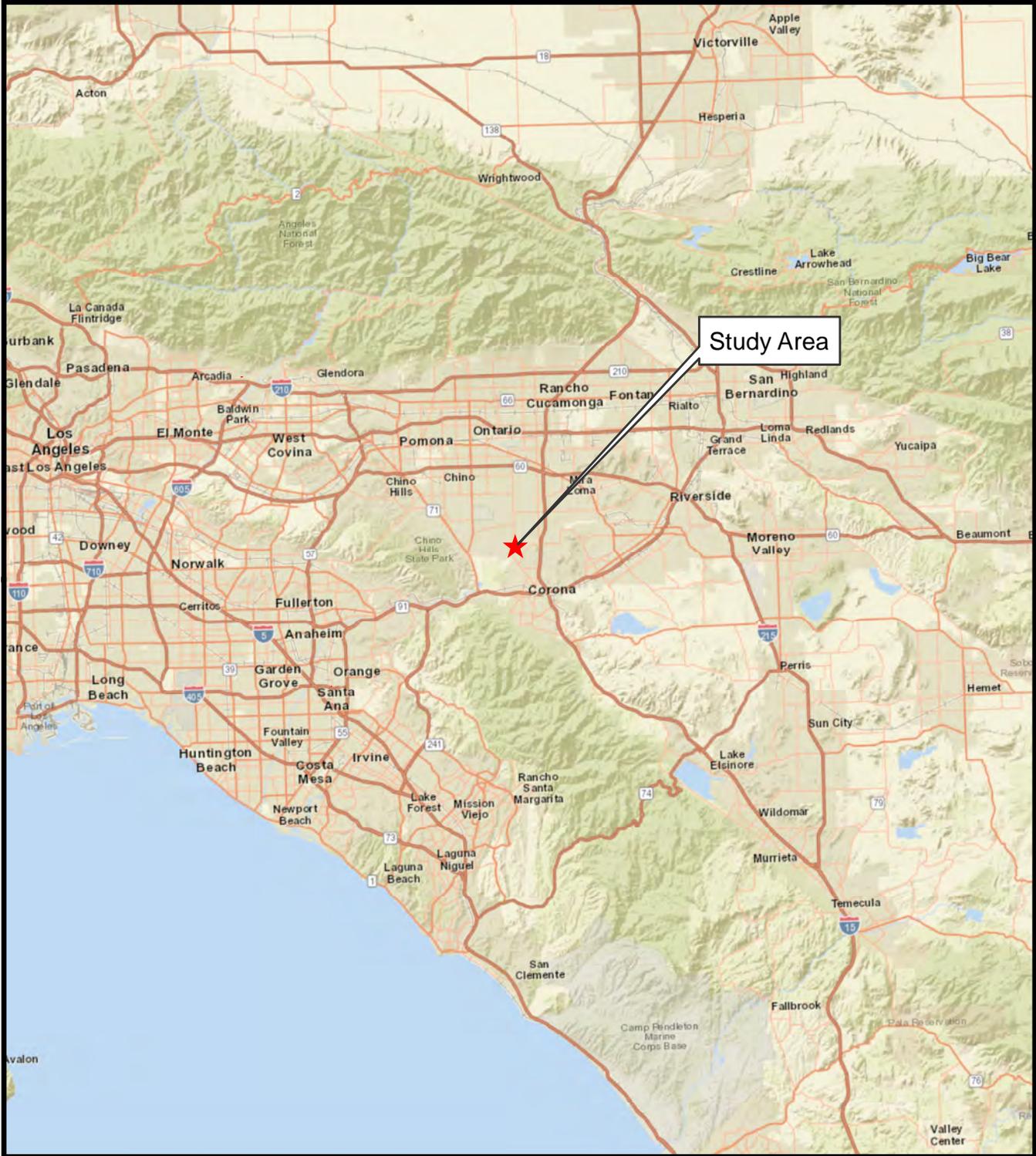
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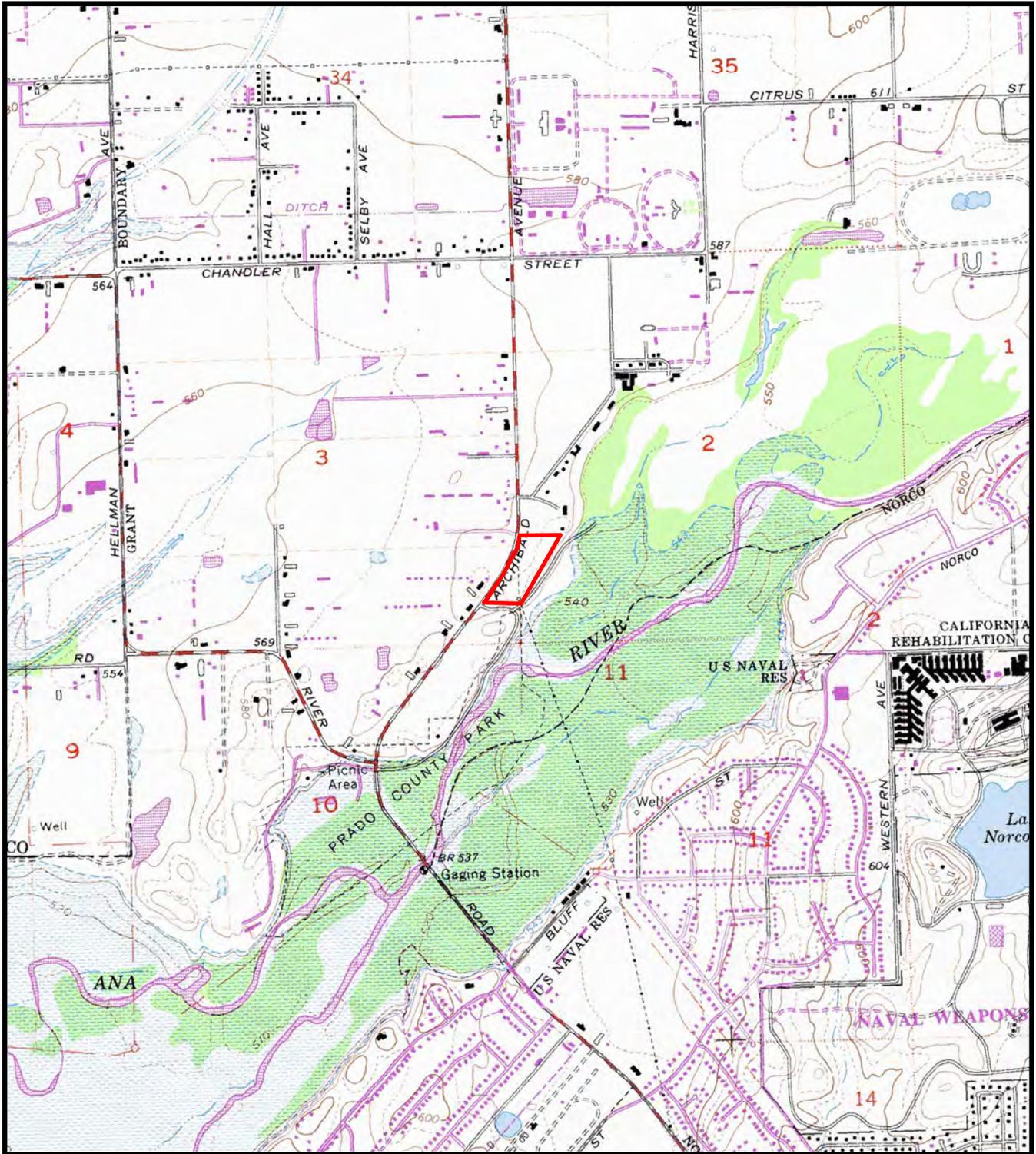
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Appendix A
Project Maps



Study Vicinity:
Vantage Point Church, C-0196

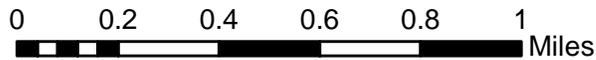




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1" = 2,000'

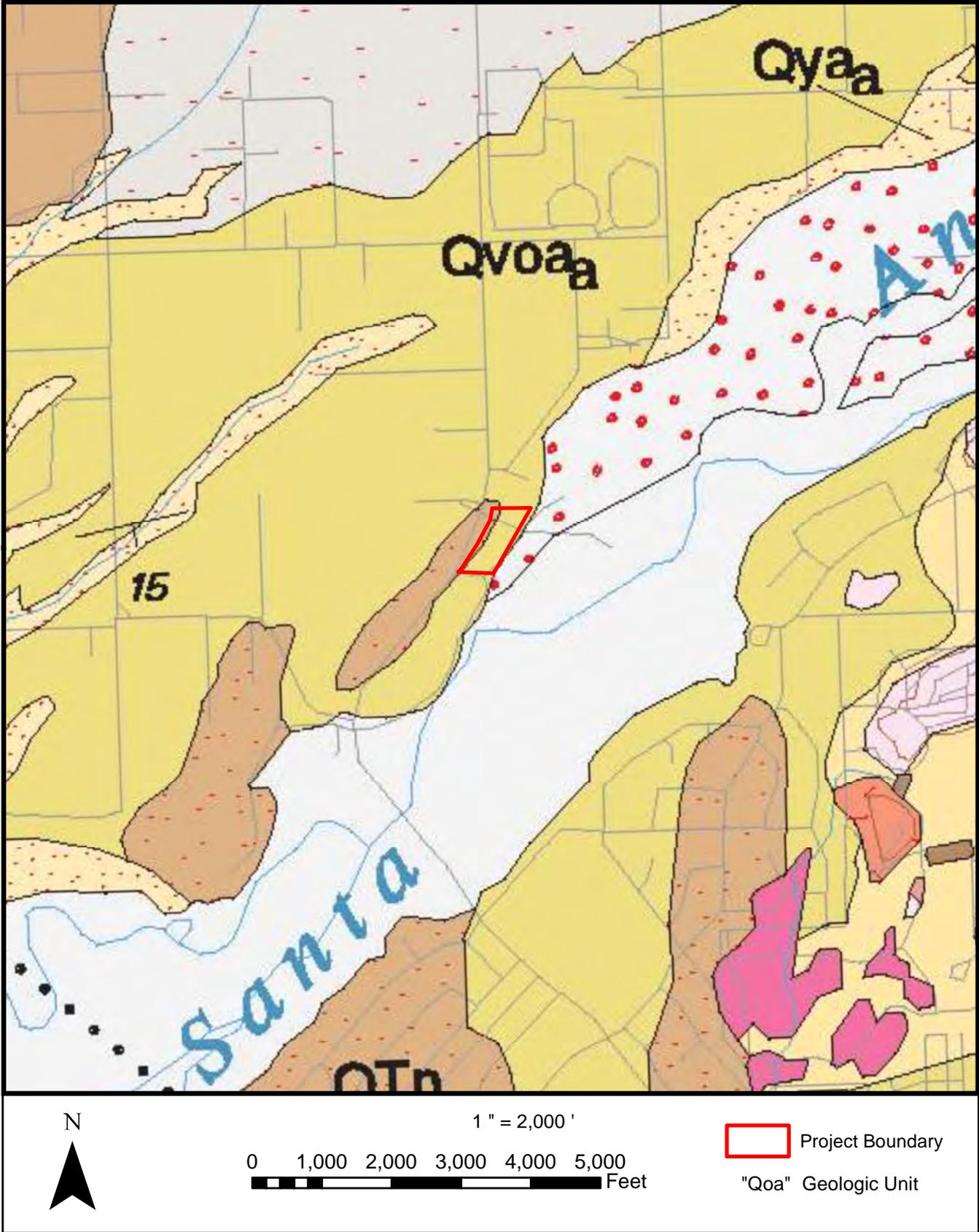
USGS Corona North, CA 7.5' Quadrangle



 Project Boundary

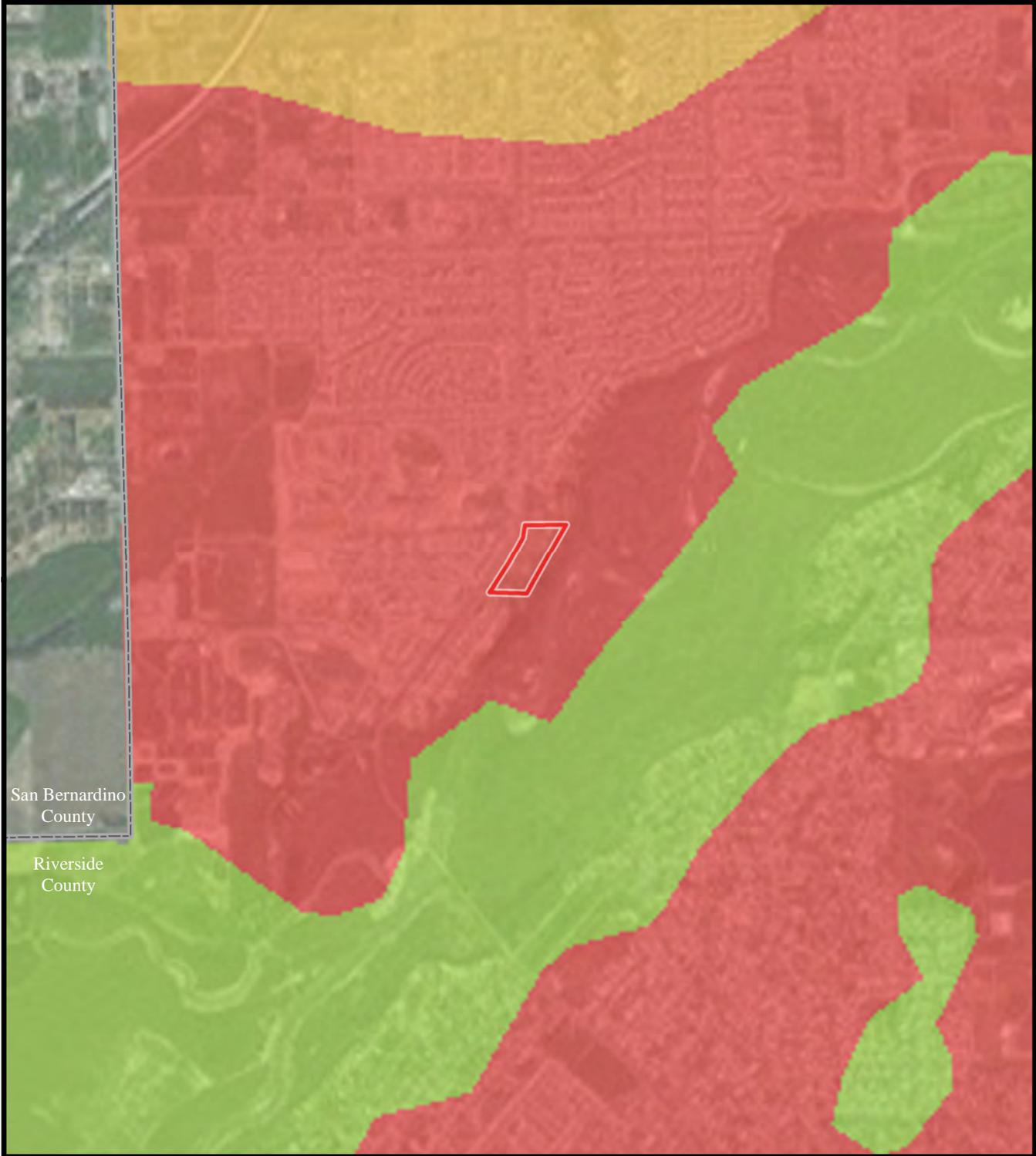
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Vantage Point Church, C-0196



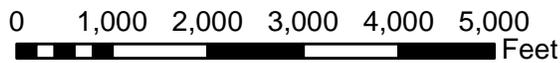


Geology Map
 Vantage Point Church, C-0196





1" = 2,000'



-  Project Area Boundary
-  Paleontological Sensitivity

Paleontological Sensitivity Map
Vantage Point Church, C-0196



Appendix B
Native American Consultation

Native American Consultation Record, Vantage Point Church, Project #C-0196

NAHC Contact Initiated: 6/1/2016
 NAHC Letter Received: 6/2/2016

Results: The NAHC did not identify any Native American cultural resources in the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC recommended that we contact 45 Native American groups/individuals.

Native American Group's and Individuals' Letters Sent 9/7/2016

Method Of Contact US Mail; Certified Mail

Matrix prepared by Matthew Stever and Nicholas Hearth

Group/Name	Response
Pala Band of Mission Indians; Ms. Shasta Gaughen; THPO (Luiseno, Cupeno) PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd, Pala, CA 92059 (760) 891-3515. sgaughen@palatribe.com	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. Placed follow up phone call on 9/26/16. Got answering machine and left a detailed message with project information and contact information requesting a response. 10/5/16 Received response via email from Ms. Gaughen on behalf of Pala and Mr. Robert Smith. Pala has no objection to the project scope, has determined the project is outside their traditional use area, and defers consultation to tribes that are geographically closer to the project.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians; Doug Welmas, Chairperson; (Cahuilla) 84-245 Indio Springs Pkwy, Indio, CA 92203 (760) 342-2593. No email listed	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Contacted Cabazon environmental department via telephone. Got answering machine. Left a detailed message regarding the project along with contact information and requested a response.
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians; Mr. Joseph Hamilton; (Cahuilla) PO Box 391670, Anza, CA 92539 (951) 763-4105. admin@ramonatribe.com	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Spoke on the phone with Tribal Project Manager John Gomez. He requested an electronic copy of the AB52 notice along with the location map for the project. Sent email 9/26/16 with consultation request letter and project location map to jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov.
Soboba Band of Mission Indians; Ms. Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager; PO Box 487, San Jacinto, CA 92581. (951) 654-2765. carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Attempted to reach Ms. Garcia via telephone. Was redirected to her voicemail. Left a detailed message with project information, contact information, and requested a response. 10/11/16 Received a response from Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director on behalf of the Soboba Band of Mission Indians via email in the form of a microsoft word document. The document states: 1. That the project is in the traditional use area of Soboba. 2. Soboba wishes to be an active participant in the consultation process. 3. They have information concerning cultural resources that they will provide during consultation. 4. They recommend Native American monitoring of any ground disturbing activity.

Group/Name	Response
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians; Mr. Matias Belardes, chairperson, 32161 Avenida Los Amigos, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675 (949) 293-8522. cell: (949) 444-4340. No Email listed.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Attempted to contact by telephone. Phone number listed is that of Joyce Perry, Cultural Resources Director. Left a detailed message with project and contact information and requested a response.
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Mr. Anthony Morales, chairperson. PO Box 693, San Gabriel, CA 91778 (626) 483-3564. GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Spoke with Mr. Morales on the telephone regarding the project. Gave him location and survey results info. He stated that his group had worked on a water main project in the area so he was familiar with the project area. He states the area is sensitive for cultural resources and recommends Native American and archaeological monitoring of the project. He also stated that he would like his group to be in formal consultation with the City of Eastvale regarding the project. DUKE CRM suggested he contact the City directly within the next month if he doesn't receive any notice from them as Duke CRM is doing informal consultation.
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians; Steven Estrada, Chairperson. PO Box 391820, Anza, CA 92539. (951) 659-2700. No email listed.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact Mr. Estrada by telephone. Reached Tribal admin secretary. She directed me to contact Tribal Council Member Gabriella Rubalcava email grubalcava@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov 9/27/16 Sent follow-up email to the above address with a copy of the consultation letter and project location map and requested a response.
Rincon Band of Mission Indians; Mr. Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson. 1 West Tribal Rd, Valley Center, CA 92082. (760) 749-1051. bomazzetti@aol.com	Response received via email dated 9/14/16 from Mr. Vincent Whipple, Cultural Resources Director. States that the project is within Luiseno traditional territory but outside the historical territory of the Rincon Band and defers to Pechanga or Soboba for consultation.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Robert Martin, Chairperson. 12700 Pumarra Rd, Banning, CA 92220. (951)849-8807, (951) 755-5200. No email listed.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact Mr. Martin via telephone. Was connected to an assistant named Ray (last name undisclosed). Asked for Mr. Martin or Ms. Torres. Neither was available. Informed him of the project and requested the input of Morongo on the project. He stated he would find the letter, review the project and have someone contact Duke CRM as soon as possible.
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians; Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager. PO Box 1477, Temecula, CA 92593(951) 770-8100. pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact Mr. Macarro via telephone. Was redirected to Anna Hoover's office. Left her a voicemail with detailed project information, contact information, and requested a response.
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians; Luther Salgado, Chairperson. PO Box 391760, Anza, CA 92539. (951) 763-5549, (951) 763-2808	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. Reached Tribal Secretary. Was routed to Andreas Herrera in the Cultural Department and got voicemail. Left a voicemail for Mr. Herrera with detailed project information, contact information, and requested a response.
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation; Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson. PO Box 393, Covina, CA 91723. (626) 926-4131. gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com	9/14/16 Received response from Mr. Salas indicating that the project is in Gabrielino/Kizh traditional territory and he requests consultation as well as Native American and Archaeological monitoring of any and all ground disturbing project activity. See response in project folder.

Group/Name	Response
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians. Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson. PO Box 189, Warner Springs, CA 92086. (760) 782-0711. Chapparosa@msn.com	9/26/16 Spoke with Janice Elzenga, Tribal Admin Manager on telephone. She confirmed forwarding project information to Mr. Chapparosa and Mr. Perada. Gave her detailed project information to pass along to Mr. Chapparosa and she indicated that she would forward the information again and have Mr. Chapparosa contact us if he has a response.
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians- Pauma & Yuima. Temet Aguilar, Chairperson. PO Box 369, Pauma Valley CA 92061. (760) 742-1289 ext. 317. No email listed.	9/26/16 Got connected to the voicemail of Chris Devers, Cultural Resources Director. Left message with project details and contact information and requested a response.
Rincon Band of Mission Indians; Jim McPherson, THPO. 1 West Tribal Rd, Valley Center, CA 92082. (760) 749-1051. vwhipple@rincontribe.org	Received a response from Rincon's new Cultural Resources Director, Vincent Whipple dated 9/14/16. Response states that the project area is in historic Luiseno use area, but outside Rincon Band traditional use area. Rincon defers to Pechanga or Soboba.
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. Mary Resvaloso, Chairperson. PO Box 1160, Thermal, CA 92274. (760) 397-0300. tmchair@torresmartinez.org	9/26/16 Attempted to contact by telephone. Was referred to Mr. Michael Mirelez. Left Mr. Mirelez a message with detailed project information, contact information, and requested a response.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Denise Torres, Cultural Resources Manager. 12700 Pumarra Rd, Banning, CA 92220. (951)849-8807. dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact Ms. Torres via telephone. Was connected to an assistant named Ray (last name undisclosed). Asked to speak with Ms. Torres, she was unavailable. Informed him of the project and requested the input of Morongo on the project. He stated he would find the letter, review the project and have someone contact Duke CRM as soon as possible.
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians- Pauma & Yuima. Bennae Calac. PO Box 369, Pauma Valley CA 92061. (760) 617-2872. bennaecalac@aol.com.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. Left a detailed message regarding the project, requested input, and left contact information.
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Amanda Vance, Chairperson. PO Box 846, Coachella, CA 92236. (760) 398-4722. No email listed.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. Reached the tribal administration office and left a detailed message about the project along with contact information and requested a response.
Gabrielino/ Tongva Nation. Sandonne Goad, Chairperson. 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St. #231, Los Angeles, CA 90012. (951) 807-0479. sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. Left a detailed message regarding the project, requested input, and left contact information. 10/12/16 Received a phone call from Mr. Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director. He states that the project is within Gabrielino/Tongva Nation traditional use area and would like to be included in consultation efforts. He also recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of ground disturbing activities on the project property due to the cultural sensitivity of the area.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians; Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs; (Cahuilla) 84-245 Indio Springs Pkwy, Indio, CA 92203 (760) 342-2593. jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Contacted Cabazon environmental department via telephone. Got answering machine. Left a detailed message regarding the project along with contact information and requested a response.

Group/Name	Response
<p>Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation; Teresa Romero, Chairwoman. 31411-A La Matanza St., San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675. (949) 488-3484. Cell: (530) 354-5876. tromero@juaneno.com</p>	<p>No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact Ms. Romero by telephone. There was no answer, and an answering machine did not pick up. I emailed Ms. Romero with an attached copy of the consultation request letter and project location map and requested a response.</p>
<p>Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians. Janice Elzendnga, Tribal Administrator. PO Box 189, Warner Springs, CA 92086. (760) 782-0711. No email listed.</p>	<p>No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Spoke with Janice Elzendnga, Tribal Admin Manager on telephone. She confirmed forwarding project information to Mr. Chapparosa. Gave her detailed project information to pass along to Mr. Chapparosa and she indicated that she would forward the information again and have Mr. Chapparosa contact us if he has a response.</p>
<p>Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians. John Perada, Environmental Director. PO Box 189, Warner Springs, CA 92086. (760) 782-0712. No email listed.</p>	<p>No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Spoke with Janice Elzendnga, Tribal Admin Manager on telephone. She confirmed forwarding project information to Mr. Chapparosa and Mr. Perada. Gave her detailed project information to pass along to Mr. Chapparosa and she indicated that she would forward the information again and have Mr. Chapparosa contact us if he has a response.</p>
<p>San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Cultural Department (Luiseno/Cupeno) 1889 Sunset Dr., Vista, CA 92081. (760) 724-8505. cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org</p>	<p>No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. Number listed is same as Tribal Council. Left a detailed message regarding the project, requested input, and left contact information.</p>
<p>Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians (Cahuilla); Manuel Hamilton, Vice Chairperson. PO Box 391670, Anza, CA 92539 (951) 763-4105. admin@ramonatribe.com</p>	<p>No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Spoke on the phone with Tribal Project Manager John Gomez. He requested an electronic copy of the AB52 notice along with the location map for the project. Sent email 9/26/16 with consultation request letter and project location map to jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov.</p>
<p>Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians; Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator. PO Box 391820, Anza, CA 92539. (951) 659-2700. thughes@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov.</p>	<p>No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact Terry Hughes by telephone. Reached Tribal admin secretary. She directed me to contact Tribal Council Member Gabriella Rubalcava email grubalcava@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov 9/27/16 Sent follow-up email to the above address with a copy of the consultation letter and project location map and requested a response.</p>
<p>Ramona Band of Mission Indians (Cahuilla). John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator. PO Box 391670, Anza, CA, 92539. (951) 763-4105. jgomez@ramonatribe.com</p>	<p>No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Contacted Mr. Gomez via telephone while attempting to contact Mr. Hamilton. Spoke at length with Mr. Gomez concerning the project. He requested that I email him a copy of the letter and the project location map so he could review them and respond. Emailed Mr. Gomez a copy of the consult letter and project location map.</p>
<p>Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band). Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director. PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd, Pala, CA 92059. (760) 891-3515. sgaughen@palatribe.com</p>	<p>No response to letter as of 9/26/16. Placed follow up phone call on 9/26/16. Got answering machine and left a detailed message with project information and contact information requesting a response.</p>

Group/Name	Response
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians. Adolph "Bud" Sepulveda, Vice Chairperson. PO Box 25828, Santa Ana, CA 92799. . Cell: (714) 914-1812. No email listed.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. Reached voicemail. Left a detailed message with project information, contact information and requested a response.
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson. 5401 Dinah Shore Dr., Palm Springs, CA 92264. (760) 699-6800. No email listed.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Received response via email from Victoria Harvey, MA, RPA, Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator, that the project is outside of Agua Caliente's traditional use area and that they defer to other tribes who are in the area of the project.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Tribal Council. 1889 Sunset Dr., Vista, CA 92081. (760) 724-8505. cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. Left a detailed message regarding the project, requested input, and left contact information.
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians; Mark Macarro, Chairperson. PO Box 1477, Temecula, CA 92593 (951) 770-6000. striplett@pechangansn.gov	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. I was redirected to Anna Hoover's office. Left a voicemail for Ms. Hoover with information about the project and our contact information, and requested a response to the letter dated 9/7/16.
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians. Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson. PO Box 25828, Santa Ana, CA 92799. No phone listed. sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Emailed Ms. Johnston with a copy of the original consultation request and project location map and requested a response.
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians. Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson. 22000 Highway 76, Pauma Valley, CA 92061. (760) 742-3771. No email listed.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/26 attempted to contact Mr. Rodriguez via telephone. Was connected to James Trujillo. Gave him project information, contact information. He stated he would look for the letter and respond ASAP.
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians. Ania Espinoza. 639 Holten Rd, Talent, OR 97540. neta777@sbcglobal.net. No phone listed.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Emailed Ms. Espinoza with a copy of the original consultation request and project location map and requested a response. 10/12/16 Certified Letter to Espinoza returned "Return to Sender-Unclaimed-Unable to Forward"
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians THPO. Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director. 5401 Dinah Shore Dr., Palm Springs, CA 92264. (760) 699-6907. Cell: (760) 567-3761. acbci-thpo@aguacaliente.net	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Received response via email from Victoria Harvey, MA, RPA, Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator, that the project is outside of Agua Caliente's traditional use area and that they defer to other tribes who are in the area of the project.
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Karen Kupcha. PO Box 849, Coachella, CA 92236. (760) 398-4722. No email listed.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/26 attempted to contact Ms. Kupcha via telephone. Got her voicemail. Left a detailed message with project information, contact information and requested a response. 11/1/16 Certified letter returned marked: "Return to Sender - Unclaimed - Unable to Forward"
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department. Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst. PO Box 2183, Temecula CA 92593. (951) 770-8104. ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. Left a voicemail for Ms. Hoover with information about the project and our contact information, and requested a response to the letter dated 9/7/16.

Group/Name	Response
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians- Pauma & Yuima. Charles Devers, Cultural Committee. PO Box 369, EXT. 317, Pauma Valley, CA 92061. (760) 742-1289. No email listed.	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact Mr. Devers via telephone. Left a detailed message regarding the project, requested input, and left contact information.
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation; Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager. 4955 Paseo Segovia, Irvine, CA 92612. (949) 293-8522. kaamalam@gmail.com	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. The number listed by the NAHC goes to Joyce Perry's office. Left Ms. Perry a voicemail while attempting to contact Mr. Belardes. Left a detailed message with project and contact information and requested a response.
Soboba Band of Mission Indians; Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department; PO Box 487, San Jacinto, CA 92581. (951) 663-5279. (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137 jontiveros@sobobansn.gov	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Attempted to reach Mr. Ontiveros via telephone. Was redirected to the office of Ms. Carrie Garcia. Left a detailed message with project information, contact information, and requested a response. 10/11/16 Received a response from Mr. Ontiveros via email. The document states: 1. That the project is in the traditional use area of Soboba. 2. Soboba wishes to be an active participant in the consultation process. 3. They have information concerning cultural resources that they will provide during consultation. 4. They recommend Native American monitoring of any ground disturbing activity.
Pala Band of Mission Indians; Robert H. Smith, Chairperson. (Luiseno, Cupeno) 12196 Pala Mission Rd, Pala, CA 92059 (760) 891-3500. rsmith@palatribe.com	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Attempted to contact Mr. Smith by phone. Was again referred back to Ms. Shasta Gaughen. See response above.
Gabrielino/ Tongva Nation. Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director. PO Box 86908, Los Angeles, CA 90086. (909) 262-9351 samdunlap@earthlink.net	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/27/16 Attempted to contact Mr. Dunlap via telephone. Reached his voicemail. Left a detailed message with project information and contact information and requested a response. 10/12/16 Received a phone call from Mr. Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director. He states that the project is within Gabrielino/Tongva Nation traditional use area and would like to be included in consultation efforts. He also recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of ground disturbing activities on the project property due to the cultural sensitivity of the area.
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator. PO Box 1160, Thermal, CA 92274. (760) 399-0022 ext. 1213. mmiralez@tmdci.org	No response to letter as of 9/26/16. 9/26/16 Attempted to contact via telephone. Was forwarded to Mr. Mirelez's voicemail. Left a detailed message with project and contact information and requested a response.

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Subject: Vantage Point Church Project, Eastvale, CA.

From: matstever@dukecrm.com

Date: Wed, Jun 01, 2016 9:16 am

To: "Native American Heritage Commission" <nahc@nahc.ca.gov>

Cc: "Curt Duke" <curt@dukecrm.com>, "Nick Hearth" <nickhearth@dukecrm.com>

Attach: VantagePointChurch_LocationMap_05.28.16.pdf

Dear NAHC,

On behalf of Vantage Point Church and in accordance with CEQA (the California Environmental Quality Act), Duke Cultural Resources Management is conducting a cultural resources study of the proposed Vantage Point Church Project located in Eastvale, Riverside County, California. The project lies in Sections 2 and 3, Township 3S, Range 7W and is depicted on the attached copy of the USGS *Corona North, Calif. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map*.

This message is being sent to formally request your agency to conduct a search of its Sacred Lands Inventory File. Your information will aid us in determining if any other cultural properties are present within the general vicinity of the proposed project, thereby assisting us in our environmental analysis. In addition, we are requesting the names, addresses, and phone numbers of officially recognized tribal representatives in the project area.

Please email the results to matstever@dukecrm.com and feel free to email or call me at (909) 272-2431 if you have any questions or require additional information. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Matthew Stever
Archaeologist
Duke CRM
Office: (949) 356-6660 ext 106
Cell: (909) 272-2431

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



June 2, 2016

Matthew Stever
Duke CRM

Sent by E-mail: mastever@dukecrm.com

Cc: curt@dukecrm.com, nickhearth@dukecrm.com

Number of Pages: 7

RE: Proposed Vantage Point Church, Cultural Resources Survey Project, City of Eastvale, Corona North USGS
Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Stever:

Attached is a contact list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

Our records indicate that the lead agency for this project has not requested a Native American Consultation List for the purposes of formal consultation. Lists for cultural resource assessments are different than consultation lists. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes below is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.

- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.
 - All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
 3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission.
 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

The results of these searches and surveys should be included in the "Tribal Cultural Resources" subsection of the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document submitted for review.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

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

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List
Riverside County
June 2, 2016**

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

(760) 347-7880 Fax

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

(760) 782-0712 Fax

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

(760) 742-3189 Fax

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

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-8100

(951) 506-9491 Fax

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

(951) 763-4325 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Pres. Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center , CA 92082
vwhipple@rincontribe.org
(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-5144

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

(951) 654-4198 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Mary Resvaloso, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal , CA 92274
tmchair@torresmartinez.org
(760) 397-0300

(760) 397-8146 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Chairperson, Matias Belardes
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675
(949) 293-8522
(949) 444-4340 (Cell)

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person or agency of statutory responsibility as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Vantage Point Church, Cultural Resources Assessment Project, City of Eastvale, Corona North USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California.

**Native American Contact List
Riverside County
June 2, 2016**

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
John, Perada, Environmental Director
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs , CA 92086
(760) 782-0712

(760) 782-2730 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
Manuel Hamilton, Vice Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105

(951) 763-4325 Fax

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Jgomez@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105

(951) 763-4325 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Adolph 'Bud' Sepulveda, Vice Chairperson
P.O. Box 25828 Juaneno
Santa Ana , CA 92799
bssepul@yahoo.net
(714) 838-3270
(714) 914-1812 Cell

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

(760) 724-2172 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Department
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081 Cupeno
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
thughes@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov
(951) 659-2700

(951) 659-2228 Fax

Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515

(760) 742-4543 Fax

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

(760) 699-6919 Fax

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

(951) 922-8146 Fax

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Vantage Point Church, Cultural Resources Assessment Project, City of Eastvale, Corona North USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California.

**Native American Contact List
Riverside County
June 2, 2016**

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
striplett@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-6000

(951) 695-1778 Fax

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

(760) 742-3779 Fax

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Karen Kupcha
P.O. Box 849 Cahuilla
Coachella , CA 92236
(760) 398-4722

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians - Pauma & Yuima
Charles Devers, Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 317 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289

(760) 742-3422 Fax

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Anita Espinoza
639 Holten Road Juaneno
Talent , Or 97540
neta777@sbcglobal.net

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Chairman@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-5549
(951) 763-2808

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

(951) 694-0446 Fax

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

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**Native American Contact List
Riverside County
June 2, 2016**

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

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

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

(760) 742-3189 Fax

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351

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

(760) 397-8146 Fax

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Mr. Doug Welmas
84-250 Indio Springs Pkwy
Indio, CA 92203

Subject: Informal Native American Consultation for the Proposed **Vantage Point Church Project**, Located in the City of Eastvale, County of Riverside, California.

Dear Mr. Welmas,

Vantage Point Church proposes to build a worship complex at 8500 Archibald Avenue in the City of Eastvale. The complex is planned to consist of four buildings with associated parking lots and landscaping on 11 acres. The property consists of two legal parcels with Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 130-080-005 and 130-080-008 and is situated at the intersections of Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, Township 3 South, Range 7 West as depicted on the USGS *Corona North* 7.5 minute Quadrangle Map. (Please see the attached Project Location Map)

DUKE CRM is sending this letter to initiate informal consultation regarding the project. A record search at the EIC identified three previously recorded cultural resources within ½ mile of the project which include one isolate and two sparse lithic and groundstone scatters. One artifact, a lithic flake, was found during DUKE CRM's pedestrian survey of the property. A Sacred Lands File request with the NAHC had negative results.

If you have any comments, questions, or information that may aid us in assessing potential impacts to cultural resources within the project area, please feel free to contact me at matstever@dukecrm.com or (949) 356-6660 Ext. 106. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

DUKE CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matthew Stever".

Matthew Stever
Archaeologist

Appendix C

Resume

Curt Duke

President/Archaeologist



Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Prehistory
Section 106 Compliance
CEQA Compliance
Native American Consultation

Education

CSU, Fullerton, M.A., Anth, 2006
SDSU, Grad Studies, Anth, 1996/97
UC Santa Cruz, B.A., Anth, 1994

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 15969
County of Riverside (No. 151)
County of Orange

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
Assoc. of Environmental Professionals

Professional Experience

President/Archaeologist, DUKECRM, April 2011 to present.
Archaeologist/Principal, LSA Associates, 1997-2011.
Archaeological Technician, SRI, 1997.
Archaeological Technician, Petra Resources, 1997.
Archaeological Technician, KEA Environmental, 1997.
Archaeological Technician, Keith Companies, 1997.
Archaeological Technician, KEA Environmental, 1997.
Archaeological/Paleontological Tech., LSA Associates, 1996.
Archaeological/Paleontological Tech., Petra Resources, 1996.
Archaeological Technician, Affinis Environmental Services, 1996.
Archaeological Technician, KEA Environmental, 1996.
Archaeological Tech., Macko Archaeological Inc., 1995 to 1996.
Archaeological Technician, Heritage Resource Consultants, 1995.
Archaeological Technician, Chambers Group, 1995.
Archaeological Tech./Teachers Assistant, Cabrillo College, 1994
Anthropological Laboratory Technician, UC Santa Cruz, 1994.

Selected Project Experience

Skyridge Residential, Mission Viejo, 2011-present. Role: Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Mr. Duke conducted a Phase II test excavation of prehistoric archaeological site CA-ORA-507. This work included research, preparation of a research design/work plan, excavation, lab analysis, Native American consultation, and preparing a detailed technical report. The report was reviewed by the City, ACOE, and SHPO. Archaeological and paleontological monitoring is on-going. Employer: DUKECRM.

Vila Borba, Chino Hills, 2013-present. Role: Project Manager/Principal Investigator. DUKE CRM conducted a Phase II excavation of archaeological sites CA-SBR-5285 and SBR-7972/H. This work included research, preparation of a research design/work plan, excavation, lab analysis, Native American consultation, and preparing a detailed technical report. The report was reviewed by the City, ACOE, and SHPO. DUKE CRM also provided archaeological and paleontological monitoring working with Native Americans, the City and the applicant. Employer: DUKECRM.

Lago Los Serranos, Chino Hills, 2014. Role: Project Manager/Principal Investigator. DUKE CRM provided archaeological and paleontological monitoring. DUKE CRM found limited and non-significant fossil resources per CEQA. DUKE CRM complied with the mitigation monitoring conditions. Employer: DUKE CRM.

Olive View Medical Center, San Fernando, 2012-present. Mr. Duke's role on this project was Principal Investigator. Under contract to the City of Los Angeles and Chattel Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, Inc. DUKE CRM prepared a Phase I Archaeological Survey Report and conducted archaeological monitoring. For the Phase I Mr. Duke conducted the records search, field survey and report preparation. He also led the consultation efforts with Native Americans on behalf of the County and FEMA. The results of the survey were negative, meaning that no archaeological resources were identified and there were no delays to the project. However, SHPO recommended archaeological monitoring due to a perceived high potential for historical archaeological resources. Employer: DUKECRM.

6th Street Viaduct Replacement Project, City of Los Angeles, 2013. DUKE CRM is under contract to GPA Environmental, Inc. and the City to provide archaeological and paleontological support for the construction phase of this project. The viaduct is comprised of two bridges: 1) a bridge over the Los Angeles River and the UPRR, BNSF, Metrolink, and Metro Railroads; and 2) a bridge over U.S. Highway 101. Mr. Duke's role on this project is Project Manager and Principal Investigator for archaeology. DUKE CRM prepared an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan for archaeology and worked with Bruce Lander who prepared a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP). These documents will be used to specify how archaeological and paleontological resources shall be treated during construction of this multi-year, multi-phase project. DUKE CRM will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the archaeological and paleontological monitoring program on behalf of the City to ensure that mitigation measures are adhered to. Employer: DUKECRM.

AT&T Mobility, On-Call, 2011-present. Role: Project Manager/ Principal Investigator. Mr. Duke conducts records searches, field surveys and prepares reports for various wireless facilities throughout southern and central California. Employer: DUKECRM.

Sepulveda Boulevard Bridge Widening, Manhattan Beach, 2012-13. Mr. Duke's role on this project is Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Under contract to the City of Manhattan Beach and GPA Environmental, Inc. Mr. Duke is preparing a Phase I Archaeological Survey Report. He conducted the field survey, records search, and report preparation. The results of the assessment were negative, meaning that no archaeological resources were identified and there were no delays to the project. Caltrans is the lead agency for NEPA; the City is the lead agency for CEQA. Employer: DUKECRM.

Lamb School Residential Subdivision, Huntington Beach, 2013. Mr. Duke is the Project Manager/Principal Archaeologist for this project. DUKE CRM is conducting the cultural resources mitigation measures required by the City. This includes historical documentation of the school building and site, and archaeological and paleontological construction monitoring. This work is on-going. The DPR site record will be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center and the monitoring report will be submitted to the City upon completion of construction. Employer: DUKECRM.

Wardlow School Residential Subdivision, Huntington Beach, 2013. Mr. Duke is the Project Manager/Principal Archaeologist for this project. DUKE CRM is conducting the cultural resources mitigation measures required by the City. This includes historical documentation of the school building and site, and archaeological and paleontological construction monitoring. This work is on-going. The DPR site record will be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center and the monitoring report will be submitted to the City upon completion of construction. Employer: DUKECRM.

Scalzo Property, San Juan Capistrano, 2012. Role: Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Mr. Duke conducted a due diligence study for this 16-acre property. This work included research, site visit, and brief letter report. Employer: DUKECRM.

1st Street over Glendale Boulevard, Los Angeles, 2012. Mr. Duke's role on this project was Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Under contract to the City of Los Angeles and GPA Environmental, Inc. Mr. Duke prepared a Phase I Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Property Survey Report. Mr. Duke was the project manager for this project. He conducted the field survey and report preparation. The results of the assessment were negative, meaning that no archaeological resources were identified and there were no delays to the project. Employer: DUKECRM.

San Fernando Road Widening at Balboa Road, Los Angeles, 2012. Role: Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Under contract to the City of Los Angeles and GPA Environmental, Inc. Mr. Duke prepared a Phase I Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Property Survey Report. Mr. Duke was the project manager for this project. He conducted the research, field survey, and report preparation. The results of the assessment were negative, meaning that no archaeological resources were identified and there were no delays to the project. DUKE CRM will be preparing the Paleontological Identification Report. Employer: DUKE CRM.

Mobilitie, On-Call, 2011-12. Role: Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Mr. Duke conducts records searches, field surveys and prepares reports for various wireless facilities throughout southern and central California. Employer: DUKECRM.

California Avenue Widening, Long Beach, 2011. Role: Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Under contract to the City of Long Beach and GPA Mr. Duke prepared a Phase I Archaeological Survey Report. Mr. Duke was the project manager for this project. He conducted the research, field survey, and report preparation. The results of the assessment were negative, meaning that no archaeological resources were identified and there were no delays to the project. Employer: DUKECRM.

Palomar Mountain Fuels Modification, 2011. Role: Project Manager/ Principal Investigator. Under contract to the Palomar Mountain Fire Safe Council, Mr. Duke conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of 11.5 acres. The survey report was completed quickly and was accepted by the Palomar Mountain Fire Safe Council and the BLM without any comments. Employer: DUKE CRM.

Mid County Parkway, Riverside County, CA, 2004-2011. Role: Task Manager/ Principal Investigator. The studies for the Mid County Parkway project included a 32-mile corridor (from Interstate 15 to State Route 79) in western Riverside County. The archaeological survey covered 3,680 acres and identified 91 archaeological sites. An extended Phase I survey (limited excavation) was conducted at 79 of the sites. Ultimately Phase II excavations were conducted at eight of the sites. Four archaeological sites were determined eligible for the National Register. A built environment historic resources survey was conducted and one historic dairy was determined eligible for the National Register. This project included extensive consultation with Indian Tribes. All work was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA. FHWA, Caltrans, and RCTC were the lead agencies and Jacobs Engineering was the lead engineering firm under contract to RCTC. Employer: LSA Associates.

Colton Crossing Rail-to-Rail Grade Separation, Colton, CA, 2008-2011. Role: Project Manager/Principal Investigator. The Colton Crossing project involved the separation of the at-grade crossing of the UP and BNSF railroads. The Colton Crossing is a historically significant railroad crossing where a stand-off between the SP and California Southern railroads took place. Despite SP's efforts the California Southern railroad was granted access across SP's right-of-way. Research showed that the project's APE contained

numerous historic buildings and was very active in historic times. Under Mr. Duke's direction an archaeological survey and an extended Phase I survey (limited excavation) were conducted. Sixteen historical archaeological sites were discovered; these included building remnants and refuse deposits. None of the archaeological sites were determined eligible for the National Register. A built environment historic resources survey evaluated the UP and BNSF railroads, the SP passenger depot, the American Railway Express Company building, and the historic South Colton neighborhood; none of which were determined eligible for the National Register. All work was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA. FHWA and Caltrans were the lead agencies working in cooperation with SANBAG, FRA, UP, and BNSF. HDR was the lead engineering firm under contract to SANBAG. Employer: LSA Associates.

I-15/I-215 Interchange Project, Devore, San Bernardino County, 2008-11. Role: Task Manager. Mr. Duke was the cultural resources task manager. Under Mr. Duke's direction an ASR, HRER, and HPSR were prepared. An archaeological site was recorded immediately adjacent to the project boundaries, within the APE. Mr. Duke and his staff worked closely with the Caltrans archaeologist to record and evaluate this site for the National Register without conducting a Phase II excavation. In doing this, the client saved thousands of dollars and almost one year on their schedule. His staff also evaluated a portion of historic Route 66 and several related historic buildings. Employer: LSA Associates.

24th Street Improvements, City of Bakersfield, 2008-2011. Mr. Duke's role on this project was Cultural Resources Task Manager/Principal Investigator. Under contract to the City of Bakersfield and Parsons Brinckerhoff, Inc. Mr. Duke prepared the Historic Property Survey Report. He managed a team of archaeologists, paleontologists, and historians to complete the HRER, ASR, PIR/PER, and APE map. He conducted the archaeological field survey. His team identified 93 historic period buildings/structures, including two historic districts. Employer: LSA Associates.

Alta East Wind Project, Mojave, Kern County, CA 2010-11. CH2M HILL, Inc., requested a paleontological resources assessment for the Alta East Wind Project northwest of the City of Mojave in southeastern Kern County, California. The project includes developing pads for wind generation turbines, turbine access and service roads, management facilities, and a transmission line running from the center of the project south to connect with an existing distribution grid. The study area includes five sections of land that contain sediments that have potential for paleontological resources. The early Pliocene Horned Toad Formation contains the late Hemphillian Warren Local Fauna, with 24 fossil mammalian taxa. The literature review identified 34 fossil localities in the Horned Toad Formation, 12 of which were verified within project boundaries. The field survey located an additional 69 localities within project boundaries. Because of the potential for direct impacts to all paleontological resource localities, mitigation procedures are summarized. A project-specific paleontological resources impact mitigation program (PRIMP), including fossil salvage by qualified paleontologists, was recommended to accompany development of this project. Employer: LSA Associates.

I-215/SR-74 Interchange Improvements Project, Perris: Paleontological Mitigation Monitoring, 2010-11. Mr. Duke was the Task Manager for this project. The scope of work included paleontological monitoring during grading operations and environmental awareness (paleontological focus) training. He was responsible for working with the qualified paleontologist and coordinating field assignments for this project. Mr. Duke and his staff worked a communication system with the grading contractor that allowed for minimal field effort while achieving compliance. This allowed for savings to the overall budget. Employer: LSA Associates.

Aliso Canyon Park Improvements, Los Angeles, 2010. Under contract to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering Mr. Duke prepared a Phase I Archaeological Survey Report. Mr. Duke was the project manager and principal-in-charge for this project. He oversaw the research, field survey, and report preparation. The results of the assessment were negative, meaning that no archaeological resources were identified and there were no delays to the project. Employer: LSA Associates.

Five Winds Ranch Conservation/Mitigation Bank, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, 2010. Mr. Duke served as the Principal-in-Charge for this project. He coordinated with staff biologists and archaeologists to complete a general biological survey, a waters/wetland delineation, a cultural resources survey, a Mitigation Banking Feasibility Study, a draft and final Mitigation Banking Prospectus, and a Bank Enabling Instrument. Several cultural resources were identified, both historic and prehistoric in nature. These resources were not impacted and therefore no additional work was necessary. Employer: LSA Associates.

Mammoth Lakes Parks and Recreation and Trail System Master Plan, 2010. Mr. Duke prepared a cultural resources assessment for the Draft Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PRMP) and the Draft Trail System Master Plan (TSMP) EIRs. He conducted a records search, site visits, and prepared a report documenting the effort and making management recommendations. The cultural resource assessment was completed pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Employer: LSA Associates.

Rancho Vista Boulevard (Ave. P) Grade Separation Project, Palmdale, 2007-10. Mr. Duke's role was Principal Archaeologist, providing project supervision and regulatory expertise. Under contract to the City of Palmdale and LAN Engineering, Mr. Duke's team conducted a records search and field survey, and prepared an Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Properties Survey Report which was reviewed and approved by Caltrans. The results of the assessment were negative, meaning that no archaeological resources were identified and there were no delays to the project. Employer: LSA Associates.

California Valley Solar Ranch, California Valley, San Luis Obispo County, 2009-10. Role: Principal-in-Charge. California Valley Solar Ranch is a 4,000-acre project located on the Carrizo Plain in eastern San Luis Obispo County. Mr. Duke was the Principal-in-Charge for this project. His team conducted a records search, field survey, Native American scoping, and prepared an archaeological survey report. His team identified, recorded, and evaluated several historical archaeological sites. Employer: LSA Associates.

Melrose Triangle, West Hollywood, 2009-10. Under contract to the City of West Hollywood Mr. Duke oversaw the preparation of a historic resources survey which included research, field surveys, and preparation of a historic context and survey report. Mr. Duke acted as the principal-in-charge for this project. Employer: LSA Associates.

Hollyhock House, Barnsdall Park, Los Angeles, 2009-10. Under contract to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering Mr. Duke oversaw the preparation of a supplemental historic structure report which included research, field inspection, and preparation of a report. Mr. Duke acted as the principal-in-charge for this project. Employer: LSA Associates.

Delano-Alpaugh Water Reclamation Pipeline, Kern and Tulare Counties, 2006-2009. Mr. Duke prepared a cultural resources assessment study for the Delano-Alpaugh Water Reclamation Pipeline (DAWRP) while working for a previous employer. His role was cultural resources task manager and principal investigator. The project was approximately 11 miles Long. The research and field survey were conducted to determine whether the DAWRP project would result in impacts to any historical resources and/or unique archaeological resources. The cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. His team completed a cultural resources records search and a field survey. The project was immediately adjacent to Allensworth State Historic Park and National Register Historic District. The field survey identified two historical archaeological sites adjacent to the project alignment. Employer: LSA Associates.

Professional Hospital Supply, Temecula, 2008. Mr. Duke and his staff were retained by the Garrett Group to conduct an Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program for the 32-acre Professional Hospital Supply Project in the City of Temecula. The construction monitoring program is the result of an agreement between the City of Temecula and the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians due to the presence of a portion of an archaeological site near the project boundaries. No cultural or paleontological resources were identified. Employer: LSA Associates.

Lancaster Highlands Project, Meridian Land Development Company, 2007. Mr. Duke oversaw the completion of a cultural resource assessment for the 1,891-acre project. All work was completed for Meridian Land Development Company. Tasks included a records search and field survey for archaeology and paleontology. Employer: LSA Associates.

Temecula 32, Archaeological Phase II Testing, 2007. Mr. Duke and his staff were retained by the Garrett Group to conduct an intensive pedestrian survey and test excavation in and around the reported location of a prehistoric lithic scatter. However, no remnants associated with the site were identified on or beneath the surface. Therefore, Mr. Duke recommended that this site should not be considered “a unique archaeological resource” or “historical resource” under CEQA. LSA worked with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and they monitored all field activities. Employer: LSA Associates.

I-15/SR-79 Interchange Project, Riverside County, 2006-10. Role: Task Manager. Mr. Duke was the cultural resources task manager. This project is located on top of a significant, National Register-listed archaeological site that is also very sacred to the Luiseño Band of Indians. Under Mr. Duke’s direction an ASR, ESA Action Plan, and HPSR were prepared. Due to the sensitivity surrounding the sacred site Mr. Duke and his staff consulted regularly with the Caltrans archaeologist, Native American Coordinator, and Native Americans. Employer: LSA Associates.

Residence “A,” Barnsdall Park, Los Angeles, 2009. Under contract to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering Mr. Duke oversaw the preparation of a historic structure report which included research, field inspection, and preparation of a report. Mr. Duke acted as the principal-in-charge for this project. Employer: LSA Associates.

Westlake Historic Resources Survey, Los Angeles, 2008-09. Under contract to the Community Redevelopment Agency of Los Angeles (CRA LA) and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation, Inc. Mr. Duke oversaw the preparation of a historic resources survey which included research, field surveys, and preparation of a historic context and survey report. Mr. Duke acted as the principal-in-charge for this project. Employer: LSA Associates.

Needles Highway Improvement Projects, County of San Bernardino, 2004-08. Role: Cultural Resources Task Manager. To complete this project Mr. Duke oversaw the completion of archaeological and paleontological research and field surveys along Needles Highway between the City of Needles and Aha Macav Parkway. During the study a total of 45 cultural resources identified; 14 were previously recorded and 31 were newly recorded. These resources include 33 prehistoric cultural resources, four historic cultural resources, two cultural resources with historic and prehistoric components, and six cultural resources of unknown age. All work was completed in compliance with CEQA, NEPA, and NHPA. Employer: LSA Associates

Superstition Solar I Project, Salton Sea, Imperial County, 2008. Role: Principal-in-Charge. Superstition Solar I is a 5,600-acre project located on BLM Land. Mr. Duke was the Principal-in-Charge for this project. His team conducted a records search, reconnaissance survey, Native American scoping, and prepared a Class III Intensive Survey Research Design. Employer: LSA Associates.

Thomas Mountain Fuels Reduction Project, near Idyllwild, CA, 2008. Mr. Duke and his colleague Virginia Austermann worked with the San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF) to complete a cultural resources assessment of the proposed 10,465-acre Thomas Mountain Fuels Reduction project located in the San Jacinto Ranger District of the San Bernardino National Forest, Riverside County, California. The proposed project was an undertaking that could have affected heritage resources, and the archaeological survey of the area of potential affect (APE) was conducted in compliance with Section 36 CFR Part 800 of Section 106 of the NHPA. The report presented the results of the records search, numerous field surveys completed by others from 1980 through 2007, and Native American consultation. In total nineteen cultural resources were documented and considered for planning purposes. Working with the SBNF archaeologist,

our team applied the 1996 *Programmatic Agreement for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Undertakings on the National Forests of the Pacific Southwest Region*. Mr. Duke's role was Principal-in-Charge overseeing all contract negotiations and providing quality control. Employer: LSA Associates

Magnolia Boulevard Widening, Los Angeles, 2008. Under contract to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering Mr. Duke prepared a Phase I Archaeological Survey Report. Mr. Duke was the project manager and principal-in-charge for this project. He oversaw the research, field survey, and report preparation. The results of the assessment were negative, meaning that no archaeological resources were identified and there were no delays to the project. Employer: LSA Associates

South District Maintenance Yard, Los Angeles, 2008. Under contract to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering Mr. Duke oversaw the preparation of a historic resources survey which included research, field surveys, and preparation of a historic context and survey report. Mr. Duke acted as the principal-in-charge for this project. Employer: LSA Associates

Fire Station 82, Los Angeles, 2008. Under contract to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering Mr. Duke oversaw the preparation prepared of a historic resources survey which included research, field surveys, and preparation of a historic context and survey report. Mr. Duke acted as the principal-in-charge for this project. Employer: LSA Associates

Chuckwalla Solar I Project, Desert Center, Riverside County, 2007-08. Chuckwalla Solar I is a 4,000-acre project located on BLM Land. Mr. Duke was the Principal-in-Charge for this project. His team conducted a records search, intensive field survey, Native American scoping, and prepared a Class III Intensive Survey Report. Employer: LSA Associates

McSweeney Farms, Hemet, CA, 2004-2008. Mr. Duke directed all cultural resources efforts for the McSweeney Farms project. He conducted third-party review of prior Phase I archaeological survey and extended Phase I survey. His team conducted Phase II and geoarchaeological excavations at several sites throughout the project, one of which is a large, regional prehistoric village site. Mr. Duke worked with SunCal, the City of Hemet, the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), and local Indian Tribes to balance the needs of each party. In addition, his team provided archaeological and paleontological monitoring for the project. He worked with Tribal monitors to document important archaeological sites, while maintaining the overall project schedule. Employer: LSA Associates

Hacienda at Fairview Valley Specific Plan, Apple Valley, Mojave Desert, CA, 2007-08. The Fairview Valley Specific Plan project is located near the Town of Apple Valley in the high desert. Under Mr. Duke's direction a team of archaeologists conducted a records search, field survey, and prepared a technical report for the County of San Bernardino. The team identified 73 cultural resources and determined that only 15 of these resources are considered significant under CEQA. The team worked with the project applicant and design team to avoid or mitigate impacts to all of the significant cultural resources. Employer: LSA Associates.

Majestic Hills Specific Plan, Hesperia, Mojave Desert, CA, 2006-07. The Majestic Hills Specific Plan project is located in the City of Hesperia in the high desert. Under Mr. Duke's direction a team of archaeologists conducted a records search, field survey, and prepared a technical report for the City. The team identified 32 cultural resources and determined that 11 of these resources are considered significant under CEQA. The team worked with the project applicant and design team to avoid or mitigate impacts to all of the significant cultural resources. Employer: LSA Associates.

Temecula Education Center, 2006. Mr. Duke and his staff were retained by the City of Temecula to conduct an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Temecula Education Center Project. The construction monitoring program for the 40-acre site is the result of an agreement between the City of

Temecula and the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians due to the presence of a portion of site CA-RIV-237 within the project boundaries. Minimal archaeological data were recovered.

Mesquite Regional Landfill, Imperial County, CA, 2004-2006. Under contract to the Sanitary Districts of Los Angeles County, Mr. Duke conducted a Class III Data Recovery project for ten Native American cultural resources within the boundaries of the proposed Mesquite Regional Landfill (MRL) Project, located in Imperial County, California. This effort was combined with a supplementary cultural resource reconnaissance of adjacent Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land to identify the extension of these resources beyond the project boundaries. Employer: LSA Associates.

20th Street West Extension, Palmdale, 2006. Mr. Duke's role was Principal Archaeologist, providing project supervision and regulatory expertise. Dr. Lange led the field survey and prepared the report. Under contract to the City of Palmdale and LAN Engineering, Mr. Duke and his team conducted a records search and field survey, and prepared an Archaeological Survey Report. The results of the assessment were negative, meaning that no archaeological resources were identified and there were no delays to the project. Employer: LSA Associates.

Southern California Edison, Southern and Central, CA, 2003-2005. Mr. Duke worked with SCE on its deteriorating poles program. As poles are deteriorating, SCE replaces them with new poles. Prior to pole replacement archaeological surveys were conducted of each pole location. The majority of this work has been conducted on federal lands. Under his direction archaeologists have surveyed over 2,000 pole locations in the Inyo National Forest, Angeles National Forest, San Bernardino National Forest, Sequoia National Forest, and under the jurisdiction of California and Arizona offices of the Bureau of Land Management (5 different field offices). In this process, his team recorded more than 35 archaeological resources ranging from isolated chipped stone to historic mining sites. His historian evaluated the Catalina Tile Company manufacturing plant on Catalina Island for the California Register of Historical Resources. Mr. Duke worked closely with SCE staff and various Federal agencies to ensure a quick review and approval of the cultural resources efforts. Employer: LSA Associates

Community and Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process (CETAP), Riverside, CA, 1999-2001. Mr. Duke participated in a reconnaissance survey that recorded over 500 prehistoric and historic resources. The results of the cultural resource efforts were reported in a HPSR, HRER and an ASR. Mr. Duke assisted in preparing the reports and provided management for the cultural resources aspect of this project. Employer: LSA Associates

Los Coches Creek Elementary School, near Alpine, CA, 2003-2006. Mr. Duke conducted a Phase I archaeological survey and oversaw subsequent Phase II test excavations. All work was conducted under the authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). Mr. Duke worked with the El Cajon Union School District and the ACOE to avoid impacts to a majority of the cultural resources on site. Employer: LSA Associates

Whipple-Havasu Circuit, SCE, near Lake Havasu, CA, 2003. Role: Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Mr. Duke's team conducted an archaeological survey of 249 poles along 25 miles of land located on the Chemehuevi Indian Reservation and BLM lands. The project was located within the boundaries of the Desert Training Center (DTC); however, no DTC cultural resources were observed. Seven cultural resources were identified: four prehistoric sites, two prehistoric isolates, and one 1920s historic camp. All work was completed in compliance with NHPA and NEPA. Employer: LSA Associates

McCoy Circuit, SCE, Near Blythe, CA, 2003. Role: Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Mr. Duke's team conducted an archaeological survey of 388 poles along 19 miles of land located on BLM lands. The project was located within the boundaries of the Desert Training Center (DTC); however, no DTC cultural resources were observed. Four cultural resources were identified within or adjacent to the project boundaries:

one historic/prehistoric site with an intaglio, two historic sites, and one prehistoric site. All work was completed in compliance with NHPA and NEPA. Employer: LSA Associates.

Orchard Hills (Planning Area 1), Irvine, 2002. Under contract to the Irvine Company, Mr. Duke conducted Phase II archaeological excavation on several sites. Mr. Duke served as the field director and co-Principal Investigator. This work was completed by Mr. Duke while with another employer.

Muddy Canyon Archaeological Project (Crystal Cove-Phase IV), Newport Coast, Orange County, 1999-02. Mr. Duke served as field crew and cartographer for the Phase II test excavations and field director and cartographer for Phase III data recovery excavations. Mr. Duke supervised up to 15 archaeologists excavating at eight prehistoric archaeological sites.

Fort Irwin, National Training Center, CA, 1999. Role: Crew Chief/Teaching Assistant. Mr. Duke assisted in a Field School for CSU, Fullerton. He instructed students in proper survey techniques, artifact identification, and site record preparation. In addition, Mr. Duke co-authored the survey report.

San Nicolas Island, Naval Base Ventura County, CA, 1997. Role: Field crew. Mr. Duke was part of an excavation and lab crew conducting test excavations at various archaeological sites. Laboratory sorting was conducted in the evenings. Employer: Petra Resources

Salton Sea Navy Test Base, CA, 1996-97. Role: Field crew. Mr. Duke was part of a survey crew conducting intensive surveys on the west shore of the Salton Sea. Excavation was conducted at sites that appeared to be significant. Employer: KEA Environmental

Chocolate Mountains Gunnery Range, CA, 1996. Role: Field crew. Mr. Duke was part of a survey crew conducting intensive surveys in the Chocolate Mountains. Employer: KEA Environmental

Other Projects

Stadium Arco Station, San Diego, 2003-04

Cingular/PBMS, ~2,000 Facilities, Southern Calif., Nevada, and Arizona, 1997-2001

AT&T Wireless, ~1,000 Facilities, Southern California, 1998-2001

Bonita Canyon Sports Park, Newport Beach, 1997

Hicks Canyon Retention Basin, Irvine, CA, 1996

Testing of Phase III, Las Trancas Canyon, Newport Coast, 1995

Data Recovery of Site CA-ORA-64, Newport Beach, 1995



20371 Lake Forrest Drive
Suite A-2
Lake Forrest, California 92630
(949)356-6665, ext. 103
nickhearth@dukecrm.com

Nicholas F. Hearth

Archaeologist



Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Prehistory
Lithic Analysis
Maya Archaeology

Education

UC, Riverside, PhD Candidate,
Anthropology
UC, Riverside, M.A., Anthropology, 2006
UMass, Amherst, B.A., Anthropology,
2003

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 989903

Professional Memberships

Society for American Archaeology
Prehistoric Quarry and Early Mines
Interest Group
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society

Professional Experience

Archaeologist, Duke CRM, March 2014 to present.
Associate Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc, 2012 to 2014.
Archaeologist, Public Archaeology Laboratory, 2011 to 2012.
Project Leader/Archaeologist, Valles Caldera National
Preserve, 2011.
Field Director, Florin Cultural Resource Services, 2010.
Archaeologist, Bighorn Archaeological Consultants, 2009 to 2010.
Lithic Analyst/Field Supervisor, Northwestern University
Archaeology Project, 2007 to 2009.
Crew Chief, Yalahau Regional Human Ecology Project, 2005 to
2007.
Report Writer, CRM Tech, 2006.
Field Technician, Yalahau Regional Human Ecology Project,
2004.
Field/Laboratory Technician, Public Archaeology Survey
Team, 2003 to 2004.
Laboratory Director/Laboratory Assistant/Field Technician,
UMass Archaeological Services, 2002 to 2003.

Selected Project Experience

Lakeside Temescal Valley Residential Development, Temescal
Valley, 2014-present
Skyridge Residential, Mission Viejo, 2014-present.
Rancho Mirage Resignaling, Rancho Mirage, 2015.
Village of Terrassa, Corona, 2015.
Tracy Hills Specific Plan, 2015.
Loma Linda Veteran's Hospital, Loma Linda, 2014-2015.
Menifee United School District, Menifee, 2014.
Rialto Unified School District CNG, Rialto, 2014.
PG&E TCS Remediation, Needles, 2012 to 2014.
Clinton Keith Road Expansion, Murrieta, 2014.
Mission Hills Reservoir, Indio, 2013.
Crowder Canyon Arch. District Data Recovery Plan, 2013.
San Gabriel Mission, 2013.
Regent Crossroads, Winchester, 2013.
Nadal Family Dollar, San Jacinto, 2013.
Old Place Neck Data Recovery, Staten Island, NY. 2012.
Various transportation, wildfire and biological related studies,
Jemez Springs, NM. 2012.
Encantanto Estates, Imperial, 2006.
Paleontological Resources Assessment on Tentative Tract
Number 32947, Perris, 2006.
Well Plants 35 and 36, Ridgecrest, 2006.
Perris Retail Center, Perris, 2006.
Black Angel Mine Project, Helendale, CA, 2006.

Appendix D
Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523
Archaeological Isolate Record

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C-0196-001-ISO

Page 1 of 2

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. **Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. **County** Riverside, CA

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** *Corona North* **Date** 1967 (P.R. 1981) **T** 3S; **R** 7W; **SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 3**; **S.B. B.M.**

c. Address: 8500 Archibald Ave **City** Norco, CA. **Zip** 92860

d. Zone 11N 445173 **mE/** 3754929 **mN** NAD 83, Zone 11N

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): P-33-026628 is located in APN 130-080-008. From the Interstate 15, exit Second Street and travel west approx. 1.4 miles to River Road. Turn right (north) on River Road and travel 1.9 miles where River Road turns left (northwest). Continue straight onto Archibald Avenue and travel 0.5 miles to 8500 Archibald Avenue on the right (east). Turn into the driveway and travel 0.2 miles, passing a doublewide trailer, to a shed. From the southernmost corner of the shed, travel south 55.5m at 200°. P-33-026628 is located on the east edge of the field overlooking the Santa Ana River bed, approximately 15 feet south of a utility pole at the above listed UTM coordinates.

*P3a. **Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): P-33-026628 is a single, prehistoric in age, unidentified Metavolcanic flake. It measures approximately 5.0cm (proximal-distal) x 4.0 cm (lateral) x 2 cm (ventral-dorsal). It was found in a chisel-plowed field and the immediate ~30m vicinity had 95% surface visibility. The isolated artifact had minor damage, likely from plowing, along one lateral edge. Following its discovery, a 30m diameter circle centered on the isolated find was intensively surveyed at 2m intervals. No other artifacts were found.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP16 Other- Isolate

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

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



*P5b. **Description of Photo:** (view, date, accession #) DSCF0027, P-33-026628, dorsal view of flake. 15 July 2016, taken by N.F. Hearth, M.A., RPA.

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:** Vantage Point Church, 8500 Archibald Ave, Eastvale, CA 92880

*P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): Nicholas Hearth M.A., RPA, Duke CRM, 20371 Lake Forest Dr., Ste. A-2, Lake Forest, CA 92630

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 15 July 2016

*P10. **Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: Pedestrian Survey at 15m transects.

*P11. **Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): C. Duke et al. (2017) *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Vantage Point Church, Eastvale, Riverside County, California*. Duke CRM, Lake Forest, CA 92630

*Attachments: None Location Map Site 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:

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-33-026628
HRI#
Trinomial

Page: 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: C-0196-001-ISO

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Map Name: Corona North, CA USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, T3S R7W Section 3

*Date of Map: Sept. 17, 2016

